How About the Roads?

Montana's Highway Maps

[1934 ~ 2004]

Montana Department of Transportation

[Preface]

A year after its creation in 1913, the Montana State Highway Commission produced its first highway map. Over the next two decades, the Commission published maps sporadically, relying instead on private companies like Rand McNally and gasoline companies like Texaco and Conoco to provide the service for the fledgling state tourist industry. The old tourist road associations also provided guide books on routes, road conditions, traveler services and local attractions in Montana. With the disappearance of the road associations at the onset of the Great Depression in 1930, something was needed to fill the void they left behind. It seemed only logical that the Montana Highway Department (MHD), later to become the Montana Department of Transportation (MDT), step in and provide that service to motorists. The MHD did publish highway maps during the Twenties, but they were produced primarily for the agency's benefit. The maps were large, unwieldy and not very suitable for motorists on the road. They did not provide information about Montana's cities and towns or about any scenic or man-made attractions. By the time the highway department began plans to develop a functional highway map, there was plenty of room for improvement.

Despite the crippling effects of the Great Depression, the tourist industry boomed in Montana during the 1930s. The first modern highway maps were directed specifically toward tourists and were part of a much larger program initiated by the department to promote the Montana experience to out-of-state visitors. The origins of the first map in 1934 are largely unknown. It undoubtedly was the idea of newly appointed Plans Engineer Robert H. Fletcher and the department's graphic illustrator, Irvin "Shorty" Shope. The first map set the standards for those that followed. It included the customary illustration of one of Montana's scenic wonders (others would portray its recreational opportunities or the state's connection to the Old West) and included a folksy introduction written by Fletcher welcoming visitors to the state. The formula developed for that first map was used for all the highway maps created by Fletcher and Shope until 1941.

The highway commissioners must have been pleased with the map, for it authorized Fletcher to publish 100,000 copies of the 1935 highway map. That same year, he coerced the Commission into funding the highway historical marker program, establishing a system of landscaped roadside parks and rest areas, and building ports-of-entry stations, museums and information centers. All of these programs, including the highway map, were geared specifically to the tourist industry.

Montana's highways had undergone a transformation in the early 1930s. In the Twenties, Montana's roads were notoriously bad. Author Hoffman Birney described them as the "poorest of any state in the Union. Even the glorious scenery of the Rockies can't entirely make up for ruts, chug-holes, mud and detours – to say nothing of broken springs or stone-bruised tires." By the early 1930s, tougher federal standards, a change in leadership at the MHD and the massive influx of New Deal money led to the remarkable transformation of Montana's roads from among the worst in the nation to one of the best highway systems the United States had to offer. The MHD's new tourism program vigorously promoted those good roads to help draw out-of-state visitors to the Treasure State. The highway map was the most important and visible component of that program.

Maps published from 1936 to 1941 concisely described Montana's natural, historic and man-made attractions. They provided information about the state's traffic laws, highway improvements, distances between cities and towns, and a "personal" message from the governor. Much of the text was written in obvious "Fletcherese." It was folksy, and reminiscent of how an old-time cowboy might talk to a tenderfoot. The theme of western hospitality permeated the map texts. The artwork made them attractive to tourists and Montanans by providing colorful images of Montana's Wild West past, its scenic wonders, and the recreational opportunities offered by the Treasure State. The only deviation from this theme occurred during World War II when the 1942 map cover reflected the nation's dedication to the war effort. It showed an image of Lady Liberty looking onto a cloud crowded with battleships, artillery pieces, airplanes and trucks.

Gasoline rationing, tire shortages and scaled-back automobile production ended tourism during the Second World War. Consequently, no highway maps were published from 1943 to 1946. It was not until 1947 that the highway department resumed publishing the maps. By 1945, however, both Fletcher and Shope had left the department to take other jobs. After their departure, instead of the colorful illustrations and simple language that characterized the maps before the War, the maps took on a more conventional appearance. Except for the Montana Centennial map in 1989, every map since 1942 has been illustrated with photographs of Montana's places and people. Although used mostly by Montana residents, the maps were still geared toward tourists. In 1957, the highway department abandoned the 4" x 9.5" (folded) format of the map and expanded it to 6.5" x 9" size. The Highway Commission records do not provide any clues why the larger format was chosen.

Except for the 1972 and 1973 booklet-like publications, the format for the annual maps changed little over the next four decades. From 1979 to 1997, double dates were printed on the covers, while from 1981 to 1984, the cover photograph remained the same and only the dates were changed. The MDT dropped the larger size format in 1998 in favor of a 4.5" x 9" folded size. Beginning in 2001-2002, it published its first electronic map using digital elevation models and geospatial coordinates in the traditional size format popular from 1934 to 1956.

Montana's highway maps are an icon of Montana's popular culture and an excellent record of the evolution of its highway system. They provide information on when roads were paved, how alignments changed over time, and how the Interstate system has changed the transportation landscape of the state. The maps are enthusiastically sought after by collectors from all over the country.

This book reproduces all the maps from 1934 to 2004 in full color and in a format that doesn't require trying to figure out how to fold the maps back up. I know you'll enjoy the experience of viewing a glimpse of Montana over the last century and how the state promotes itself to others.

Jon Axline

Jon Axline, Historian
Montana Department of Transportation

[Acknowledgments]

Produced by the
Road Inventory and Mapping Section
Data and Statistics Bureau
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Montana Department of Transportation
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January 2004
First Printing

The Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) gratefully acknowledges the work and dedication of the individuals who over many years have been involved in the development and maintenance of the Montana Highway map. Special thanks is also given to the following individuals at MDT without whose talents, cooperation and support, the production and printing of this publication would not have been possible:

Sandra Straehl, Planning Administrator
Zia Kazimi, Road Inventory and Mapping Supervisor
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Jeremy Maziak, Scanning Technician

Patricia Saindon, Planning Administrator (Ret)
Jon Axline, Historian
Jim Brady, Printing Services Section Supervisor
Joshua Routzahn, Planner

Special recognition is also given to former employees Irvin "Shorty" Shope and Bob Fletcher whose art and literary works are included throughout this publication. The people of Montana have long treasured their works and it is an honor to include them.

The maps in this book are approximately a third to half scale of the original maps. With the high level of detail and relatively small scale, some of the information may be difficult to read. The original, full-scale maps are available for viewing at the following locations in Helena, Montana:

Montana Department of Transportation
Road Inventory and Mapping Section
2701 Prospect Avenue

Montana Historical Society
Maps Section
225 North Roberts

Montana State Library
1515 East 6th Avenue

[Introduction]

The Montana Department of Transportation (Montana Highway Department prior to 1991) has produced a variety of maps dating back to the early part of the twentieth century. Without question, the most widely used and recognized map has been the Montana highway map, which was first published in 1934. Montanans have taken great pride and ownership in the content and appearance of these maps. Their historic value and insight into Montana's western heritage are of particular importance.

An integral part of many Montana highway maps is the unique artistry of Irvin H. "Shorty" Shope and the writings of Robert "Bob" Fletcher. As employees of the Montana Highway Department during the 1930s and 1940s, their work graces a number of the maps of that period, as well as the Shope tribute on the 1989-1990 map. So unique and treasured are their works, they were a large contributing factor in the inspiration for this, the first printing of the Montana Highway Maps book. Sprinkled throughout this publication is Mr. Shope's artwork from the "one page history" map he produced in 1936. Mr. Fletcher is the father of Montana's Historical Highway Markers program and the text from many of those markers, written by Fletcher, is also included in this book. Excerpts were taken from "Montana's Historical Highway Markers" compiled by Glenda Clay Bradshaw and published by the Montana Historical Society Press. Each excerpt is preceded by a number representing the order in which it appears in that publication.

The MDT has maintained a collection of these maps throughout the years. Complete collections are believed to be rare.
As each year passes, repeated use and examination has taken its toll on the archived maps, particularly on the older ones. In recent years, increased attention has been given to the need to preserve these maps as well as to make them more visible and accessible to the general public. We hope to accomplish that with this book.

[1934]

HISTORIC MARKER 173

Big Sky Country

U.S. 212, MP 79, Broadus rest area

Don't fence me in,
Gimme land, lotso' land
Stretching miles across the West.
Don't fence me in,
Let me ride where it's wide
And that's how I like it best.

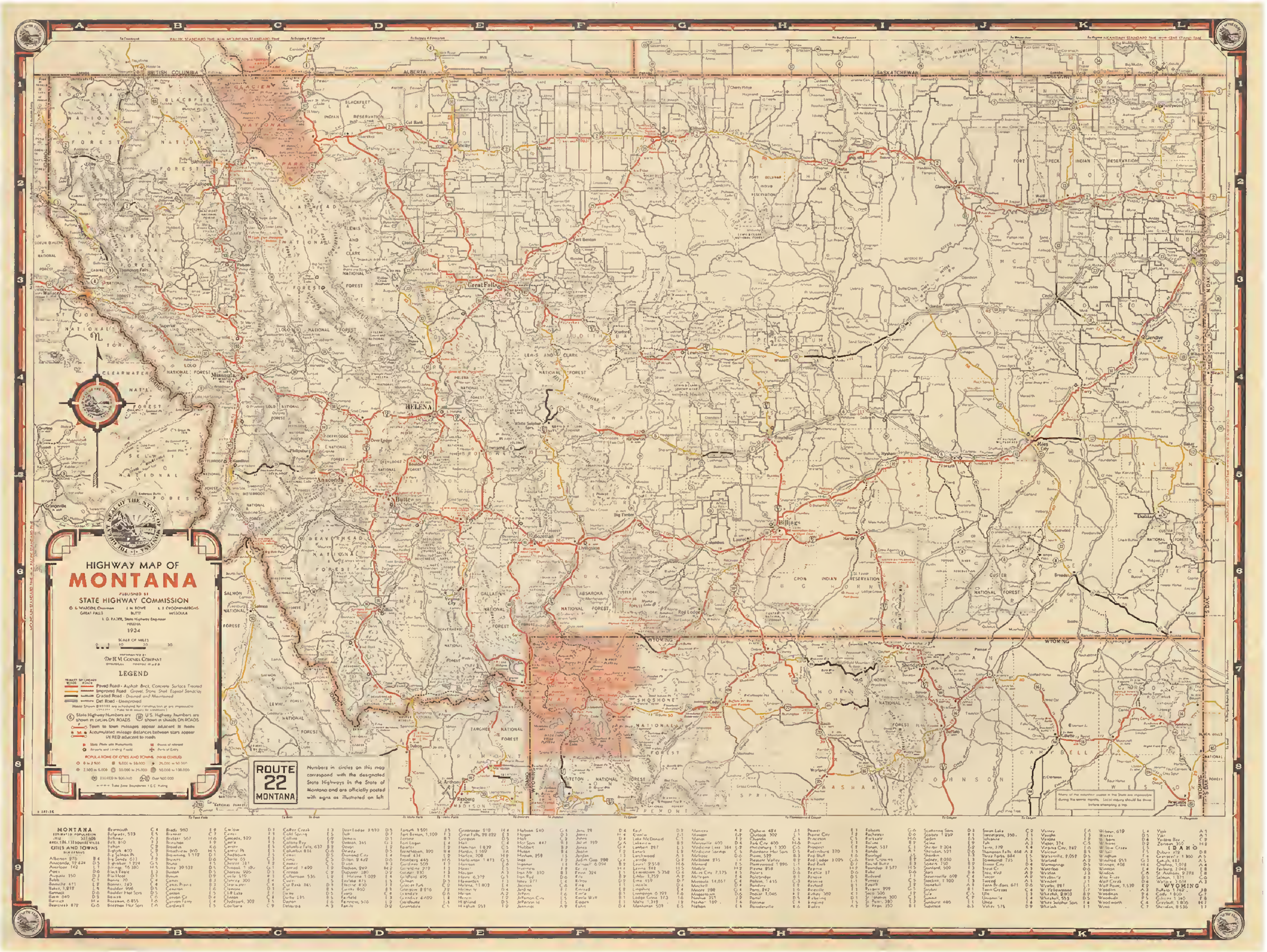
I want to see the stars,
I want to feel the breeze,
I want to smell the sage
And hear those cottonwood trees.

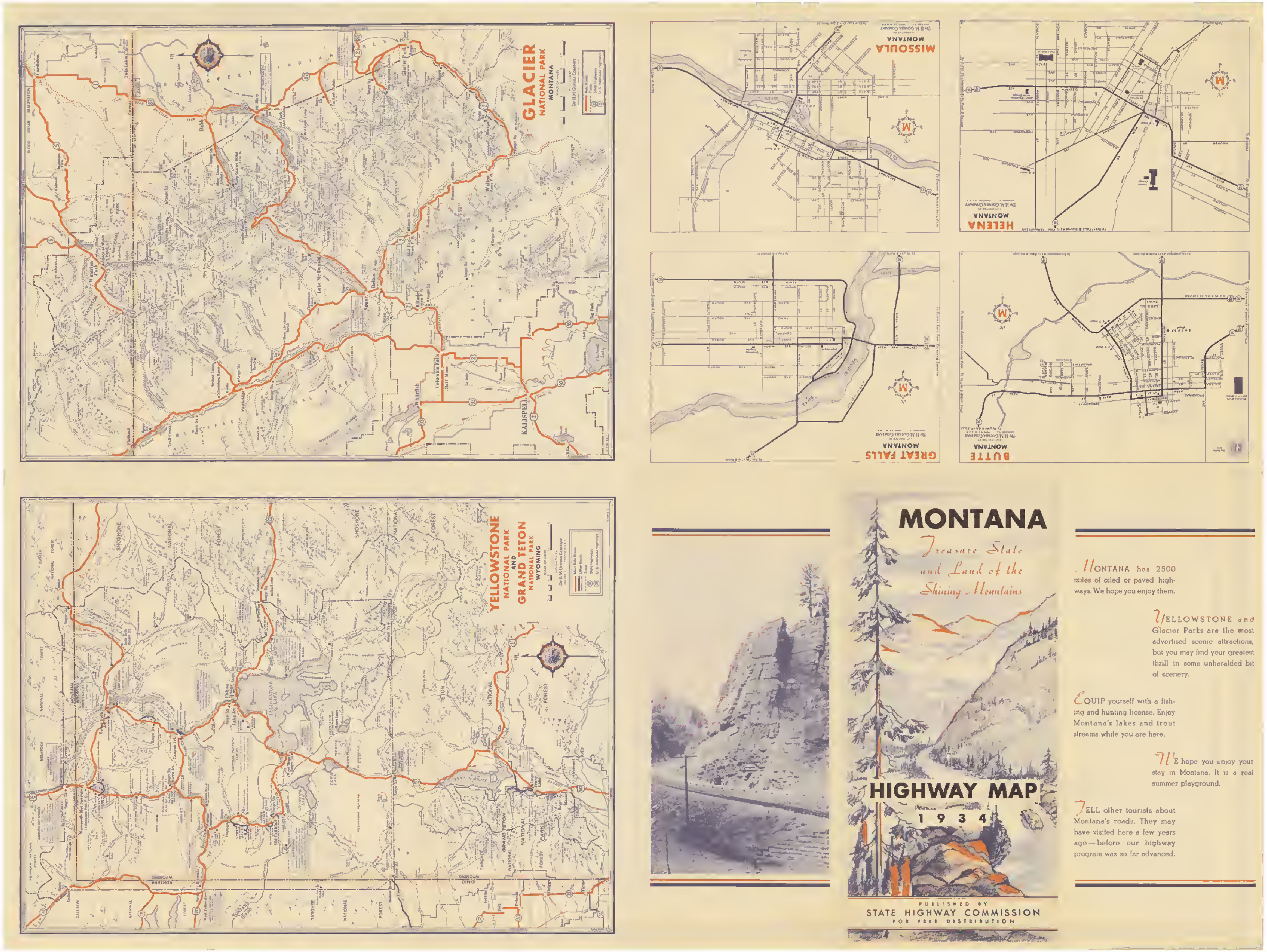
Just turn me loose,
Let me straddle my old saddle
Where the Rocky Mountains rise.
On my cayuse,
I'll go siftin', I'll go driftin'
Underneath those Western skies.

I gotta get where the West commences,
I can't stand hobbles;
I can't stand fences.
Don't fence me in.

Montana's big sky has inspired many poets. The verses above were penned by Bob Fletcher, father of the state's historical highway markers, which were first erected in the 1930s. In 1934, Cole Porter bought this poem from Fletcher, and it became one of Porter's greatest hits. It was not until 1954 that Fletcher got credit for composing the famous lyrics that inspired the hit song, "Don't Fence Me In."

[1934]


HIGHWAY MAP OF
MONTANA
PUBLISHED BY
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
1934
SCALE OF MILES
LEGEND
Paved Road - Asphalt, Brick, Concrete, Surface Treated
Improved Road - Gravel, Stone, Shell, Topsoil, Sand-clay
Graded Road - Drained and Maintained
Dirt Road - Unimproved
State Highway Numbers are shown in circles ON ROADS
U.S. Highway Numbers are shown in shields ON ROADS
Town to town mileages appear adjacent to roads
Accumulated mileage distances between stars appear in RED adjacent to roads
ROUTE 22 MONTANA
Numbers in circles on this map correspond with the designated State Highways in the State of Montana and are officially posted with signs as illustrated on left
HELENA
Great Falls
Butte
Billings
Miles City
MONTANA
CITIES AND TOWNS
IDAHO
WYOMING
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
BRITISH COLUMBIA



MONTANA

Treasure State and Land of the Shining Mountains

HIGHWAY MAP

1 9 3 4

PUBLISHED BY
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

MONTANA has 2500 miles of oiled or paved highways. We hope you enjoy them.

YELLOWSTONE and Glacier Parks are the most advertised scenic attractions, but you may find your greatest thrill in some unheralded bit of scenery.

EQUIP yourself with a fishing and hunting license. Enjoy Montana's lakes and trout streams while you are here.

WE hope you enjoy your stay in Montana. It is a real summer playground.

TELL other tourists about Montana's roads. They may have visited here a few years ago—before our highway program was so far advanced.

[1935]

HISTORIC MARKER 33

Sun River

U.S. 287, MP 42, north of Augusta

The Sun River was called the Medicine River by the Indians in the days of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-06). The Indian name was probably given because of an unusual mineral deposit possessing marked medicinal properties which exist in a side gulch of the Sun River Canyon west of here.

This country was claimed and occupied by the Blackfeet Nation in the frontier days. After the Indians were relegated to reservations it became cattle range.

Map Memories:

Montana's state Capitol, 1935.

In 1913 the U.S. Reclamation Service built a storage and diversion dam near the mouth of the canyon and the water is used for irrigation on the valleys and bench lands east of here.

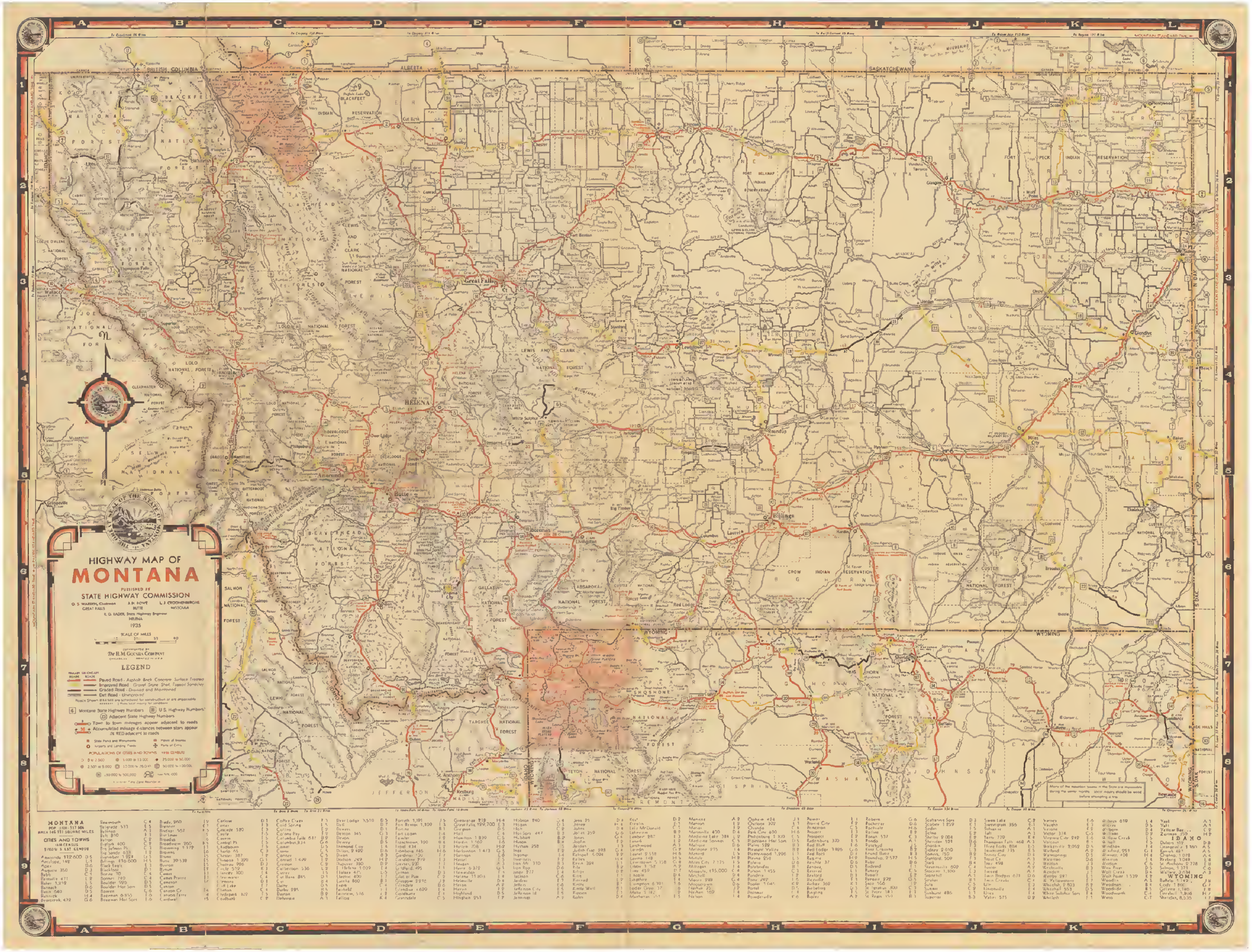
Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway
Entrance to Yellowstone National Park.

Photo by Hileman

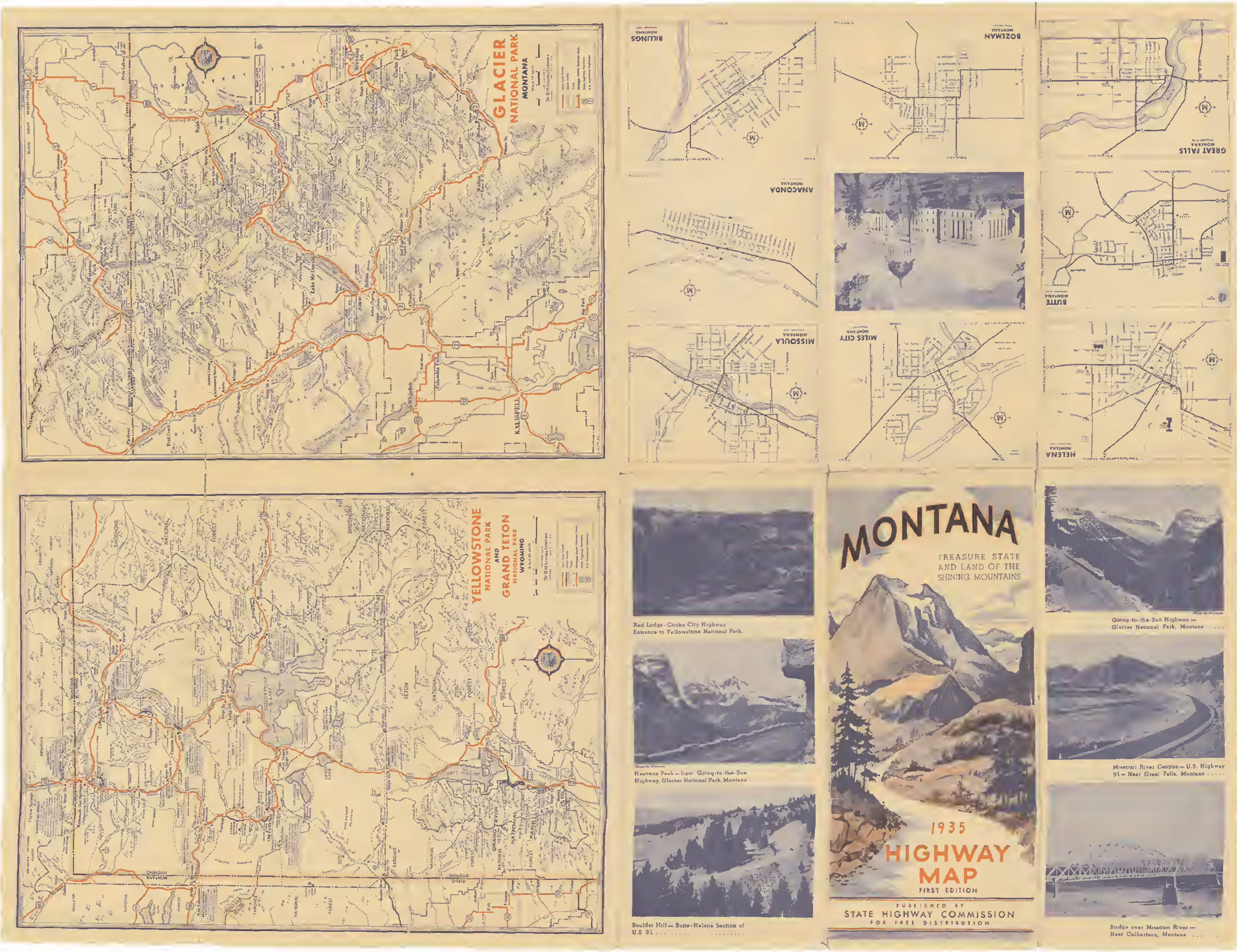
Heavens Peak—from Going-to-the-Sun Highway, Glacier National Park, Montana

Boulder Hill — Butte-Helena Section of U.S. 91 . . . .

[1935]


HIGHWAY MAP OF
MONTANA
PUBLISHED BY
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
O. S. WARDEN, Chairman
GREAT FALLS
HELENA
1935
SCALE OF MILES
The H. M. Gousha Company
LEGEND
Paved Road
Improved Road
Graded Road
Dirt Road
Montana State Highway Numbers
U.S. Highway Numbers
Adjacent State Highway Numbers
Town to town mileages appear adjacent to roads
Accumulated mileage distances between stars appear in RED adjacent to roads
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Great Falls
HELENA
Butte
Billings
Lewistown
Glasgow
Miles City
Glendive
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
FORT PECK INDIAN RESERVATION
BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION
WYOMING
MONTANA
CITIES AND TOWNS
IDAHO
WYOMING

[1935]


GLACIER NATIONAL PARK MONTANA
KALISPELL
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AND GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK WYOMING
BILLINGS MONTANA
BOZEMAN MONTANA
GREAT FALLS MONTANA
ANACONDA MONTANA
BUTTE MONTANA
MISSOULA MONTANA
MILES CITY MONTANA
HELENA MONTANA
MONTANA
TREASURE STATE AND LAND OF THE SHINING MOUNTAINS
1935
HIGHWAY MAP
FIRST EDITION
PUBLISHED BY
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION
Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway Entrance to Yellowstone National Park.
Heavens Peak—from Going-to-the-Sun Highway, Glacier National Park, Montana
Boulder Hill—Butte-Helena Section of U.S 91
Going-to-the-Sun Highway—Glacier National Park, Montana
Missouri River Canyon—U.S. Highway 91—Near Great Falls, Montana
Bridge over Missouri River—Near Culbertson, Montana

[1936]

HISTORIC MARKER 31

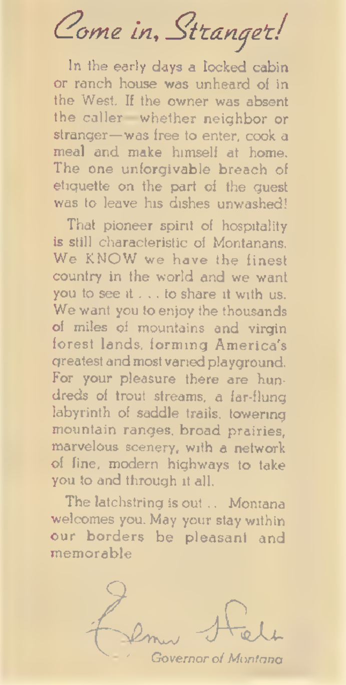
Medicine Tree

U.S. 93, MP 20, south of Darby

This Ponderosa Pine has been standing guard here on the bend of the river for nearly 400 years. Somewhere, imbedded in its trunk, a few feet above the ground, is the horn of a Big Horn ram, the basis of a legend which across the centuries has established the historical significance of the pine as a Medicine Tree.

Once upon a time, when the tree was small, according to Salish Indian lore, a mountain sheep of giant stature and with massive, curling horns, accepting a challenge from his hereditary enemy, Old Man Coyote, attempted to butt it down. The little pine stood firm, but one of the ram's horns caught in the bole, impaling the luckless sheep, causing his death. A Salish war party chased the coyote away from his anticipated feast and then hung offerings of beads, cloth, ribbon and other items on the ram's horns as good medicine tokens to his bravery and to free the scene of evil.

Map Memories:



Come in, Stranger!

In the early days a locked cabin or ranch house was unheard of in the West. If the owner was absent the caller—whether neighbor or stranger—was free to enter, cook a meal and make himself at home. The one unforgivable breach of etiquette on the part of the guest was to leave his dishes unwashed!

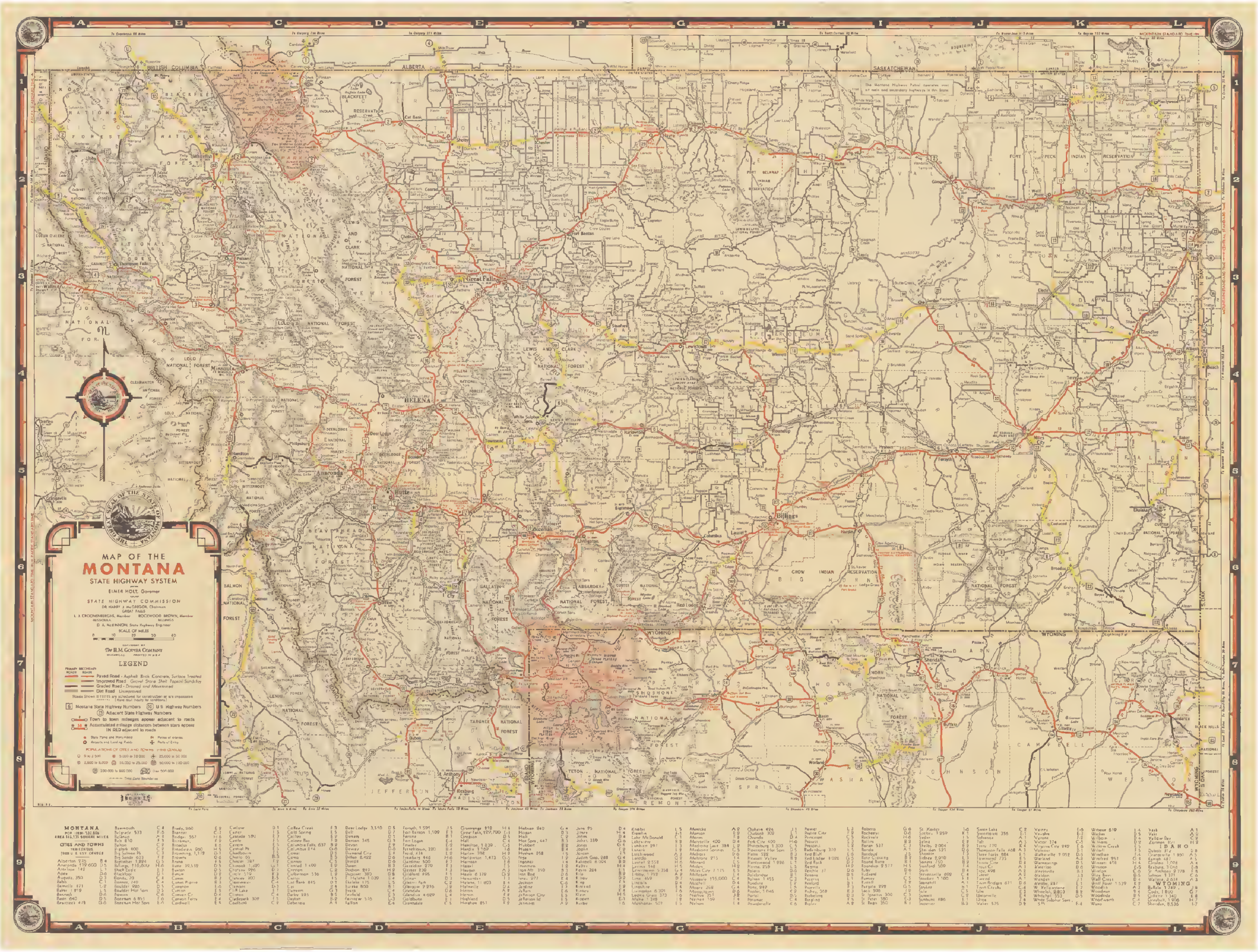
That pioneer spirit of hospitality is still characteristic of Montanans. We KNOW we have the finest country in the world and we want you to see it . . . to share it with us. We want you to enjoy the thousands of miles of mountains and virgin forest lands, forming America's greatest and most varied playground. For your pleasure there are hundreds of trout streams, a far-flung labyrinth of saddle trails, towering mountain ranges, broad prairies, marvelous scenery, with a network of fine, modern highways to take you to and through it all.

The latchstring is out . . Montana welcomes you. May your stay within our borders be pleasant and memorable

Elmer Holt
Governor of Montana

Countless succeeding Indian tribes followed the practice until, less than 100 years ago, the horn disappeared within the tree. But the Indians continue to regard it as a shrine and even the white men honor its sacred legend.

[1936]


MAP OF THE
MONTANA
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
ELMER HOLT, Governor
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
DR. HARRY J. McGREGOR, Chairman
GREAT FALLS
L. J. CROONENBERGHS, Member
MISSOULA
ROCKWOOD BROWN, Member
BILLINGS
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SCALE OF MILES
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LEGEND
Paved Road - Asphalt, Brick, Concrete, Surface Treated
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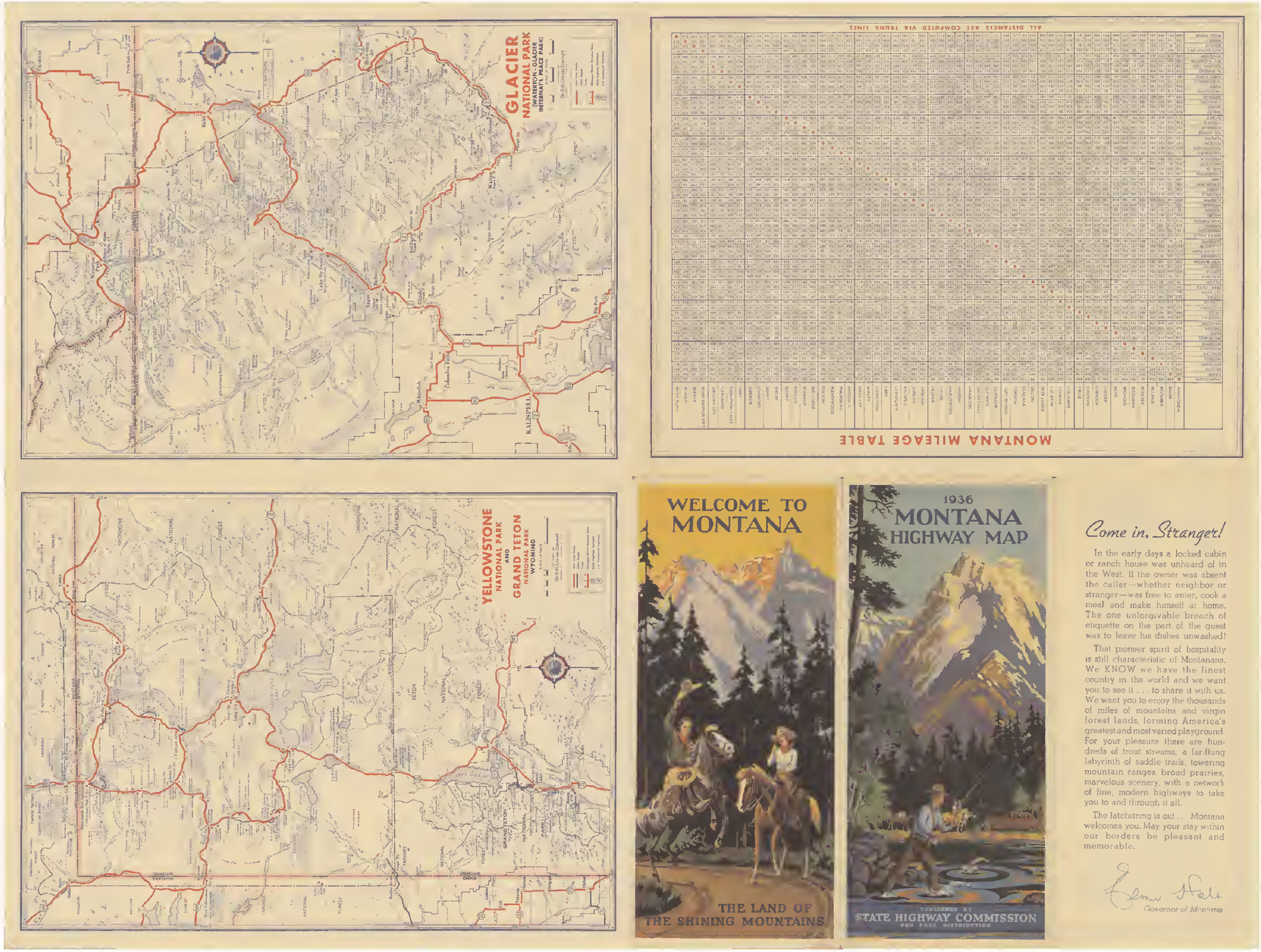
Montana State Highway Numbers
U.S. Highway Numbers
Adjacent State Highway Numbers
Town to town mileages appear adjacent to roads
Accumulated mileage distances between stars appear IN RED adjacent to roads
MONTANA
CITIES AND TOWNS

[1936]


GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
(WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNAT'L PEACE PARK)
KALISPELL
ALL DISTANCES ARE COMPUTED VIA TRUNK LINES
MONTANA MILEAGE TABLE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AND GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING
WELCOME TO MONTANA
THE LAND OF THE SHINING MOUNTAINS
1936
MONTANA HIGHWAY MAP
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Come in, Stranger!

In the early days a locked cabin or ranch house was unheard of in the West. If the owner was absent the caller—whether neighbor or stranger—was free to enter, cook a meal and make himself at home. The one unforgivable breach of etiquette on the part of the guest was to leave his dishes unwashed!

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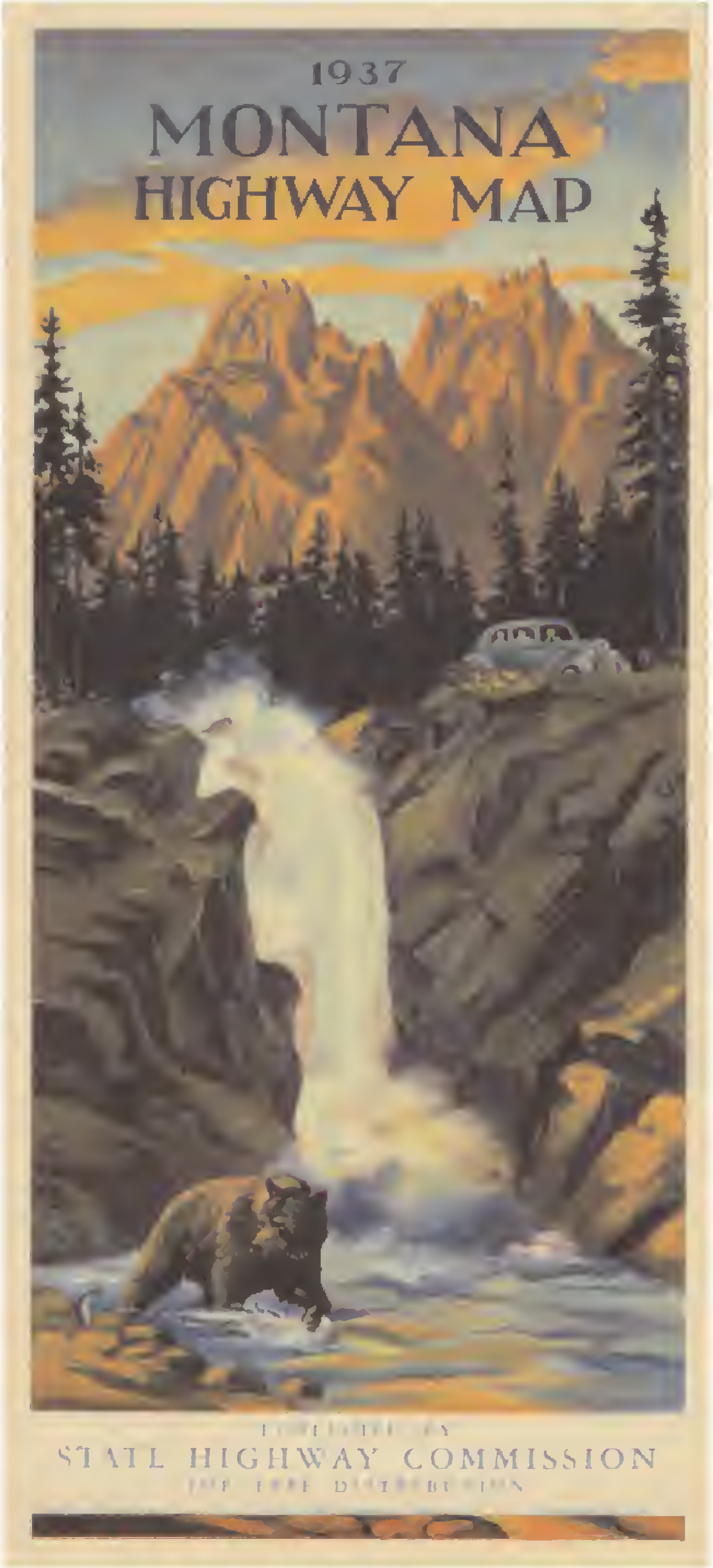


HISTORIC MARKER 46

Meaderville

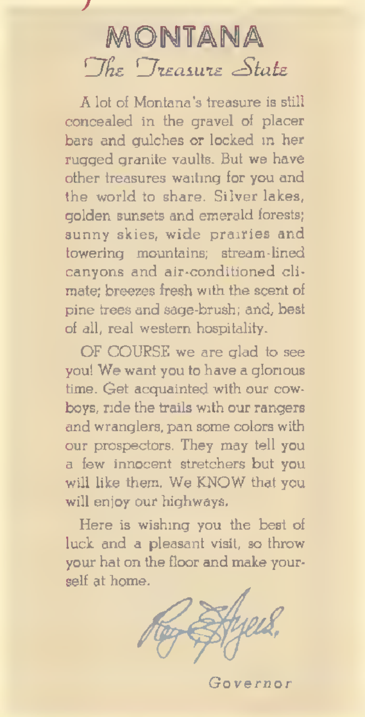
I-15, MP 130, overlook north of Butte

William Allison and G. O. Humphreys had the Butte hill, richest hill on earth, entirely to themselves when they located their first quartz claims there in 1864.

They discovered an abandoned prospect hole which had evidently been dug by unknown miners a number of years before. These mysterious prospectors had used elk horn tines for gads, and broken bits of these primitive tools were found around the shafts. Allison and Humphreys died, their property passed into other hands, and they never knew that they were the potential owners of untold wealth.

Meaderville was named for Charles T. Meader, a forty-niner who went to California via Cape Horn and who came to Butte in 1876.

Map Memories:



MONTANA

The Treasure State

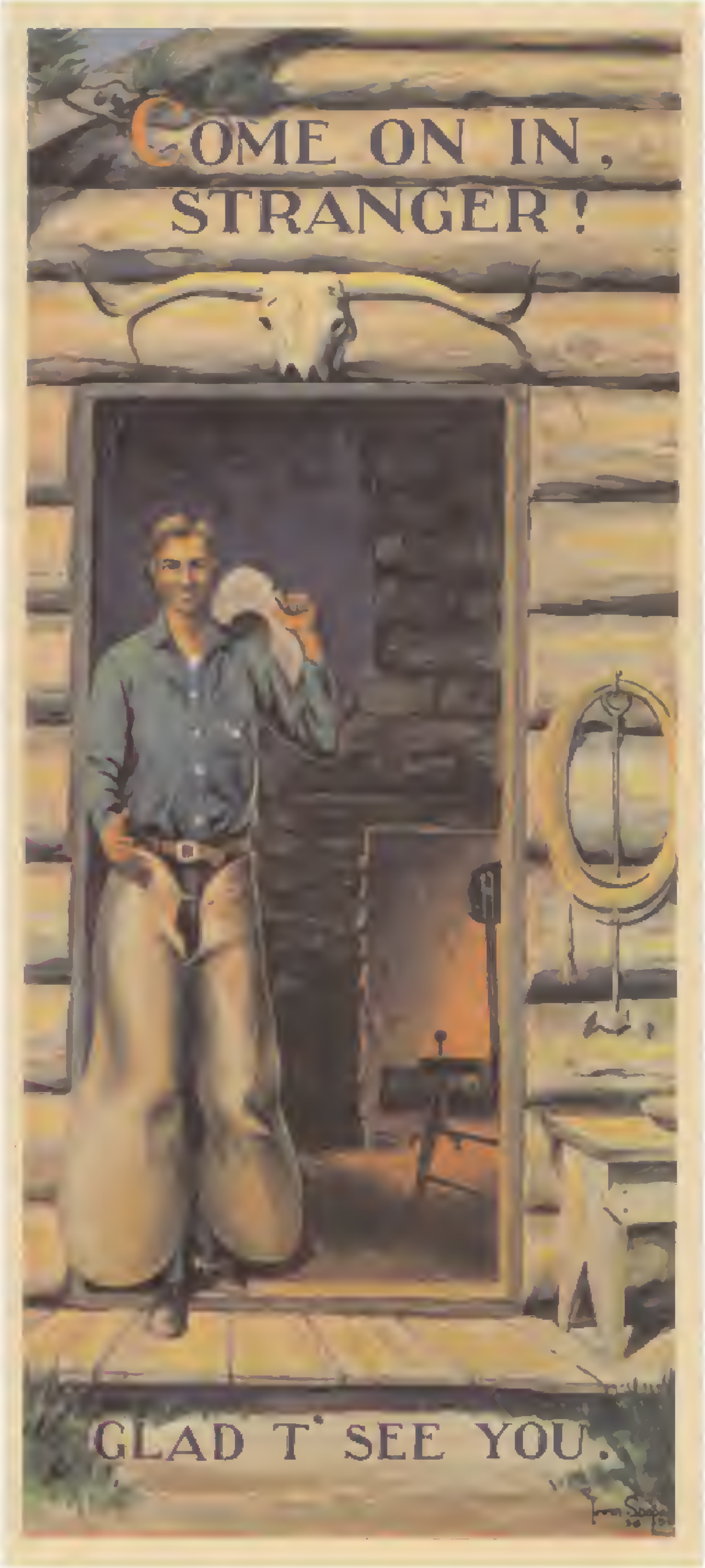
A lot of Montana's treasure is still concealed in the gravel of placer bars and gulches or locked in her rugged granite vaults. But we have other treasures waiting for you and the world to share. Silver lakes, golden sunsets and emerald forests; sunny skies, wide prairies and towering mountains; stream-lined canyons and air-conditioned climate; breezes fresh with the scent of pine trees and sage-brush; and, best of all, real western hospitality.

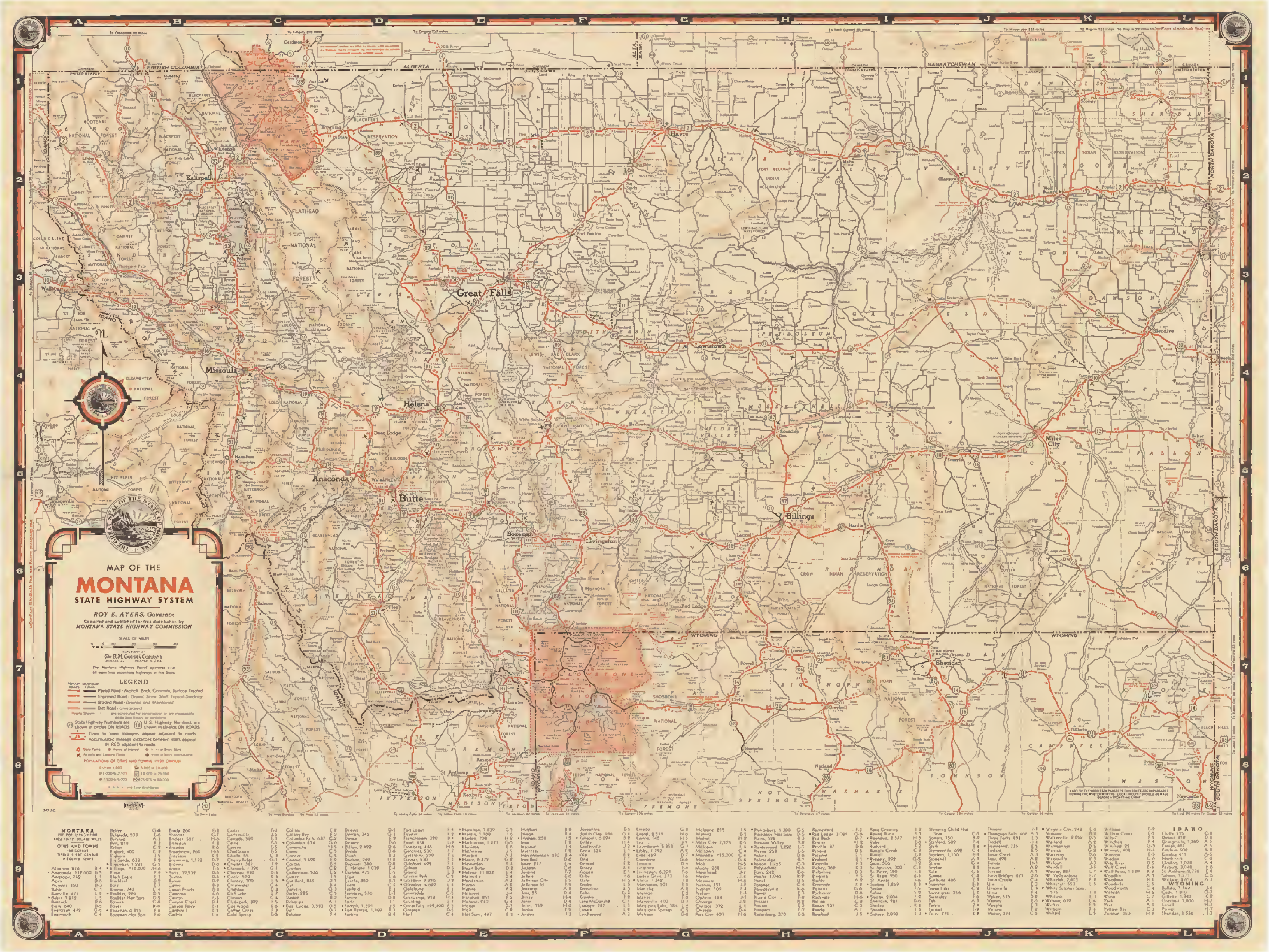
OF COURSE we are glad to see you! We want you to have a glorious time. Get acquainted with our cowboys, ride the trails with our rangers and wranglers, pan some colors with our prospectors. They may tell you a few innocent stretchers but you will like them. We KNOW that you will enjoy our highways.

Here is wishing you the best of luck and a pleasant visit, so throw your hat on the floor and make yourself at home.

Roy E. Ayers

Governor


COME ON IN, STRANGER!
GLAD T' SEE YOU.


MAP OF THE
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ROY E. AYERS, Governor
Compiled and published for free distribution by
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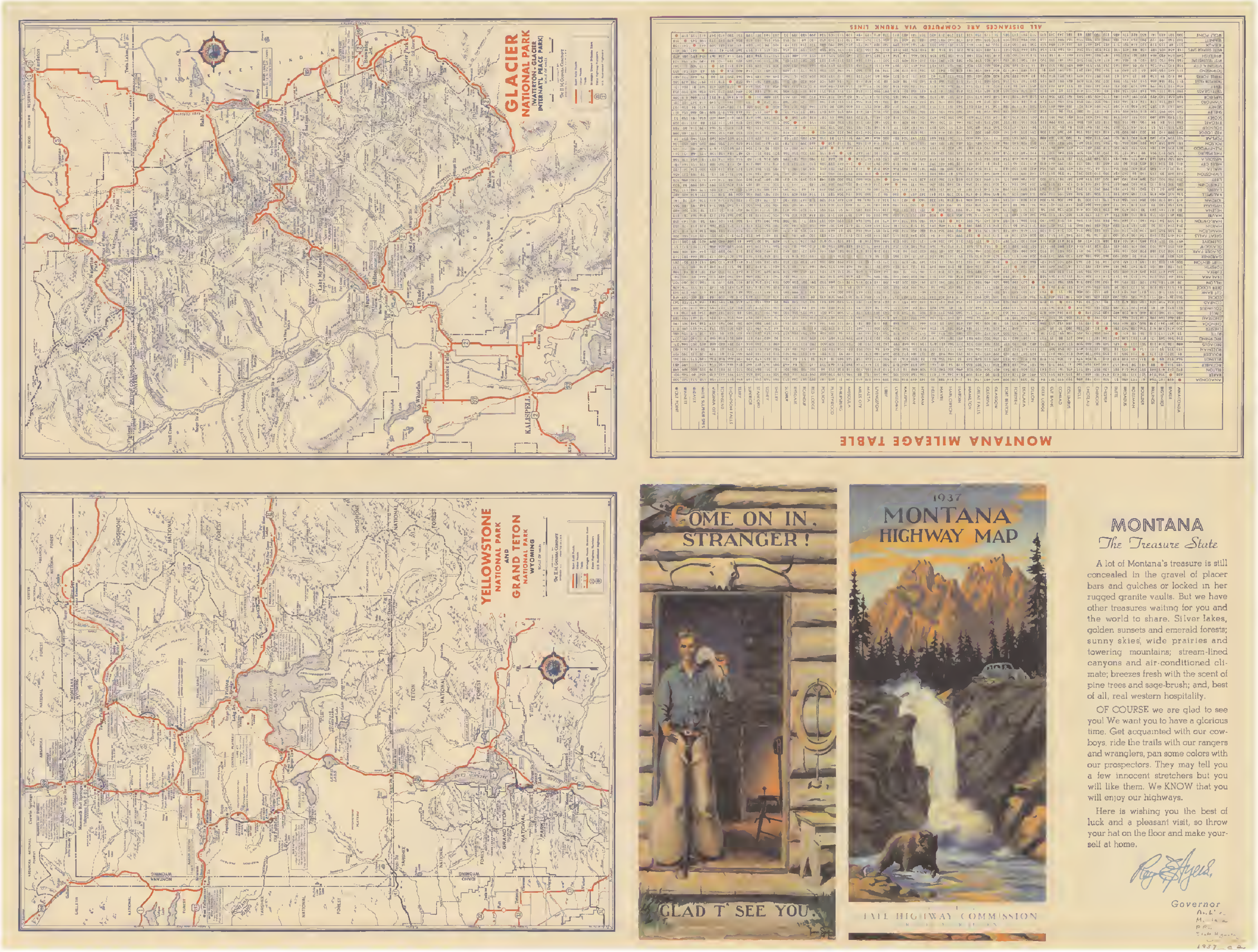
U.S. Highway Numbers are shown in shields ON ROADS
Town to town mileages appear adjacent to roads
Accumulated mileage distances between stars appear IN RED adjacent to roads
POPULATIONS OF CITIES AND TOWNS (1930 CENSUS)
Great Falls
Missoula
Helena
Butte
Anaconda
Billings
Lewistown
Havre
Bozeman
Livingston
Miles City
Glendive
Kalispell
Sheridan
MONTANA
CITIES AND TOWNS
IDAHO
WYOMING

[1937]



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Roy E. Ayers.

Governor

[1938]

HISTORIC MARKER 151

Garryowen

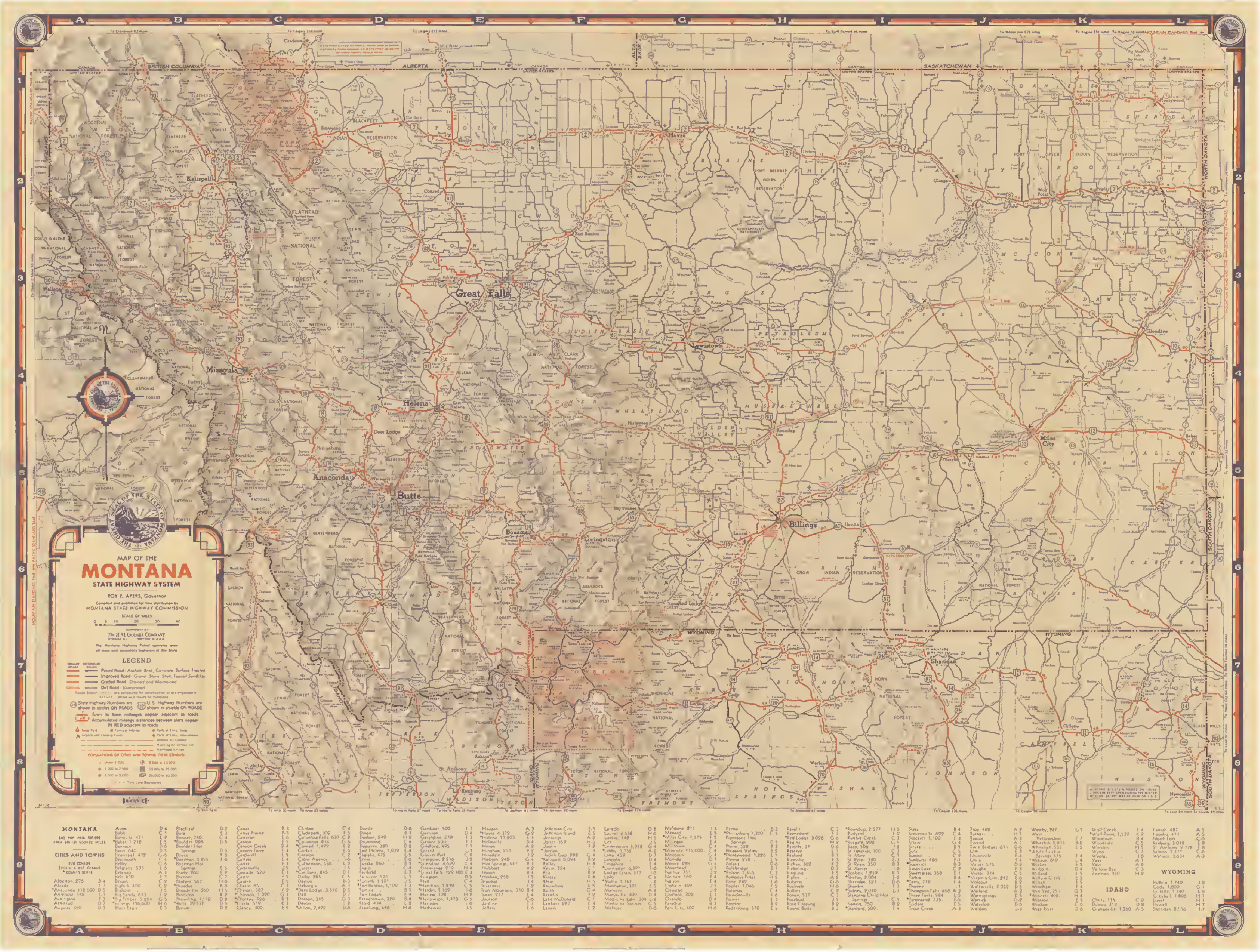
I-90, MP 514, Garryowen

Garryowen, the old Irish tune, was the regimental marching song of the 7th Cavalry, General Custer's command.

The Battle of the Little Big Horn commenced in the valley just east of here June 25, 1876, after Custer had ordered Major Marcus A. Reno to move his battalion into action against the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes, led by Gall, Crazy Horse, Two Moons and Sitting Bull.

Reno, with 112 men, came out of the hills about 2½ miles southeast of here and rode within ¼ mile of the Indian camp where he was met by the hostiles who outnumbered the soldiers ten to one. Dismounting his men, Reno formed a thin skirmish line west across the valley from the timber along the river. After severe losses he was forced to retreat to high ground east of the Little Big Horn where he was joined by Major Benteen's Command. The combined force stood off the Indians until the approach of Gibbon's column from the north on the following day caused the hostiles to pull out. Reno and Benteen were not aware of Custer's fate until the morning of the 27th.

[1938]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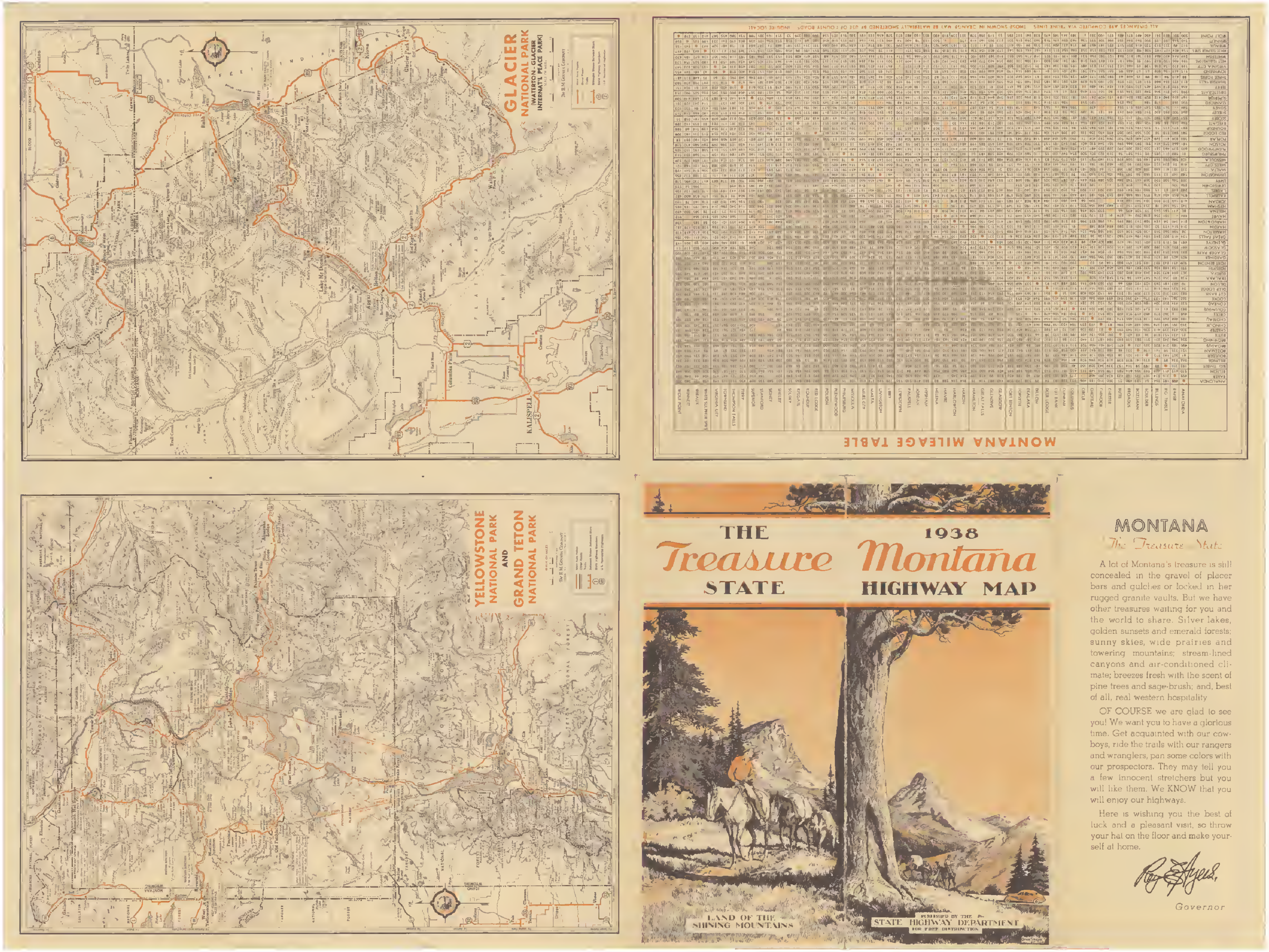
SOUTH DAKOTA
Kalispell
Great Falls
Havre
Missoula
Helena
Lewistown
Anaconda
Butte
Bozeman
Livingston
Billings
Miles City
Glendive
Sheridan



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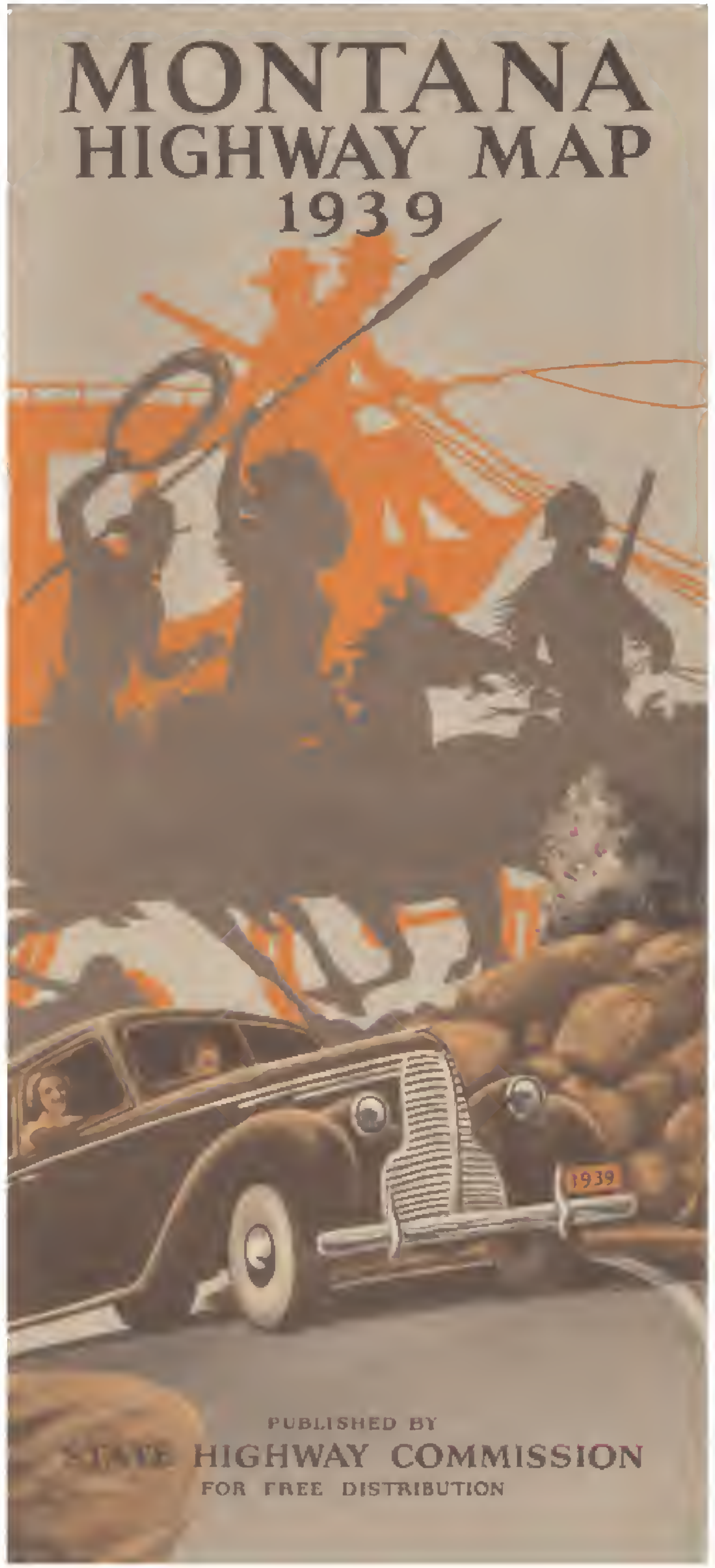
Governor

[1939]



HISTORIC MARKER 62

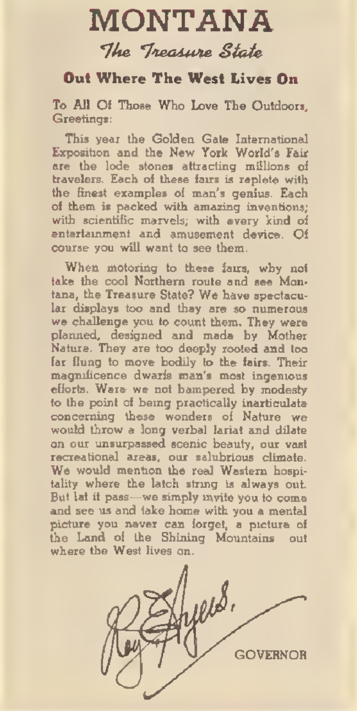
Robber's Roost

Montana 287, MP 28, south of Sheridan

In 1863, Pete Daly built a road house on the stage route between Virginia City and Bannack to provide entertainment for man and beast. The main floor was a shrine to Bacchus and Lady Luck. The second floor was dedicated to Terpsichore and bullet holes in the logs attest the fervor of ardent swains for fickle sirens. Occasionally a gent succumbed.

Pete's tavern became a hangout for unwholesome characters who held up stage coaches and robbed lone travellers. One of the road agents is alleged to have left a small fortune in gold cached in the vicinity.

Map Memories:



MONTANA

The Treasure State

Out Where The West Lives On

To All Of Those Who Love The Outdoors, Greetings:

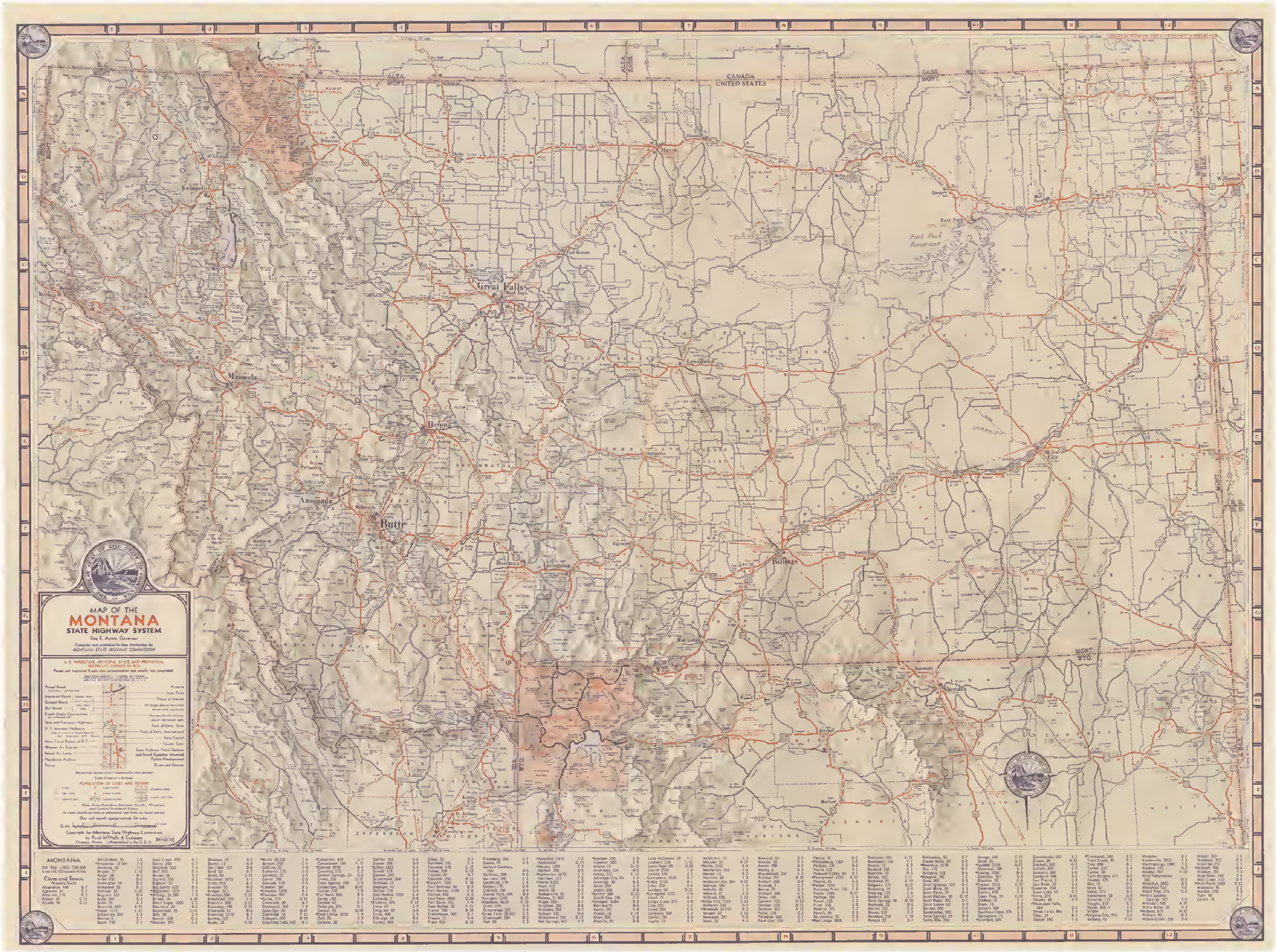
This year the Golden Gate International Exposition and the New York World's Fair are the lode stones attracting millions of travelers. Each of these fairs is replete with the finest examples of man's genius. Each of them is packed with amazing inventions; with scientific marvels; with every kind of entertainment and amusement device. Of course you will want to see them.

When motoring to these fairs, why not take the cool Northern route and see Montana, the Treasure State? We have spectacular displays too and they are so numerous we challenge you to count them. They were planned, designed and made by Mother Nature. They are too deeply rooted and too far flung to move bodily to the fairs. Their magnificence dwarfs man's most ingenious efforts. Were we not hampered by modesty to the point of being practically inarticulate concerning these wonders of Nature we would throw a long verbal lariat and dilate on our unsurpassed scenic beauty, our vast recreational areas, our salubrious climate. We would mention the real Western hospitality where the latch string is always out. But let it pass—we simply invite you to come and see us and take home with you a mental picture you never can forget, a picture of the Land of the Shining Mountains out where the West lives on.

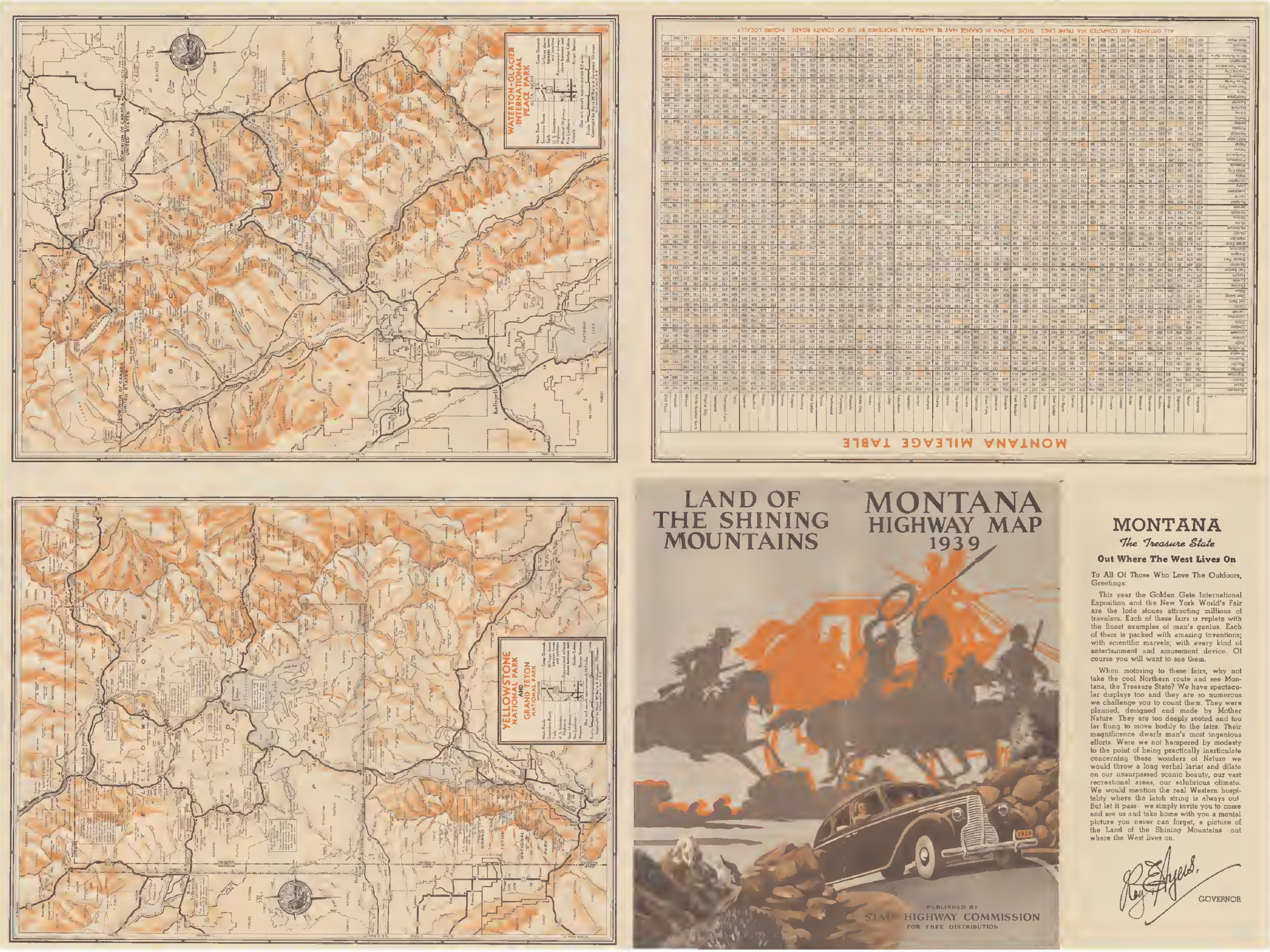
Roy E. Ayers,
GOVERNOR

In later years, time and neglect gave the building its present hapless look and it became known as Robbers' Roost. It is in the cottonwood grove just across the railroad tracks. Drive over and pay your respects but please don't dig up the premises trying to locate the cache.

[1939]


MAP OF THE
MONTANA
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
Roy E. Ayers, Governor
CANADA
UNITED STATES
Great Falls
Missoula
Helena
Butte
Anaconda
Billings
Bozeman
Livingston
Lewistown
Havre
Kalispell
Miles City
Glasgow
Fort Peck Reservoir
Wolf Point
Sidney
Roundup
Dillon
Sheridan
MONTANA

[1939]


WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK
ALL DISTANCES ARE COMPUTED VIA TRUNK LINES. THOSE SHOWN IN ORANGE MAY BE MATERIALLY SHORTENED BY USE OF COUNTY ROADS. INQUIRE LOCALLY
MONTANA MILEAGE TABLE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AND GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
LAND OF THE SHINING MOUNTAINS
MONTANA HIGHWAY MAP 1939
PUBLISHED BY STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

MONTANA

The Treasure State

Out Where The West Lives On

To All Of Those Who Love The Outdoors, Greetings:

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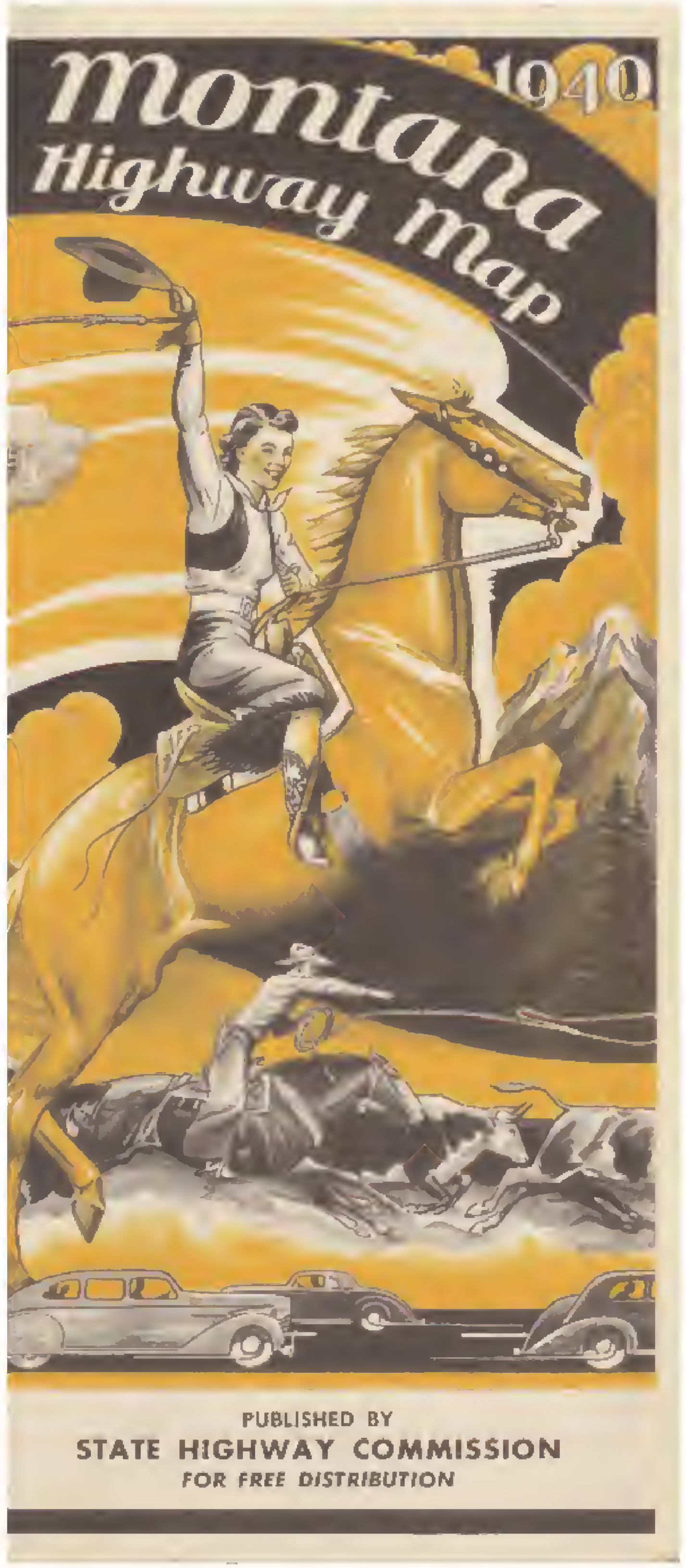
Roy E. Ayers.

GOVERNOR



HISTORIC MARKER 153

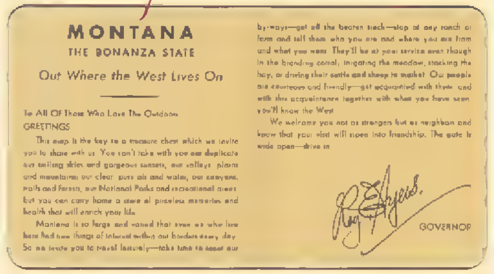
Camp #44 of the 1873 Yellowstone Expedition

Secondary 568, MP 2
(just north of the Yellowstone River bridge)

In June, 1873, an Northern Pacific Railroad surveying party escorted by 1,500 soldiers, including the 7th Cavalry under the command of George Armstrong Custer, and 326 civilians, left Dakota Territory for the Yellowstone Valley to survey a route for the second transcontinental railroad.

The Lakota Sioux and Cheyenne were opposed to the railroad and clashed with the soldiers on several occasions throughout July. On August 11th, the expedition camped for a well-earned rest at this site. Five days later, shots were fired at them by six Lakota warriors hiding near Pompey's Pillar. One man later humorously reported that in the "ensuing scramble for cover, nude bodies [scattered] in all directions on the north bank. Shirts, pants and boots decorated the area along the north bank for a hundred yards." The soldiers returned fire and eventually drove the Indians away; no one was killed in the skirmish. Perhaps figuring that discretion was the better part of valor, the soldiers thereafter chose to "bear the heat rather than risk another swim in the Yellowstone." It was not reported if Custer was among those caught with his pants down by the Lakota on that hot August day in 1873.

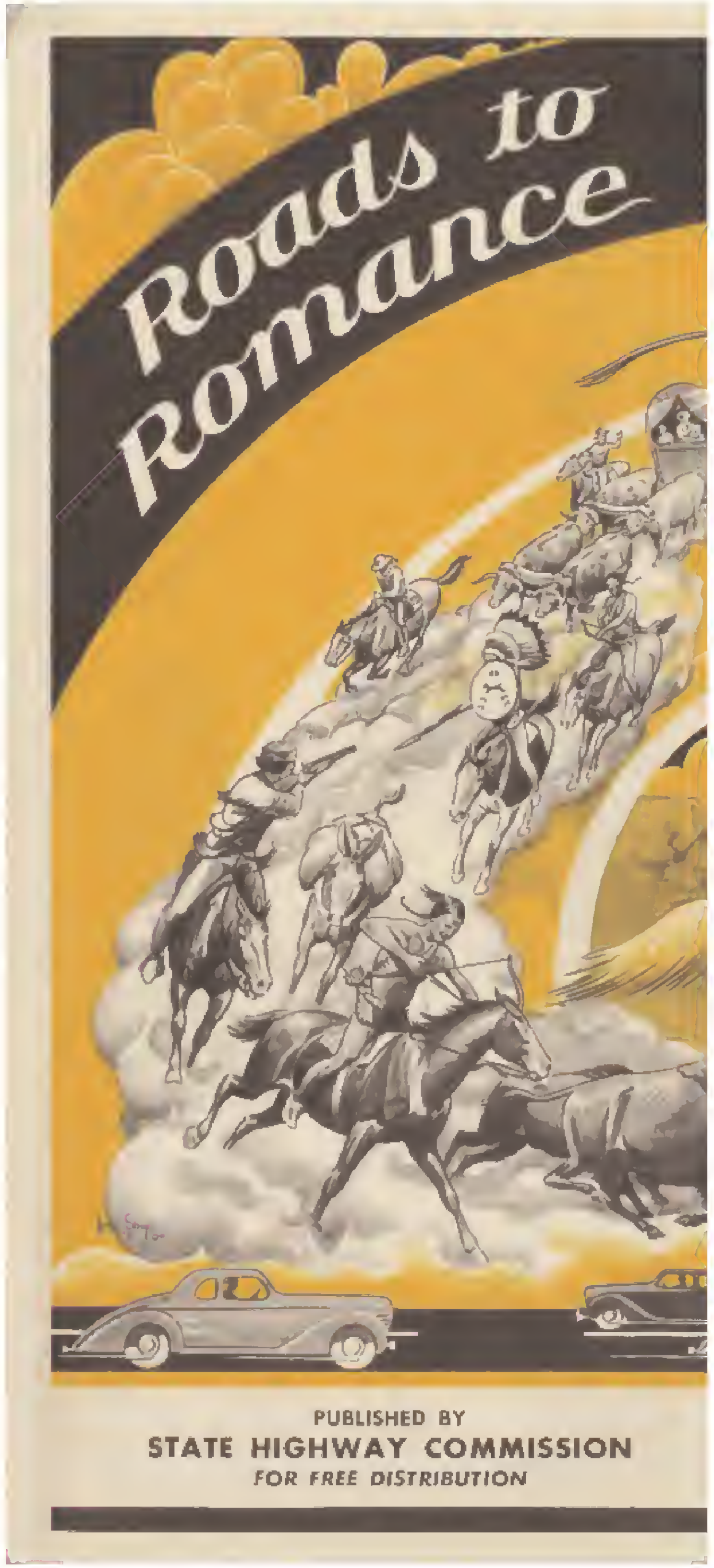
Map Memories:



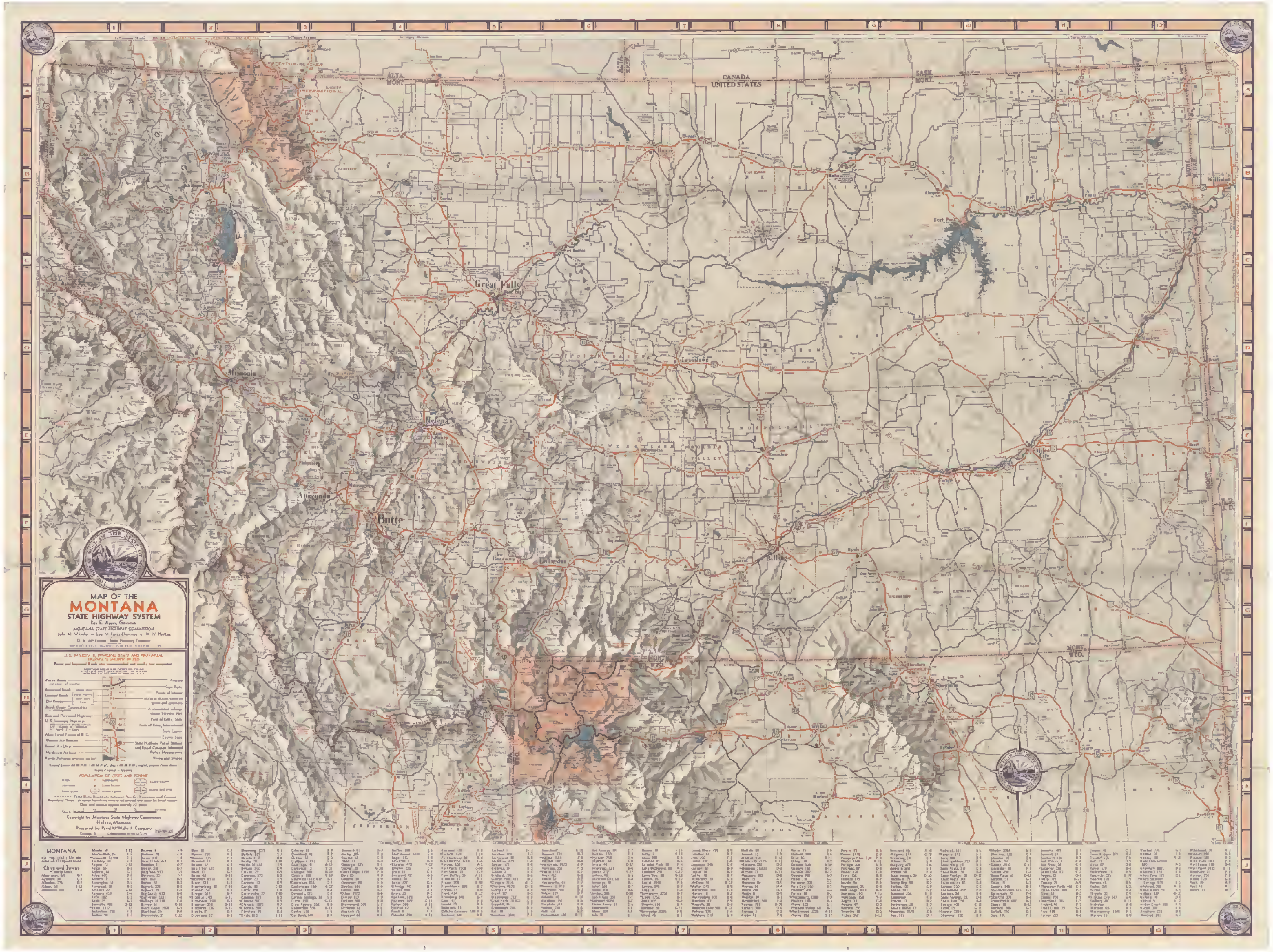
MONTANA
THE BONANZA STATE
Out Where the West Lives On

To All Of Those Who Love The Outdoors
GREETINGS

GOVERNOR



[1940]


CANADA
UNITED STATES
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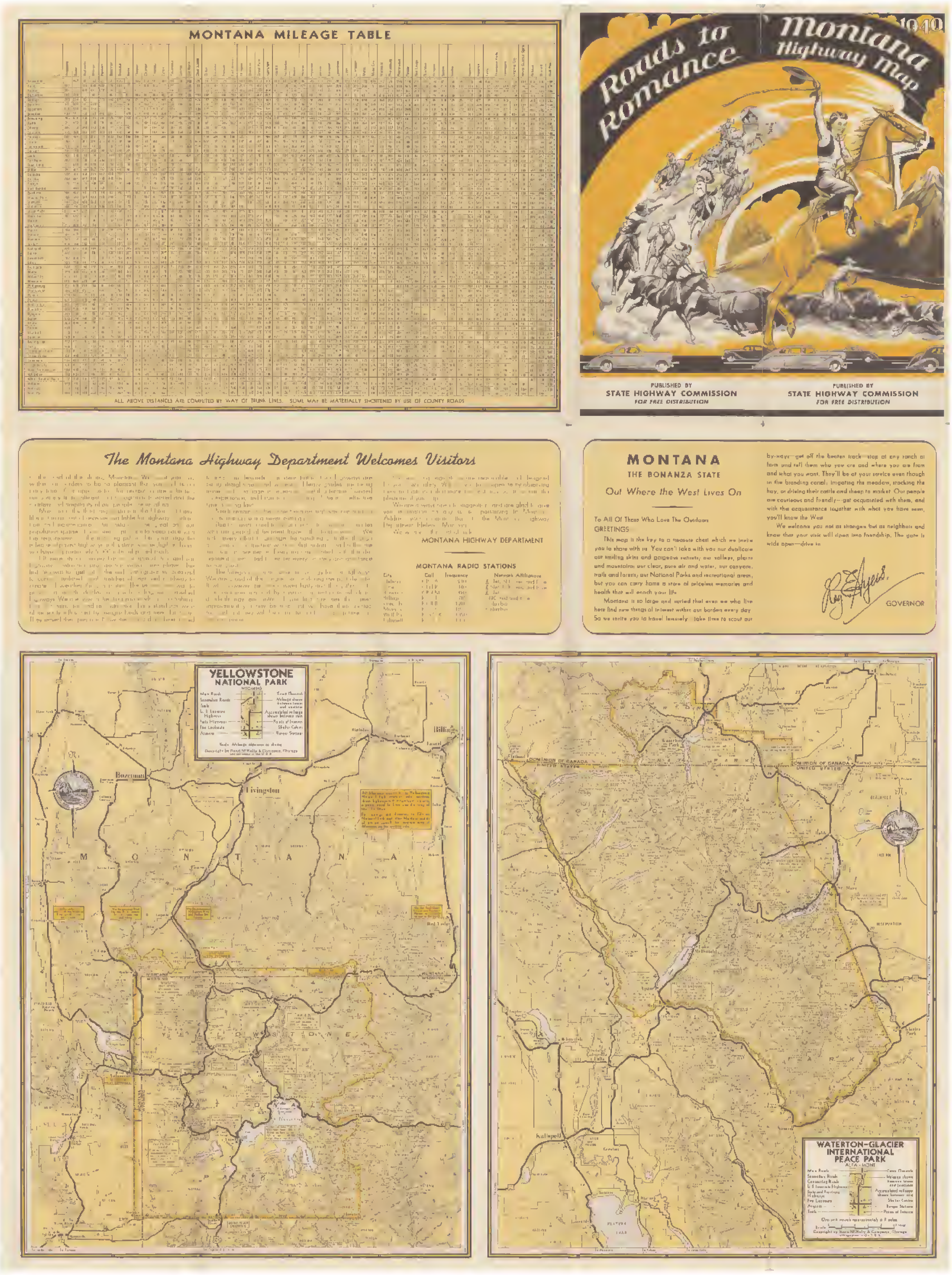
MONT.
SASK.
MONT.
Great Falls
Fort Peck
Missoula
Helena
Lewistown
Anaconda
Butte
Billings
MONT.
WYO.
MAP OF THE
MONTANA
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
Roy E. Ayers, Governor
MONTANA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
Copyright by Montana State Highway Commission
Helena, Montana
Prepared by Rand McNally & Company
MONTANA
Cities and Towns



MONTANA

THE BONANZA STATE

Out Where the West Lives On

To All Of Those Who Love The Outdoors
GREETINGS:

This map is the key to a treasure chest which we invite you to share with us. You can't take with you our duplicate our smiling skies and gorgeous sunsets, our valleys, plains and mountains; our clear, pure air and water, our canyons, trails and forests, our National Parks and recreational areas, but you can carry home a store of priceless memories and health that will enrich your life.

Montana is so large and varied that even we who live here find new things of interest within our borders every day. So we invite you to travel leisurely—take time to scout our by-ways—get off the beaten track—stop at any ranch or farm and tell them who you are and where you are from and what you want. They'll be at your service even though in the branding corral, irrigating the meadow, stacking the hay, or driving their cattle and sheep to market. Our people are courteous and friendly—get acquainted with them, and with the acquaintance together with what you have seen, you'll know the West.

We welcome you not as strangers but as neighbors and know that your visit will ripen into friendship. The gate is wide open—drive in.

Roy E. Ayers,
GOVERNOR

[1941]

1941
Montana
HIGHWAY MAP
We have more scenery than
we can handle by ourselves —
COME ON OUT AND HELP US
LOOK AT IT !

HISTORIC MARKER 154

Pompey's Pillar

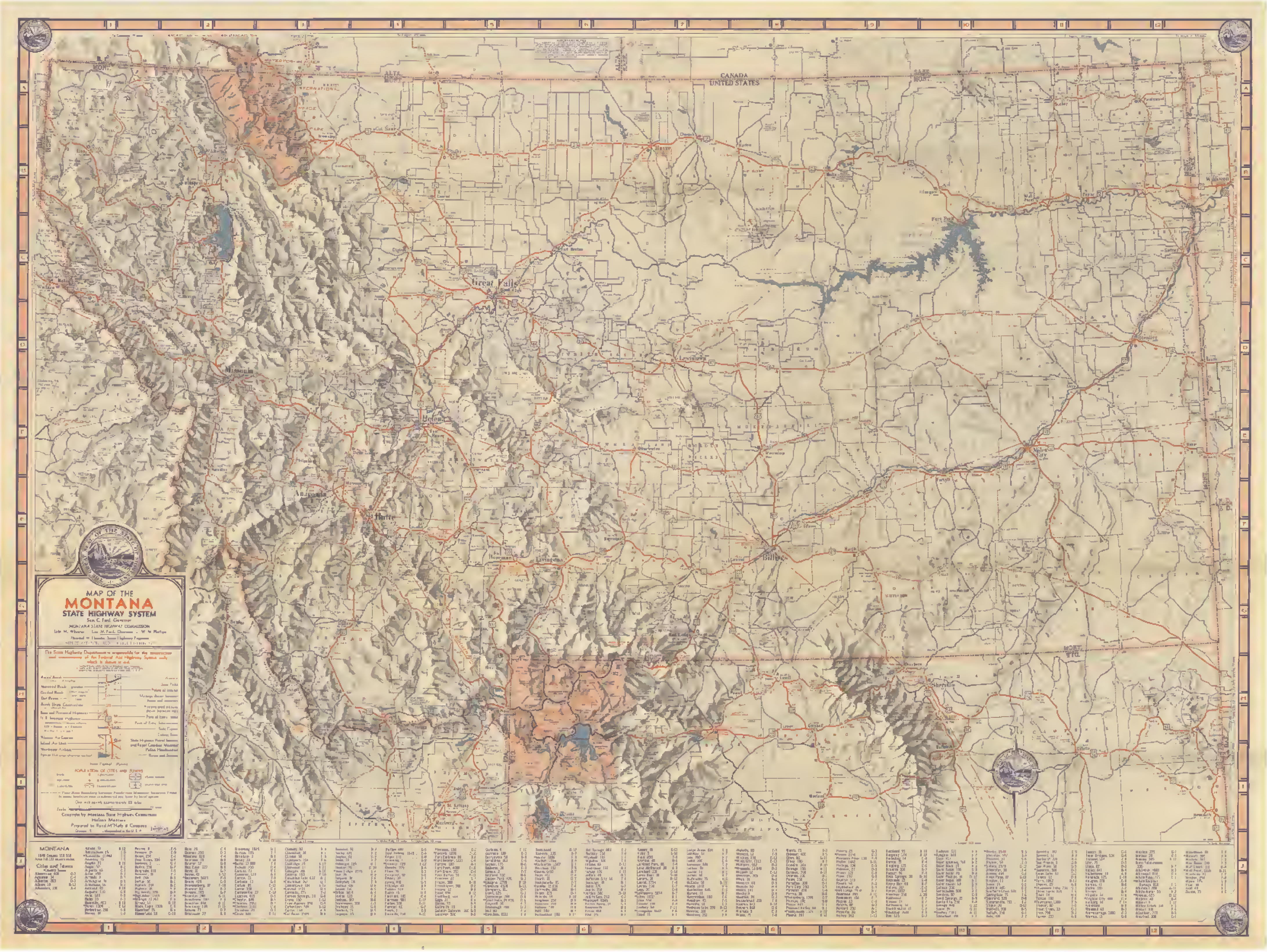
I-94 Frontage Road, MP 25

Called Iishbiia Anaache or "Place Where the Mountain Lion Dwells" by the Apsaalooka (Crow) people, Pompey's Pillar was a well-known landmark to the Plains Indians. It was here, at a strategic natural crossing of the Yellowstone, or Elk River as it was known to the Apsaalooka, that the Indian people met to trade and exchange information. They painted pictographs and etched petroglyphs onto the sheer cliffs of the feature. Apsaalooka legend reports that Pompey's Pillar was once attached to the sandstone bluffs on the north side of the river. At one point, however, the rock detached itself from the cliffs and rolled across the river to it present site.

Pompey's Pillar was also a significant landmark for Euro-American explorers, fur trappers, soldiers and emigrants. It was discovered by Canadian North West Company employee Francois Larocque in 1805. A little less than a year later, on July 25, 1806, it was visited by a 12-man detachment under the command of William Clark that included Sacajawea and her infant son. Clark carved his name and the date on the rock and named it in honor of Sacajawea's son. He was just one of hundreds of individuals who have left their marks on the rock for generations.

Pompey's Pillar is now a National Historic Landmark administered by the Bureau of Land Management and is once again a meeting place for people on the northern Great Plains.

[1941]


CANADA
UNITED STATES
Great Falls
Lewistown
Missoula
Helena
Anaconda
Butte
Billings
MAP OF THE
MONTANA
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
Sam C. Ford, Governor
MONTANA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
Compiled by Montana State Highway Commission
Helena, Montana
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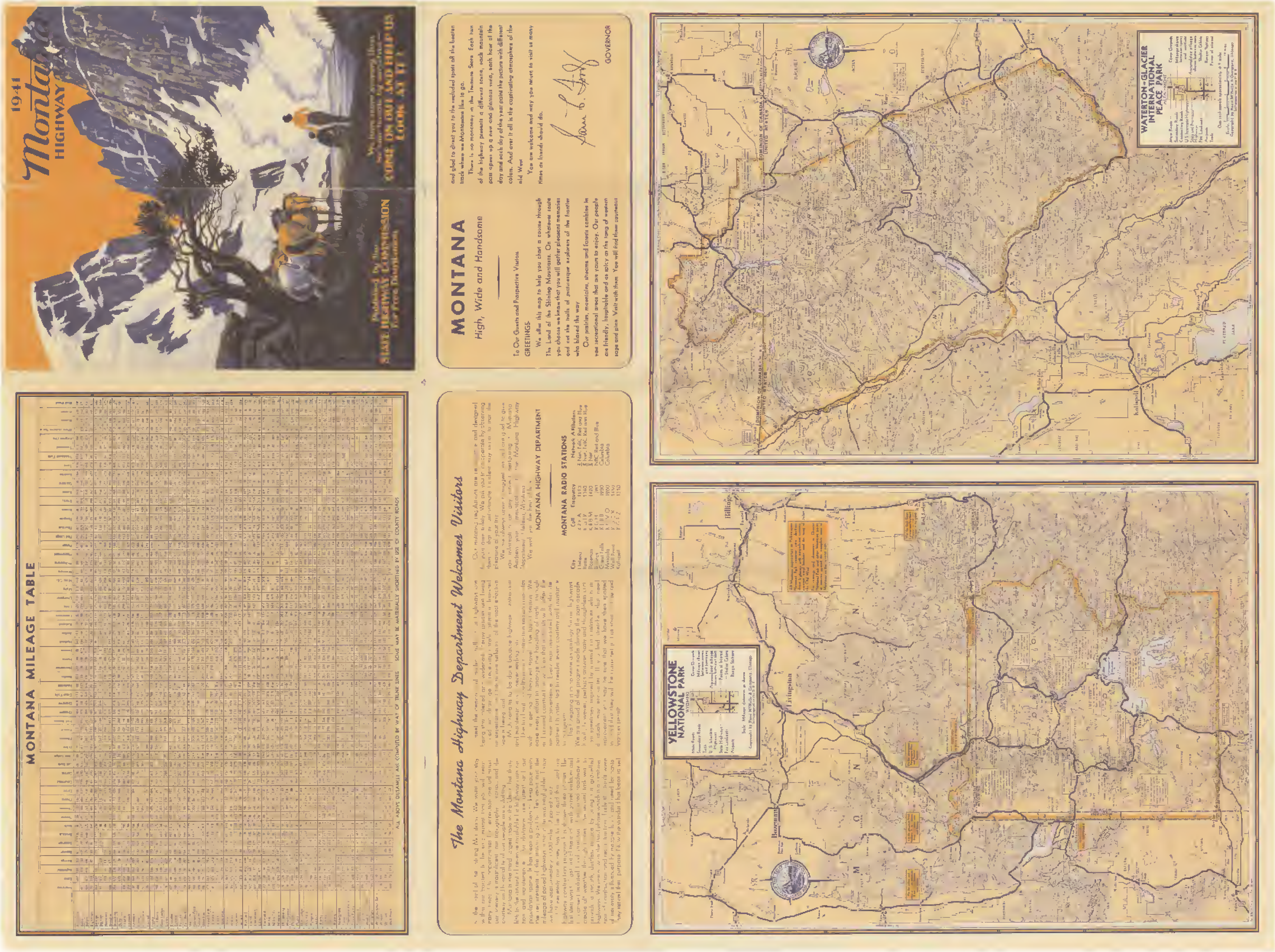
MONTANA
Cities and Towns


1941 Montana Highway Map
Published by the State Highway Commission For Free Distribution
Come on out and help us look at it!
MONTANA
High, Wide and Handsome
GOVERNOR
MONTANA MILEAGE TABLE
The Montana Highway Department Welcomes Visitors
MONTANA RADIO STATIONS
MONTANA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

[1942]

HISTORIC MARKER 131

Liquid Gold

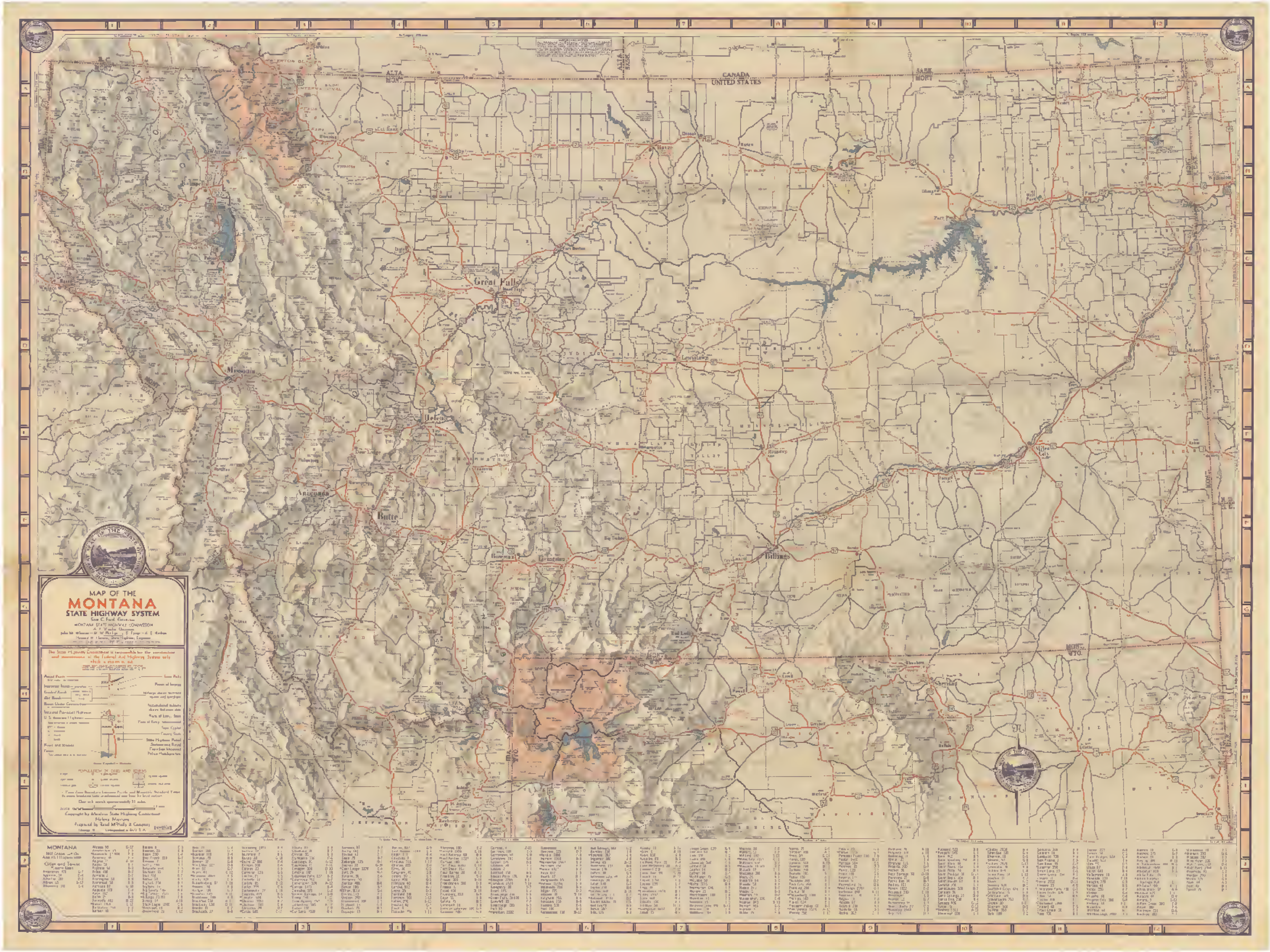
U.S. 2, MP 527, Vandalia rest area, east of Hinsdale

Water is the life blood of Montana. During the state's early settlement, the rivers provided transportation and trading routes; later they sustained the livestock and crops of ranchers and homesteaders; and they still provided Montana's base for agriculture, industry, and tourism. The Milk River that parallels Highway 2 from Glasgow to Hinsdale is one of the most important rivers in the north-central part of the state.

One of the earliest Milk River users was Augustine Armel (AKA Hamel) who arrived about 1820. He worked at all the major American Fur Co. posts on the Missouri River until the 1850s. In 1855, he opened Hammell's House, the first trading post on the Milk River, located about 7 miles southwest of here (Vandalia). Tom Campbell's House followed, built near the same site in 1870. Neither lasted very long, and no physical remains of them have been found.

Later comers to this region raise mostly cattle, sheep, and wheat. They needed water on more of the land than was blessed with it and today you can see the irrigation system along Highway 2. The Lower Milk River Valley Waters Users Association promoted the construction of the Vandalia Dam and Canal in the early 1900s. Area rancher, H. H. Nelson, interested in attracting settlers, became involved in irrigation after establishing Vandalia in 1904. Nelson was director and superintendent for construction of the dam at Vandalia and canal that runs from there east to Nashua. The dam was completed in 1917. Nelson's hopes for a sizable settlement at Vandalia never materialized.

[1942]


MAP OF THE
MONTANA
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
MONTANA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
CANADA
UNITED STATES
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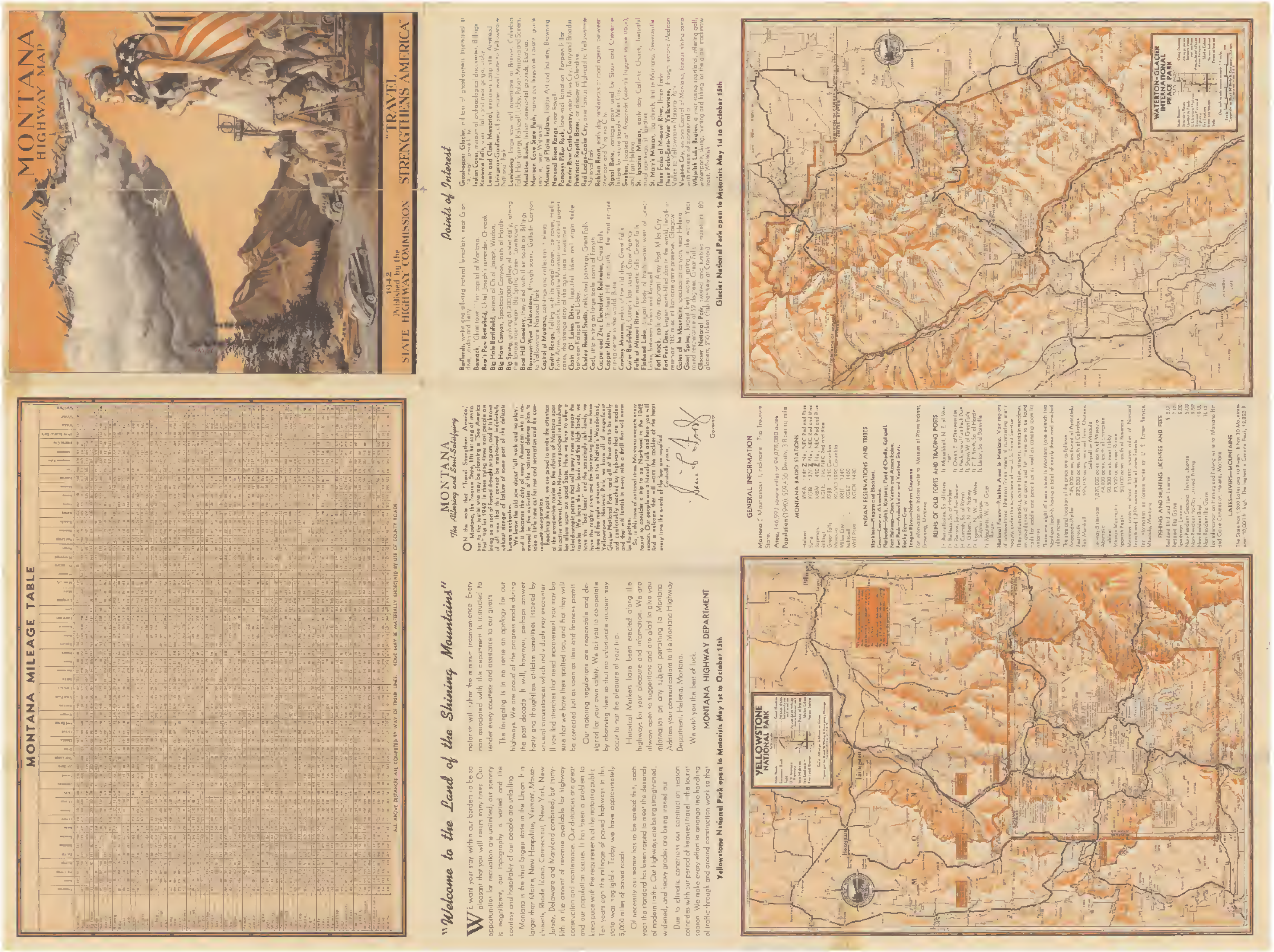
Great Falls
Missoula
Helena
Anaconda
Butte
Lewistown
Bozeman
Billings
MONTANA



"Welcome to the Land of the Shining Mountains"

We want your stay within our borders to be so pleasant that you will return many times. Our opportunities for recreation are unlimited; our scenery is magnificent, our topography is varied and the courtesy and hospitality of our people are unfailing.

Montana is the third largest state in the Union. It is larger than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland combined, but thirty-fifth in the amount of revenue available for highway construction and maintenance. Our distances are great and our population sparse. It has been a problem to keep pace with the requirements of the motoring public. Ten years ago the mileage of paved highways in this state was negligible. Today we have approximately 5,000 miles of paved roads.

Of necessity our money has to be spread thin, each year the standard has been raised to meet the demands of modern traffic. Our highways are being straightened, widened, and heavy grades are being ironed out.

Due to climatic conditions our construction season coincides with our period of heaviest travel — the tourist season. We make every effort to arrange the handling of traffic through and around construction work so that motorists will suffer the minimum inconvenience. Every man associated with this department is instructed to render every courtesy and assistance to our guests.

The foregoing is in no sense an apology for our highways. We are proud of the progress made during the past decade. It will, however, perhaps answer hasty and thoughtless criticism sometimes inspired by unusual circumstances which individuals may encounter. If you find stretches that need improvement you may be sure that we have them spotted too, and that they will be corrected just as soon as time and finances permit.

Our motoring regulations are reasonable and designed for your own safety. We ask you to co-operate by observing them so that no unfortunate incident may occur to mar the pleasure of your trip.

Historical Markers have been erected along the highways for your pleasure and information. We are always open to suggestions and are glad to give you information on any subject pertaining to Montana. Address your communications to the Montana Highway Department, Helena, Montana.

We wish you the best of luck.

MONTANA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Yellowstone National Park open to Motorists May 1st to October 15th

MONTANA

The Alluring and Soul-Satisfying

ON the note that "Travel Strengthens America," Montana, the Treasure State, lifts her song of invitation to the tourist who may be planning a "See America First" trip for 1942. In these trying times most people are feeling as a sort of forced drought program, and it is known of all men that this cannot be maintained indefinitely without danger of failure of some part of the delicate human mechanism.

We know the old saw about "all work and no play," and it becomes the duty of every American who is immersed in the activities of the national defense plan to take a little time out for rest and recreation and the consequent reinvigoration.

Reaching this point, we are proud to invite the attention of the prospective tourist to the claims of Montana upon his active interest. Mother Nature was prodigal in lavishing her allure upon our good State. Here we have to offer a kaleidoscopic pattern that will many times over repay the traveler. We have the low lands and the high lands, we have the "bad lands" and the amazingly rich lands, we have the mighty rivers and the fascinating lakes; we have three of the main entrances to the Nation's Wonderland, Yellowstone National Park; we have all of magnificent Glacier National Park—and all of these are to be easily and comfortably reached by highways that are modern and that will furnish in every mile a thrill that will never be forgotten.

So, in this time of national stress Montana expects every tourist to consider a trip to our Northwest in the 1942 season. Our people are a friendly folk and here you will find a welcome that will warm the cockles of the heart every time the events of the tour are recalled.

Cordially yours,

Sam C. Ford

Governor

Glacier National Park open to Motorists May 1st to October 15th

[1947]

HISTORIC MARKER 172

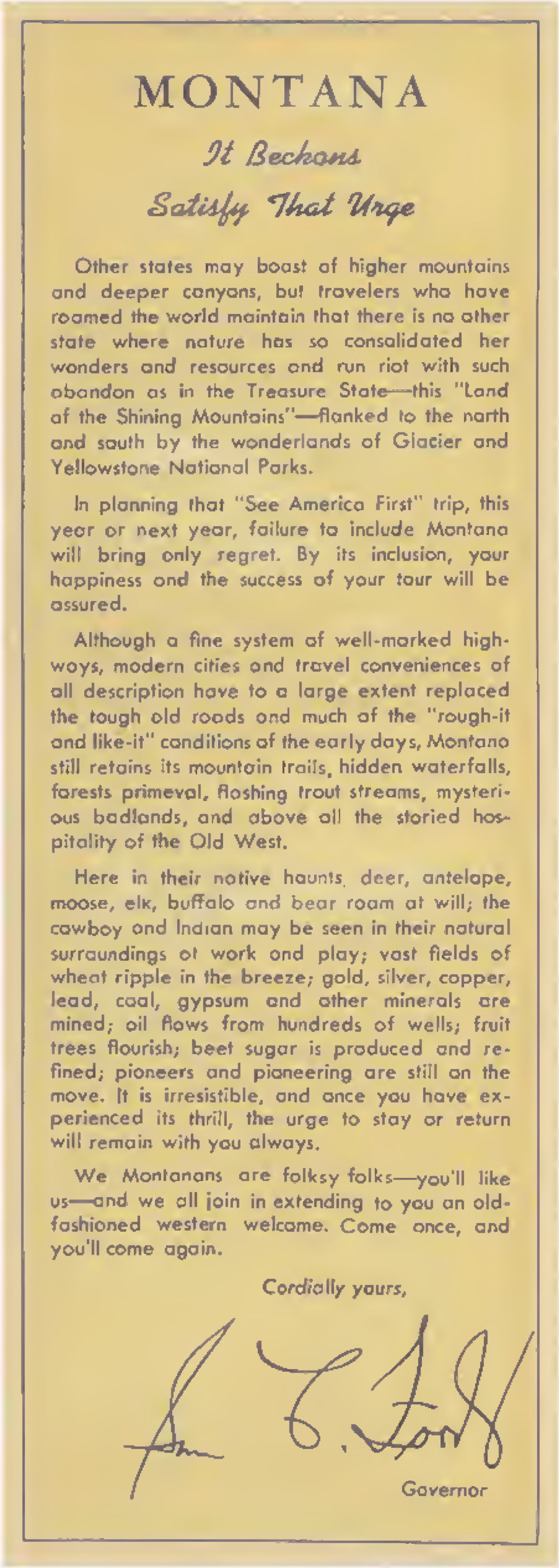
The Powder River Country

U.S. 212, MP 79, Broadus Rest Area

From its source in central Wyoming to its union with the Yellowstone River, the Powder River is 250 miles long, "A mile wide and an inch deep; too thick to drink and too thin to plow." During World War I, Montana's 91st Division gained national notoriety for the river with its war cry of "Powder River let 'er buck!" The origin of the river's name, however, is obscure.

In July, 1806, Captain William Clark christened it the "Red Stone" river. Later renamed the Powder River, historians supposed it took its name from the dark gunpowder-colored soil and sand along its banks. But army scout William Drannan maintained that the river was inadvertently named by Vierres Roubidoux, a French guide, who shouted "Cache la Powder!" (Hide the Powder!) when a group of soldiers he was escorting was attacked by Indians.

Located in the center of Powder River County, Broadus was once situated 20 miles upstream on the Powder River in 1900. Named for a pioneer family, Broadus was relocated to this site at the beginning of the Homestead Boom in 1907. The community's strategic location at the junction of two important highways made Broadus an important trade center despite its great distance from any railroads. Designated the county seat of the newly created Powder River County in 1919, Broadus was once described as one of the "Biggest Little Towns in the West."



MONTANA

It Beckons

Satisfy That Urge

Other states may boast of higher mountains and deeper canyons, but travelers who have roamed the world maintain that there is no other state where nature has so consolidated her wonders and resources and run riot with such abandon as in the Treasure State—this "Land of the Shining Mountains"—flanked to the north and south by the wonderlands of Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks.

In planning that "See America First" trip, this year or next year, failure to include Montana will bring only regret. By its inclusion, your happiness and the success of your tour will be assured.

Although a fine system of well-marked highways, modern cities and travel conveniences of all description have to a large extent replaced the tough old roads and much of the "rough-it and like-it" conditions of the early days, Montana still retains its mountain trails, hidden waterfalls, forests primeval, flashing trout streams, mysterious badlands, and above all the storied hospitality of the Old West.

Here in their native haunts, deer, antelope, moose, elk, buffalo and bear roam at will; the cowboy and Indian may be seen in their natural surroundings at work and play; vast fields of wheat ripple in the breeze; gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, gypsum and other minerals are mined; oil flows from hundreds of wells; fruit trees flourish; beet sugar is produced and refined; pioneers and pioneering are still on the move. It is irresistible, and once you have experienced its thrill, the urge to stay or return will remain with you always.

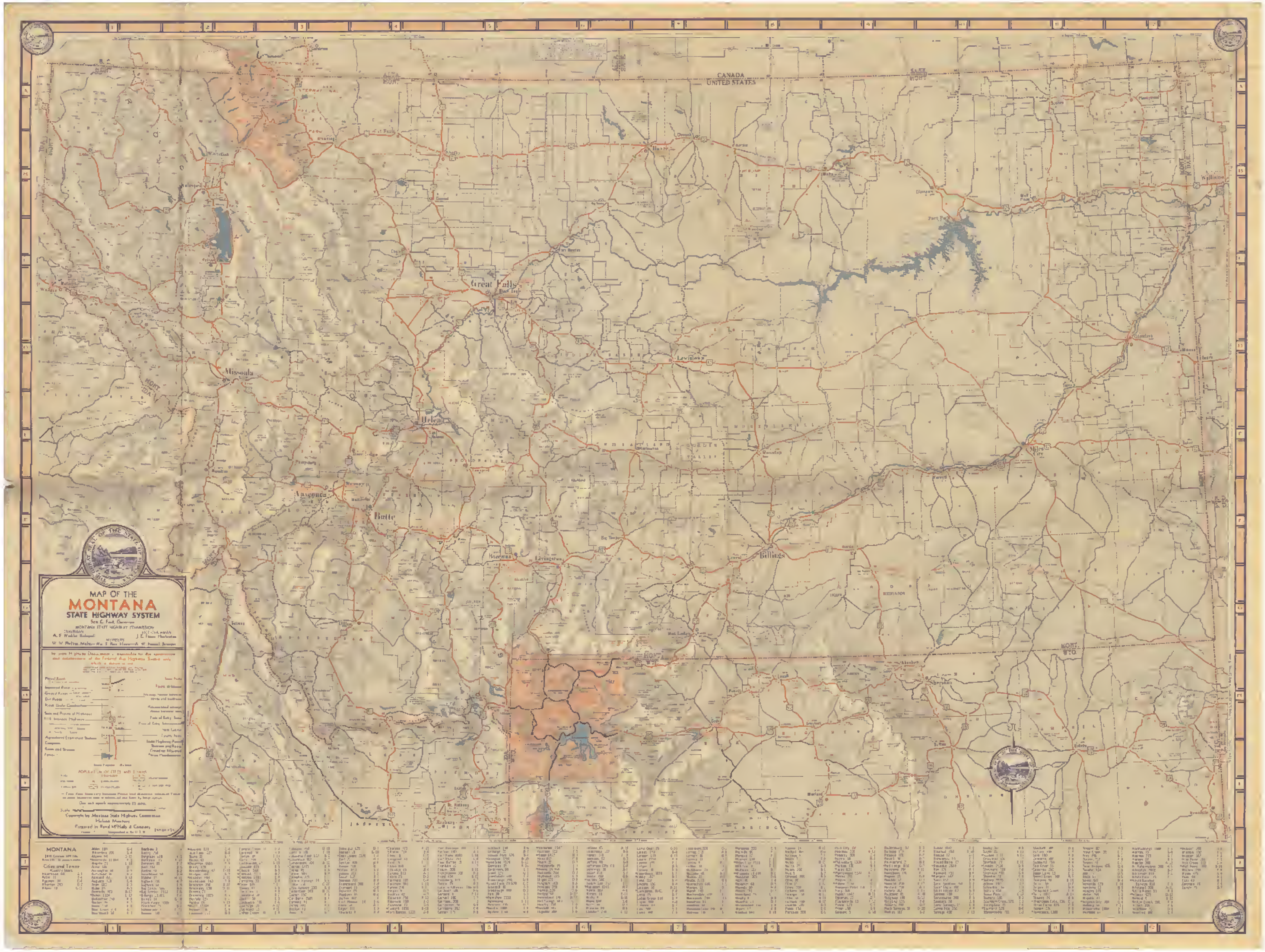
We Montanans are folksy folks—you'll like us—and we all join in extending to you an old-fashioned western welcome. Come once, and you'll come again.

Cordially yours,

Sam C. Ford

Governor

[1947]


MAP OF THE
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CANADA
UNITED STATES
Great Falls
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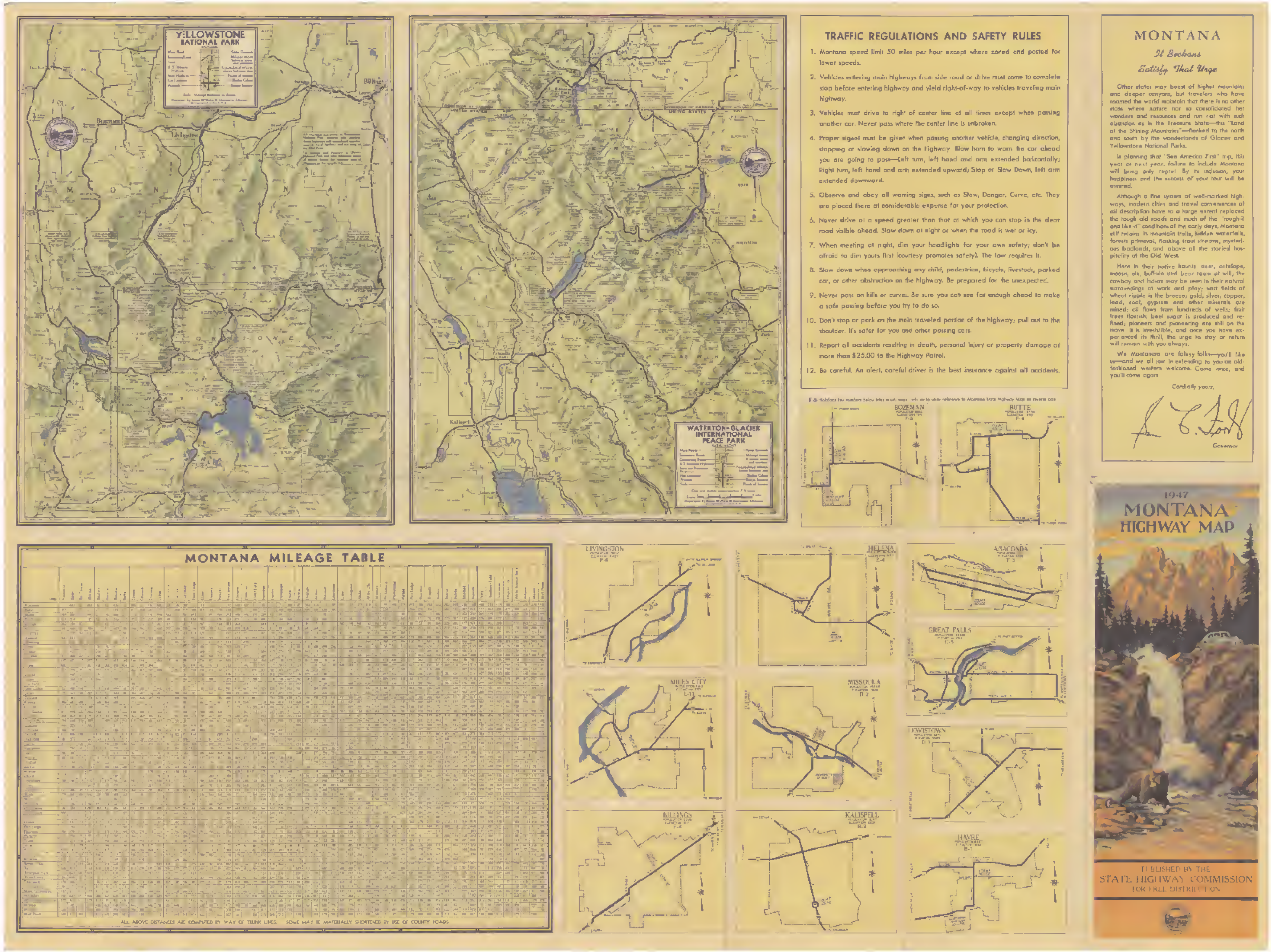
Livingston
Bozeman
Miles City
Glasgow
Sheridan
MONTANA

[1947]



TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

1. Montana speed limit 50 miles per hour except where zoned and posted for lower speeds.
2. Vehicles entering main highways from side road or drive must come to complete stop before entering highway and yield right-of-way to vehicles traveling main highway.
3. Vehicles must drive to right of center line at all times except when passing another car. Never pass where the center line is unbroken.
4. Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle, changing direction, stopping or slowing down on the highway. Blow horn to warn the car ahead you are going to pass—Left turn, left hand and arm extended horizontally; Right turn, left hand and arm extended upward; Stop or Slow Down, left arm extended downward.
5. Observe and obey all warning signs, such as Slow, Danger, Curve, etc. They are placed there at considerable expense for your protection.
6. Never drive at a speed greater than that at which you can stop in the clear road visible ahead. Slow down at night or when the road is wet or icy.
7. When meeting at night, dim your headlights for your own safety; don't be afraid to dim yours first (courtesy promotes safety). The law requires it.
8. Slow down when approaching any child, pedestrian, bicycle, livestock, parked car, or other obstruction on the highway. Be prepared for the unexpected.
9. Never pass on hills or curves. Be sure you can see far enough ahead to make a safe passing before you try to do so.
10. Don't stop or park on the main traveled portion of the highway; pull out to the shoulder. It's safer for you and other passing cars.
11. Report all accidents resulting in death, personal injury or property damage of more than $25.00 to the Highway Patrol.
12. Be careful. An alert, careful driver is the best insurance against all accidents.

MONTANA

It Beckons

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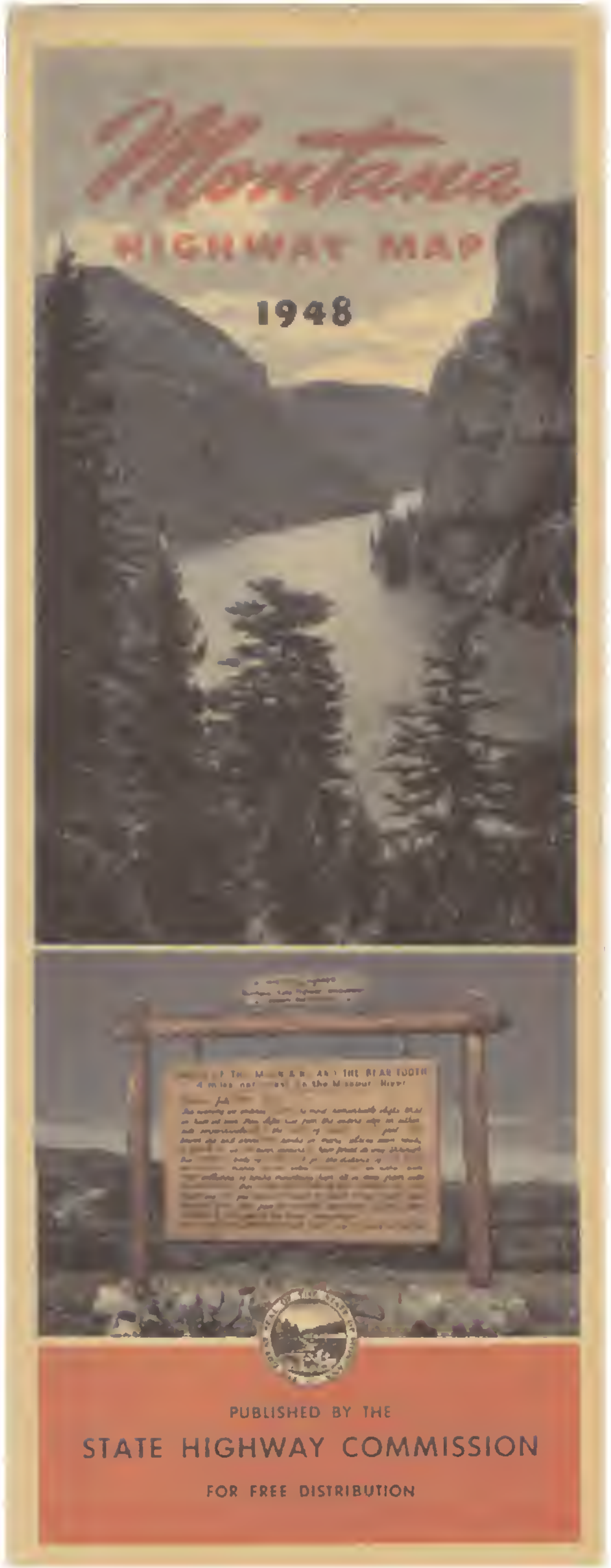
Cordially yours,

S. C. Ford

Governor

[1948]



HISTORIC MARKER 157

Junction

Old U.S. Highway 10, in Custer,
Custer, Junction City Memorial Park

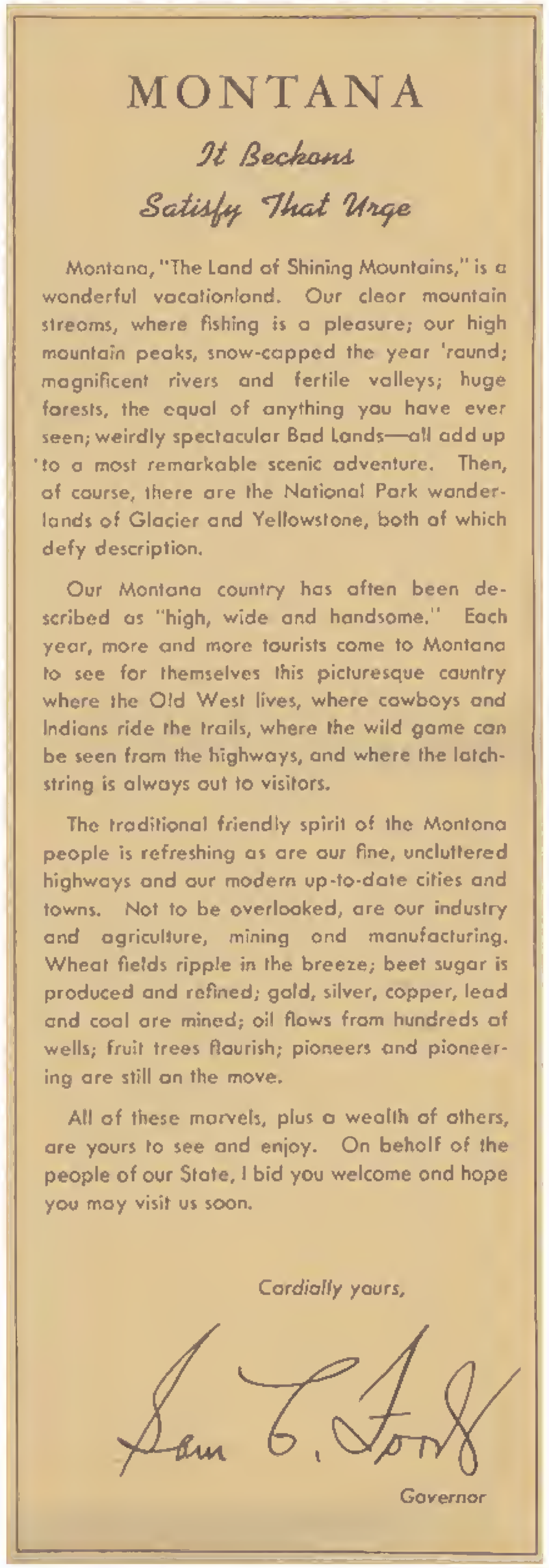
The frontier town of Junction was just across the Yellowstone River. It was a stage station for outfits heading for old Fort Custer which used to be twenty-five or thirty miles south of here on the Crow Reservation. The original Reservation took in everything in Montana west of the Tongue River and south of the Yellowstone.

There isn't anything left of Junction except a few unkept graves along the hillside but she was lurid in her days. Calamity Jane sojourned there awhile and helped whoop things up. Calamity was born in Missouri, raised in Virginia City, Montana, and wound up at Deadwood, South Dakota. She had quite a dazzling social career.

Map Memories:

"Montana's speed limits: reasonable and prudent to existing conditions in the day time; 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required, except where zoned and posted for lower speeds."

Several years ago they found a skeleton of a three-horned dinosaur in the formation which makes the bluffs on the north side of the river. It must have bogged down some time before Junction did, probably a couple of million years.



MONTANA

It Beckons

Satisfy That Urge

Montana, "The Land of Shining Mountains," is a wonderful vacationland. Our clear mountain streams, where fishing is a pleasure; our high mountain peaks, snow-capped the year 'round; magnificent rivers and fertile valleys; huge forests, the equal of anything you have ever seen; weirdly spectacular Bad Lands—all add up to a most remarkable scenic adventure. Then, of course, there are the National Park wonderlands of Glacier and Yellowstone, both of which defy description.

Our Montana country has often been described as "high, wide and handsome." Each year, more and more tourists come to Montana to see for themselves this picturesque country where the Old West lives, where cowboys and Indians ride the trails, where the wild game can be seen from the highways, and where the latchstring is always out to visitors.

The traditional friendly spirit of the Montana people is refreshing as are our fine, uncluttered highways and our modern up-to-date cities and towns. Not to be overlooked, are our industry and agriculture, mining and manufacturing. Wheat fields ripple in the breeze; beet sugar is produced and refined; gold, silver, copper, lead and coal are mined; oil flows from hundreds of wells; fruit trees flourish; pioneers and pioneering are still on the move.

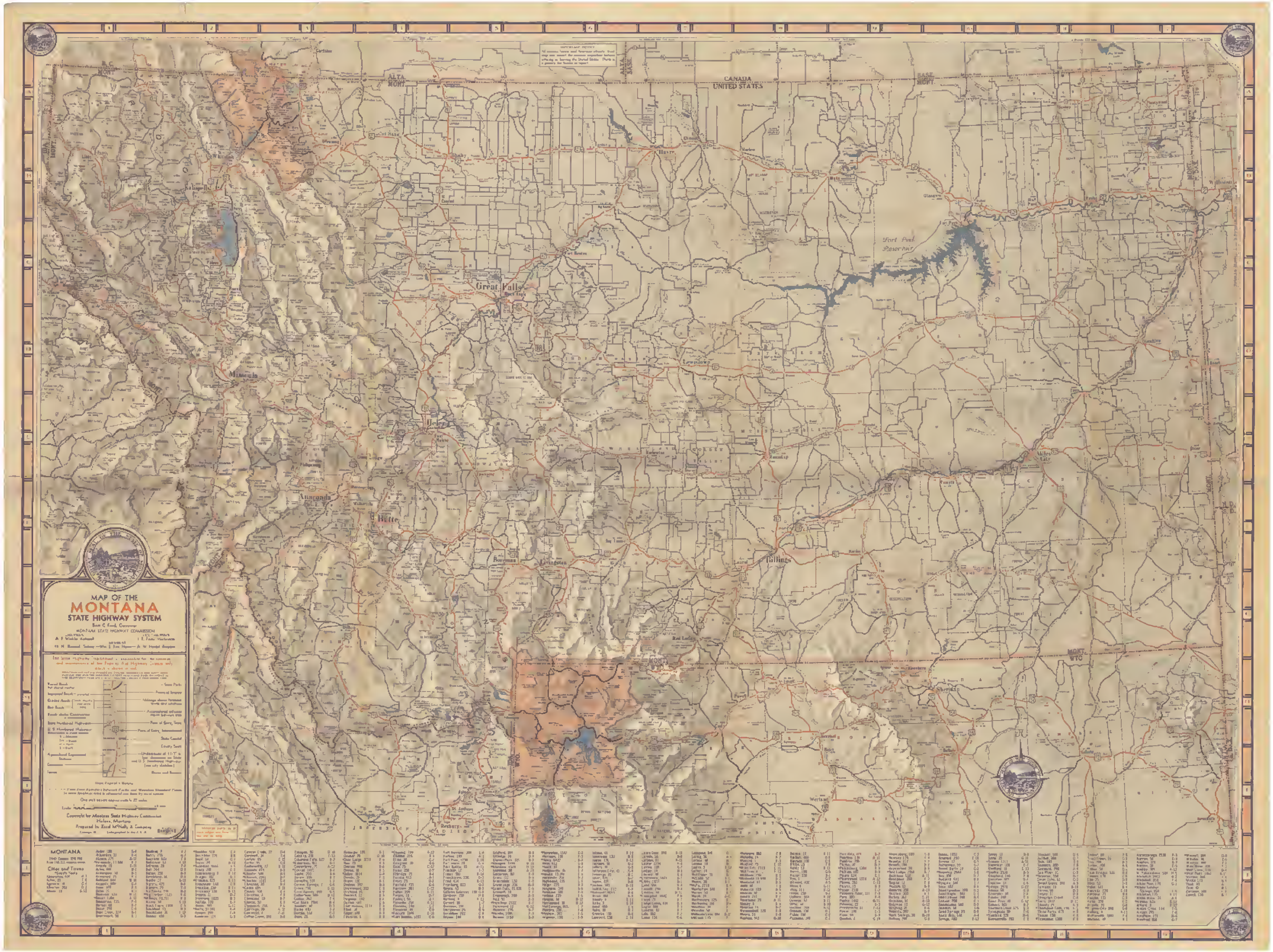
All of these marvels, plus a wealth of others, are yours to see and enjoy. On behalf of the people of our State, I bid you welcome and hope you may visit us soon.

Cordially yours,

Sam C. Ford

Governor

[1948]


MAP OF THE
MONTANA
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
MONTANA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
Copyright by Montana State Highway Commission
Helena, Montana
Prepared by Rand McNally & Company
CANADA
UNITED STATES
Great Falls
Missoula
Helena
Butte
Anaconda
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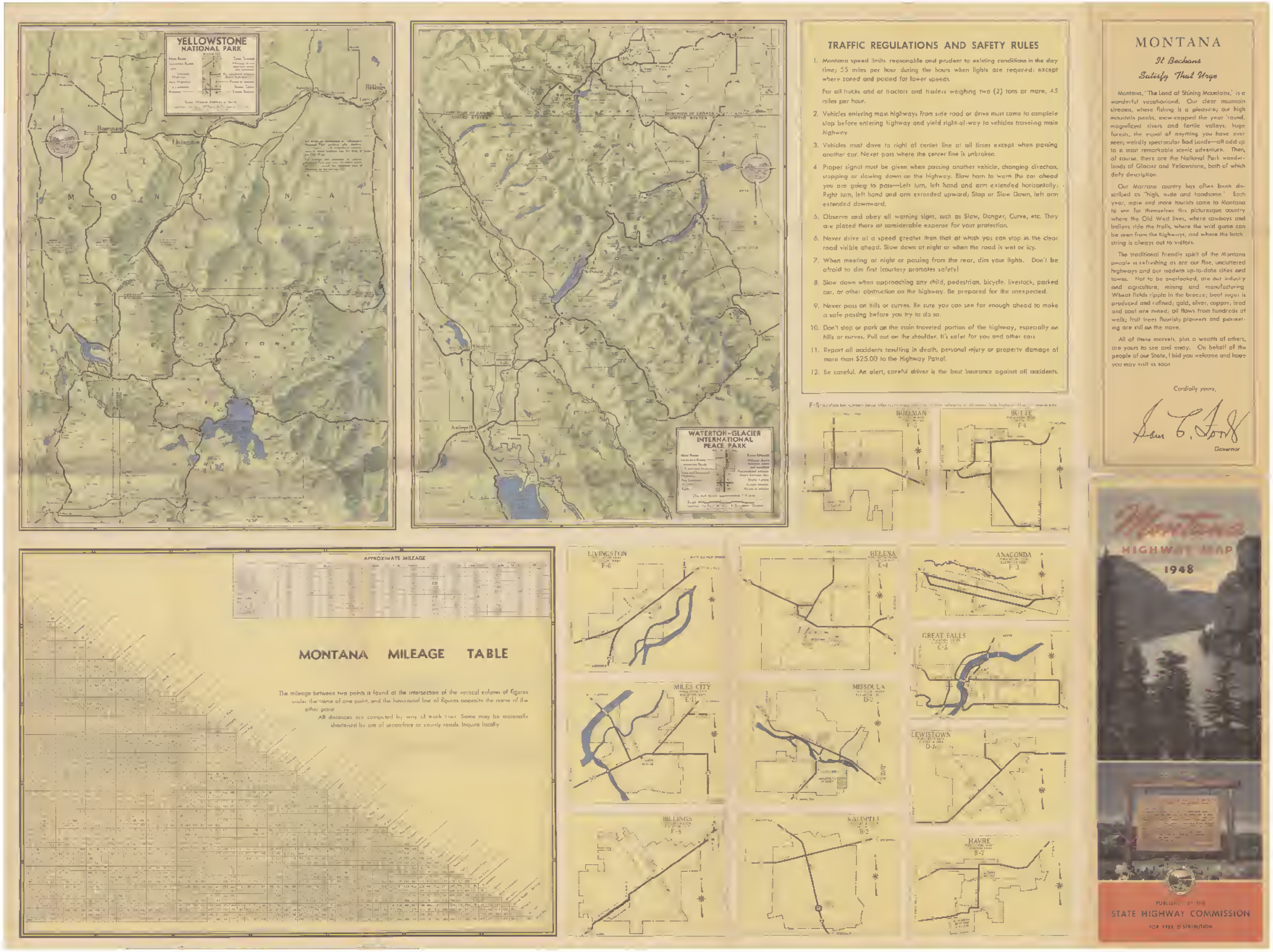
Havre
Glasgow
Fort Peck Reservoir
Bozeman
Livingston
Miles City
MONTANA
Cities and Towns

[1948]



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[1949]

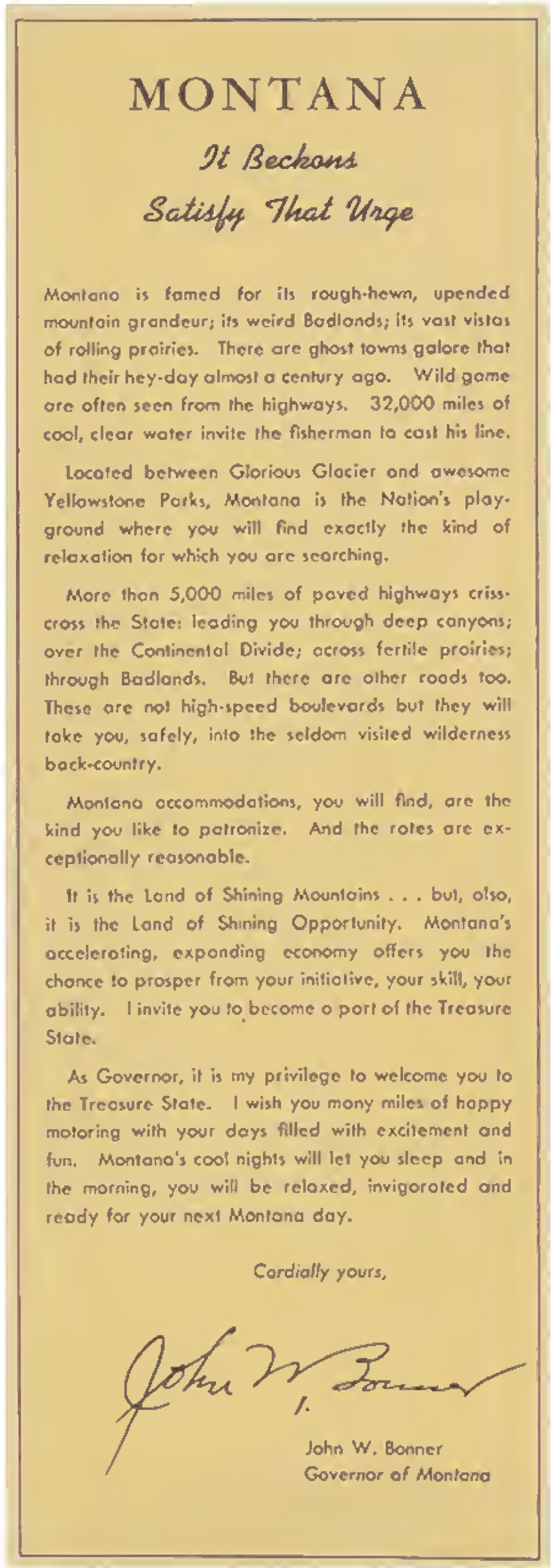
HISTORIC MARKER 158

Yellowstone River Trading Posts

I-94, MP 65, Hysham rest area

Even before the Lewis and Clark Expedition returned to St. Louis in 1806, enterprising fur traders looked to the upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers as a source of profit. At various times between 1807 and 1876, eight trading posts were located between the mouths of the Big Horn and Tongue rivers. Most were owned and operated by the American Fur Company — a firm organized in 1808 by John Jacob Astor. Rather than rely on the rendezvous system and the mountain men, the "Company" built a series of fixed posts designed to encourage the local tribes to trade at the forts. American Fur Company forts were virtual duplicates — each was about 100 square feet with cottonwood palisades and block houses at opposite corners. The forts included Fort Remon or Manuel Lisa (1807-1809), the first Fort Benton (1821), the second Big Horn Post (1824), Fort Cass (1832-1835), Fort Van Buren (1835-1843), Fort Alexander (1842-1850) and two Fort Sarpys.

Nearly all the existing accounts of the forts tell stories of a lively trade that was often filled with danger for both trader and Native American. By 1876, the fur trade was no longer profitable and the trading post was abandoned. While their presence was fleeting, they significantly impacted the lives of Native Americans and those who chose to garrison these isolated places. The trading posts represented a colorful era in Montana's history.



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Located between Glorious Glacier and awesome Yellowstone Parks, Montana is the Nation's playground where you will find exactly the kind of relaxation for which you are searching.

More than 5,000 miles of paved highways crisscross the State: leading you through deep canyons; over the Continental Divide; across fertile prairies; through Badlands. But there are other roads too. These are not high-speed boulevards but they will take you, safely, into the seldom visited wilderness back-country.

Montana accommodations, you will find, are the kind you like to patronize. And the rates are exceptionally reasonable.

It is the Land of Shining Mountains . . . but, also, it is the Land of Shining Opportunity. Montana's accelerating, expanding economy offers you the chance to prosper from your initiative, your skill, your ability. I invite you to become a part of the Treasure State.

As Governor, it is my privilege to welcome you to the Treasure State. I wish you many miles of happy motoring with your days filled with excitement and fun. Montana's cool nights will let you sleep and in the morning, you will be relaxed, invigorated and ready for your next Montana day.

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Governor of Montana

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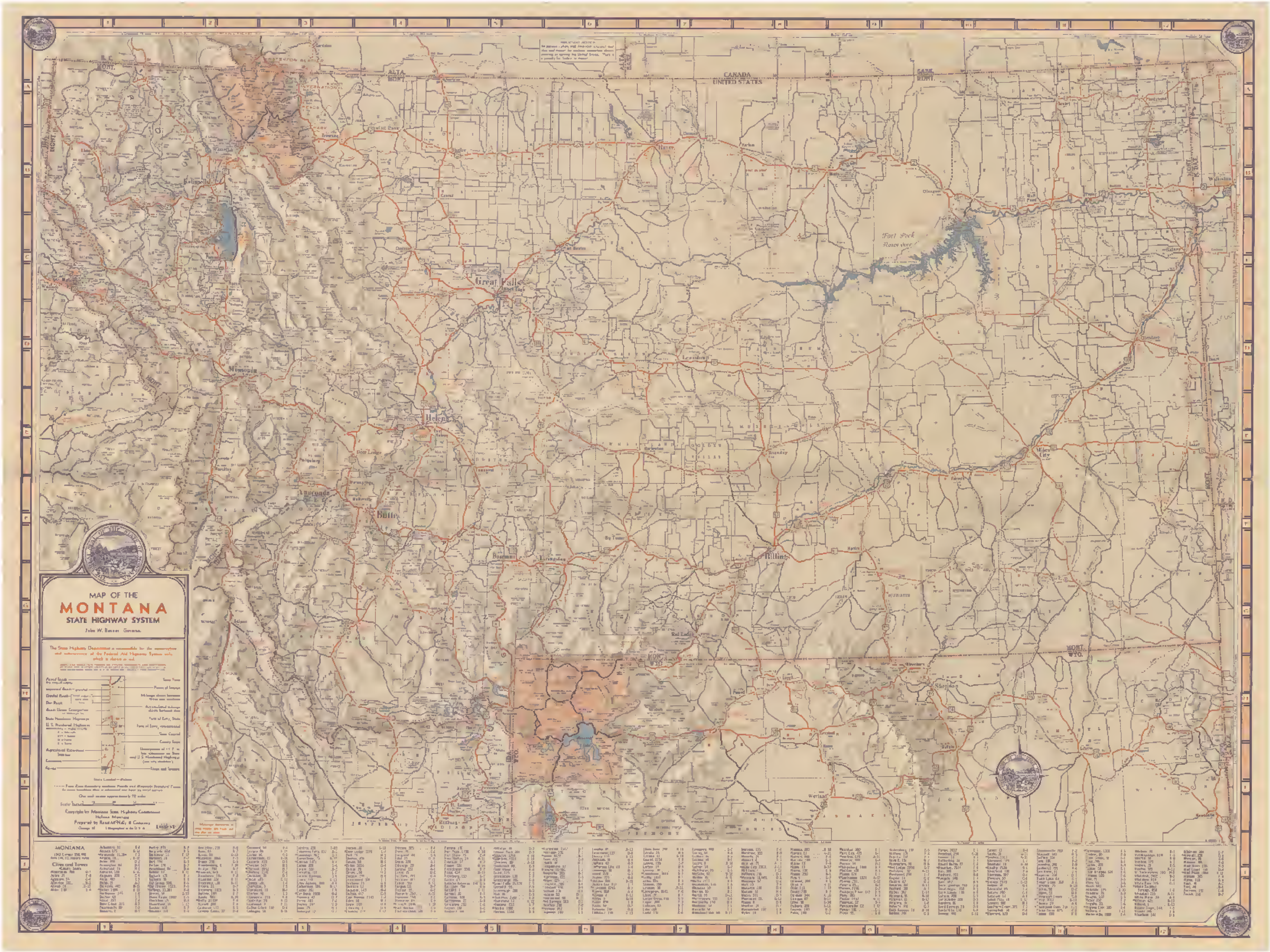
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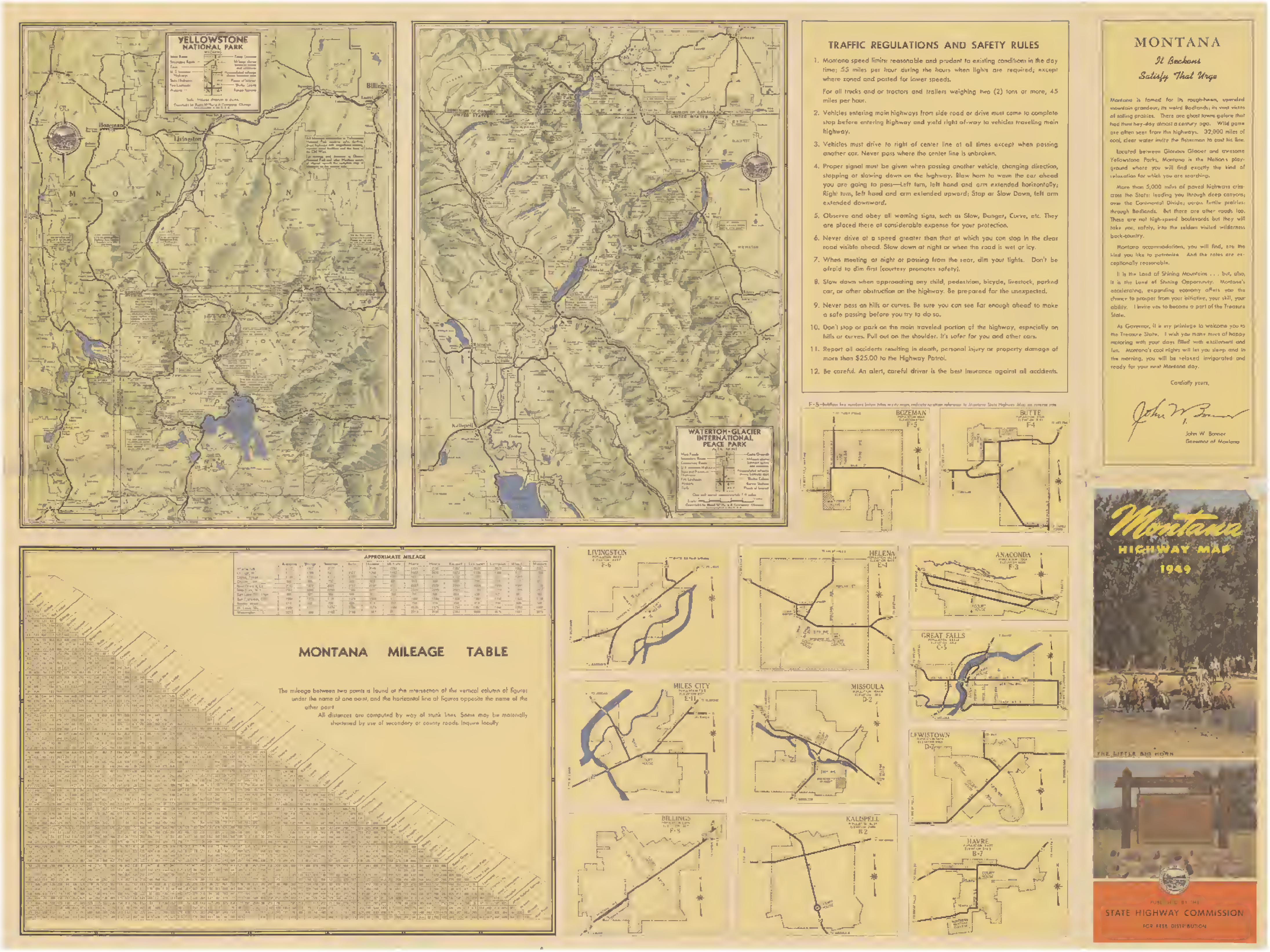

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HISTORIC MARKER 42

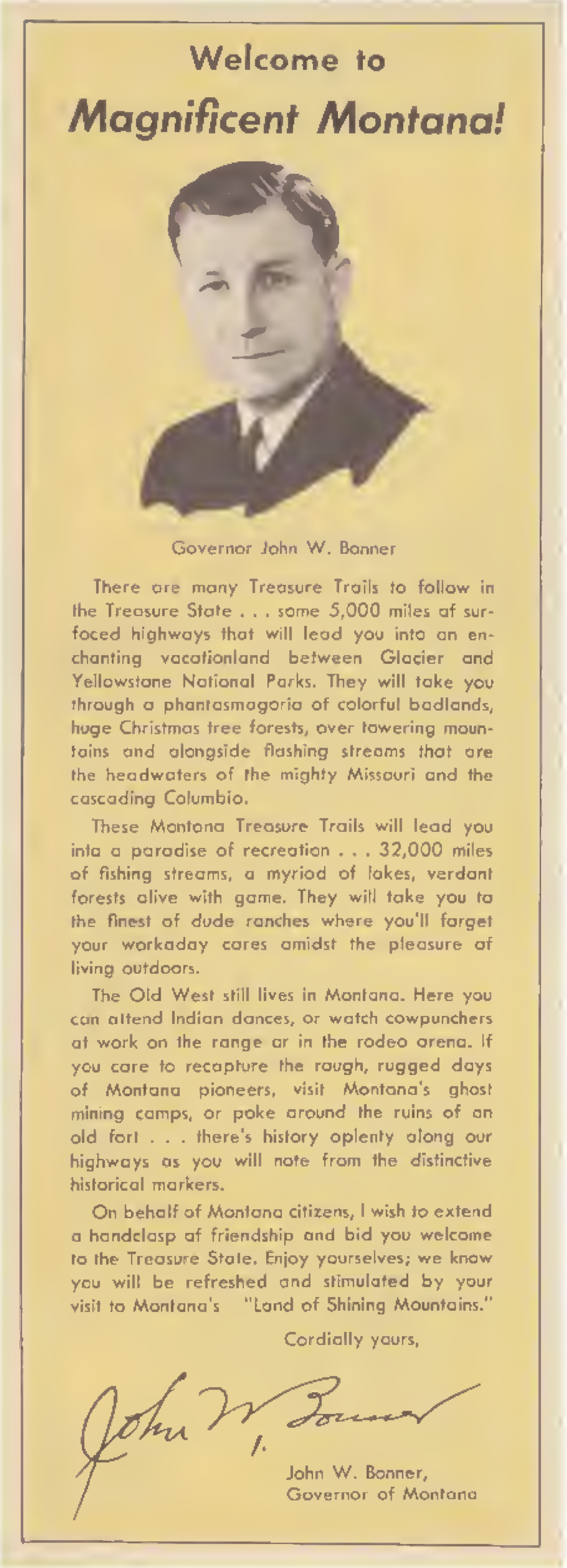
The Mann Gulch Fire

Wolf Creek Bridge Fishing Access northeast of
Wolf Creek on the Frontage Road.

At an isolated gulch about three miles northeast of here on August 5, 1949, twelve smokejumpers and a Forest Service employee died when a routine fire unexpectedly turned deadly. The lightning-caused fire at Mann Gulch was spotted by a Forest Ranger about noon on August 5th.

Within hours, fourteen of the Forest Service's crack smokejumpers were on the ground in the gulch and moving toward the 55 acre fire. Wind, combined with tinder dry grass and the steep terrain in the gulch, caused a rare and little understood phenomenon called a "blow up." The result was an inferno that quickly enveloped Mann Gulch. The fire jumped the mouth of the gulch and cut off escape to the Missouri River. The men then sought protection afforded by the ridge line to the north. The raging wall of flame moved faster than the men could climb the steep slope to safety. Realizing they could not outrun the holocaust, the crew's foreman set a back-fire to provide a makeshift shelter for the smokejumpers. Tragically, fear drove the men on and no one sought shelter with the foreman; the last words he recalled hearing before being engulfed by the flames were "To hell with this; I'm getting out of here!" Within minutes, eleven men lay dead on the hillside, killed by the super-heated air generated by the fire. Two other smokejumpers died the following day from severe burns. Three men, including the foreman, survived the fire. Only the 1994 South Canyon Fire in Colorado was deadlier for the National Forest Service's elite smokejumpers.

This marker is dedicated to the thirteen men who died in the Mann Gulch Fire.



Welcome to

Magnificent Montana!

Governor John W. Bonner

There are many Treasure Trails to follow in the Treasure State . . . some 5,000 miles of surfaced highways that will lead you into an enchanting vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks. They will take you through a phantasmagoria of colorful badlands, huge Christmas tree forests, over towering mountains and alongside flashing streams that are the headwaters of the mighty Missouri and the cascading Columbia.

These Montana Treasure Trails will lead you into a paradise of recreation . . . 32,000 miles of fishing streams, a myriad of lakes, verdant forests alive with game. They will take you to the finest of dude ranches where you'll forget your workaday cares amidst the pleasure of living outdoors.

The Old West still lives in Montana. Here you can attend Indian dances, or watch cowpunchers at work on the range or in the rodeo arena. If you care to recapture the rough, rugged days of Montana pioneers, visit Montana's ghost mining camps, or poke around the ruins of an old fort . . . there's history aplenty along our highways as you will note from the distinctive historical markers.

On behalf of Montana citizens, I wish to extend a handclasp of friendship and bid you welcome to the Treasure State. Enjoy yourselves; we know you will be refreshed and stimulated by your visit to Montana's "Land of Shining Mountains."

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John W. Bonner,
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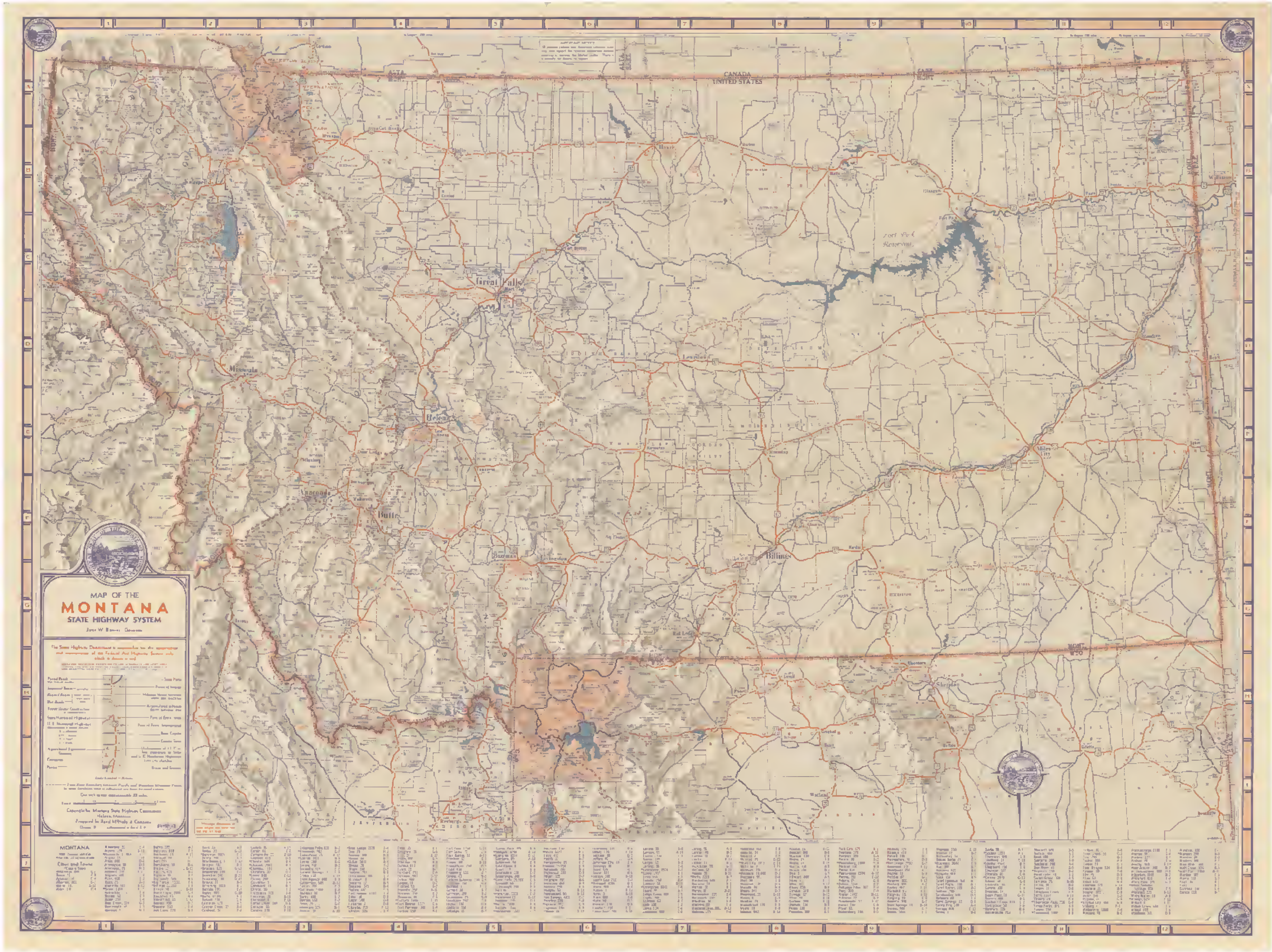
[1950]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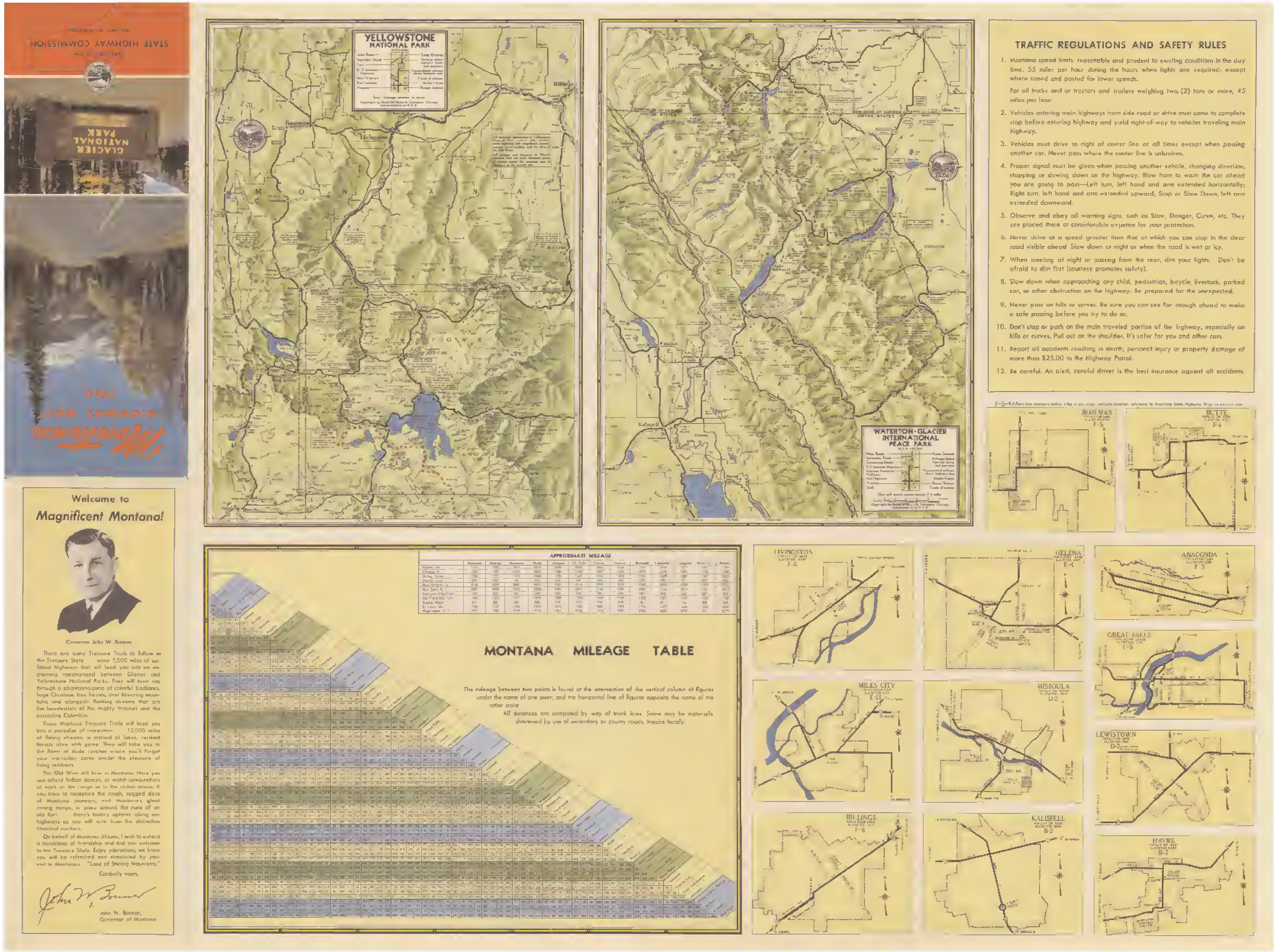

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[1951]

Montana
HIGHWAY MAP
1951

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HISTORIC MARKER 38

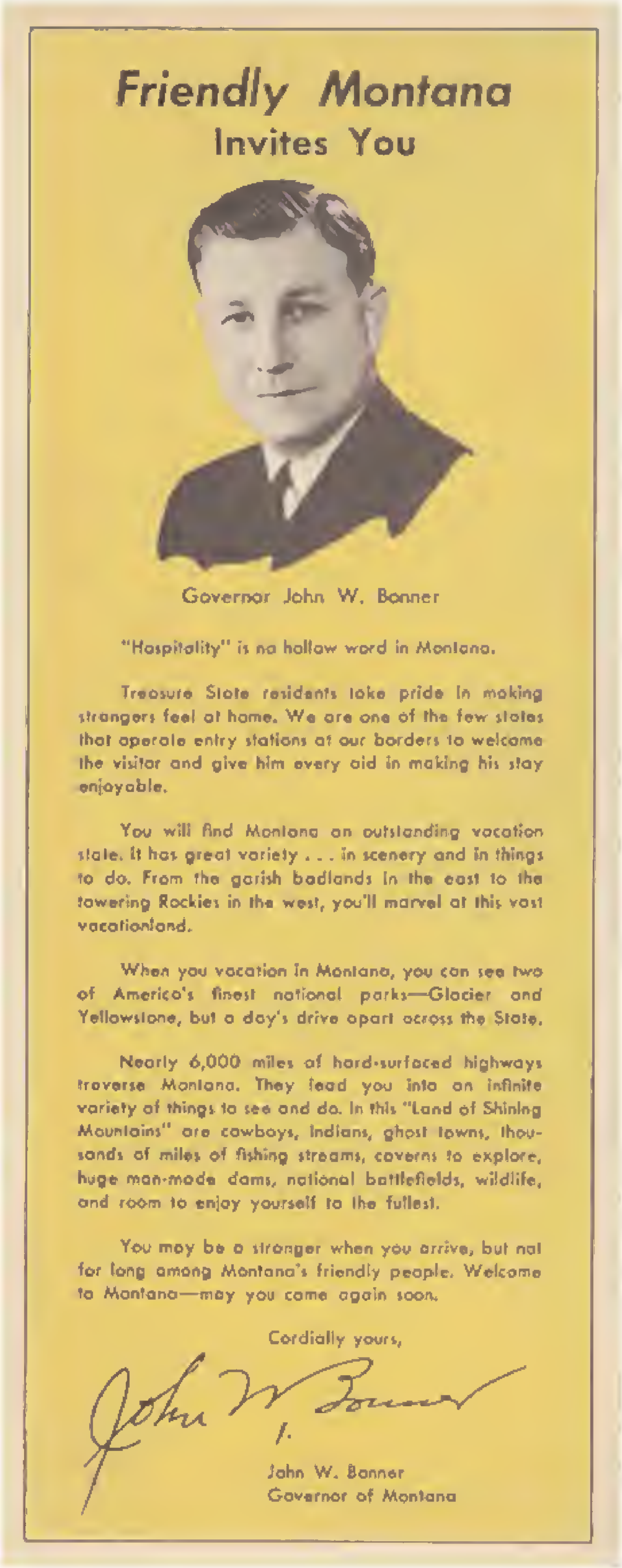
The Valley of a Thousand Haystacks

U.S. 12, MP 0

The Little Blackfoot Valley is filled with lush hay fields. You already may have noticed the rounded haystacks and commented on the strange lodgepole structures standing in many of the fields. This contraption that looks like a cross between a catapult and a cage is a hay-stacker that actually acts like a little of both. It was invented before 1910 by Dade Stephens and H. Armitage in the Big Hole Valley about sixty miles south of here. The device, called a beaverslide, revolutionized haying in Montana. It helped keep the wind from blowing the hay away and cut stacking time considerably.

To work the beaverslide, a large rake piled high with hay is run up the arms of the slide (the sloping portion of the "catapult"). At the top the hay dumps onto the stack. The side gates (the cage part) keep the stack in a neat pile and make it possible to stack higher. The sides were added to the system in the late 1940s. Although the lifting of the rake is usually powered by a take-off from a tractor, truck or car axle, on some operations horse teams still provide the rpm's to muscle the hay up the slide.

Aside from minor improvements, the beaverslide has remained unchanged since its inception. Once used throughout a good portion of the northern west, modern technology that can shape hay into bales, loaves or huge jelly rolls have replaced it in many areas. The Little Blackfoot is one of several valleys in Montana where you can still see the beaverslide and its distinctive haystacks.



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Invites You

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Treasure State residents take pride in making strangers feel at home. We are one of the few states that operate entry stations at our borders to welcome the visitor and give him every aid in making his stay enjoyable.

You will find Montana an outstanding vacation state. It has great variety . . . in scenery and in things to do. From the garish badlands in the east to the towering Rockies in the west, you'll marvel at this vast vacationland.

When you vacation in Montana, you can see two of America's finest national parks—Glacier and Yellowstone, but a day's drive apart across the State.

Nearly 6,000 miles of hard-surfaced highways traverse Montana. They lead you into an infinite variety of things to see and do. In this "Land of Shining Mountains" are cowboys, Indians, ghost towns, thousands of miles of fishing streams, caverns to explore, huge man-made dams, national battlefields, wildlife, and room to enjoy yourself to the fullest.

You may be a stranger when you arrive, but not for long among Montana's friendly people. Welcome to Montana—may you come again soon.

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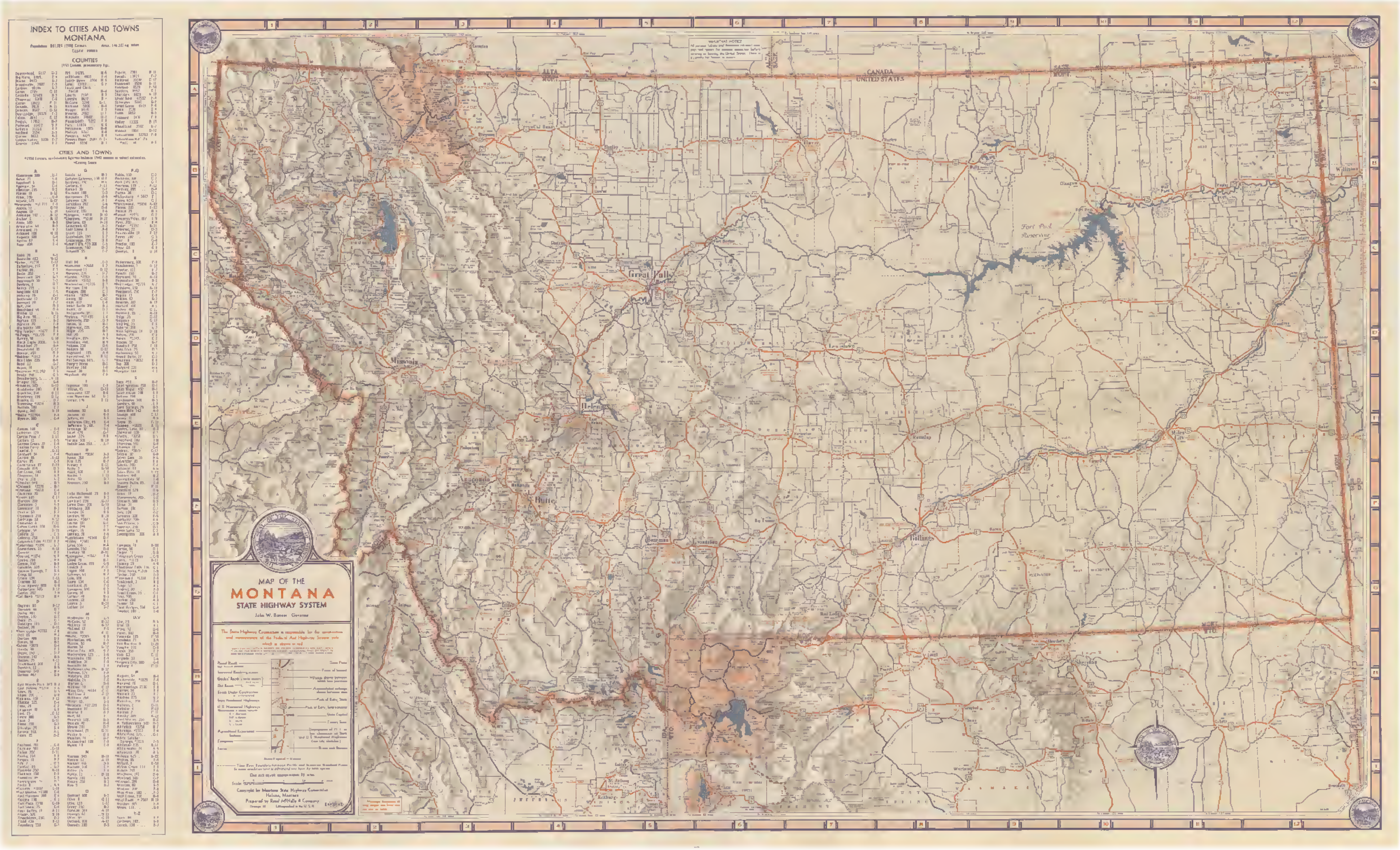
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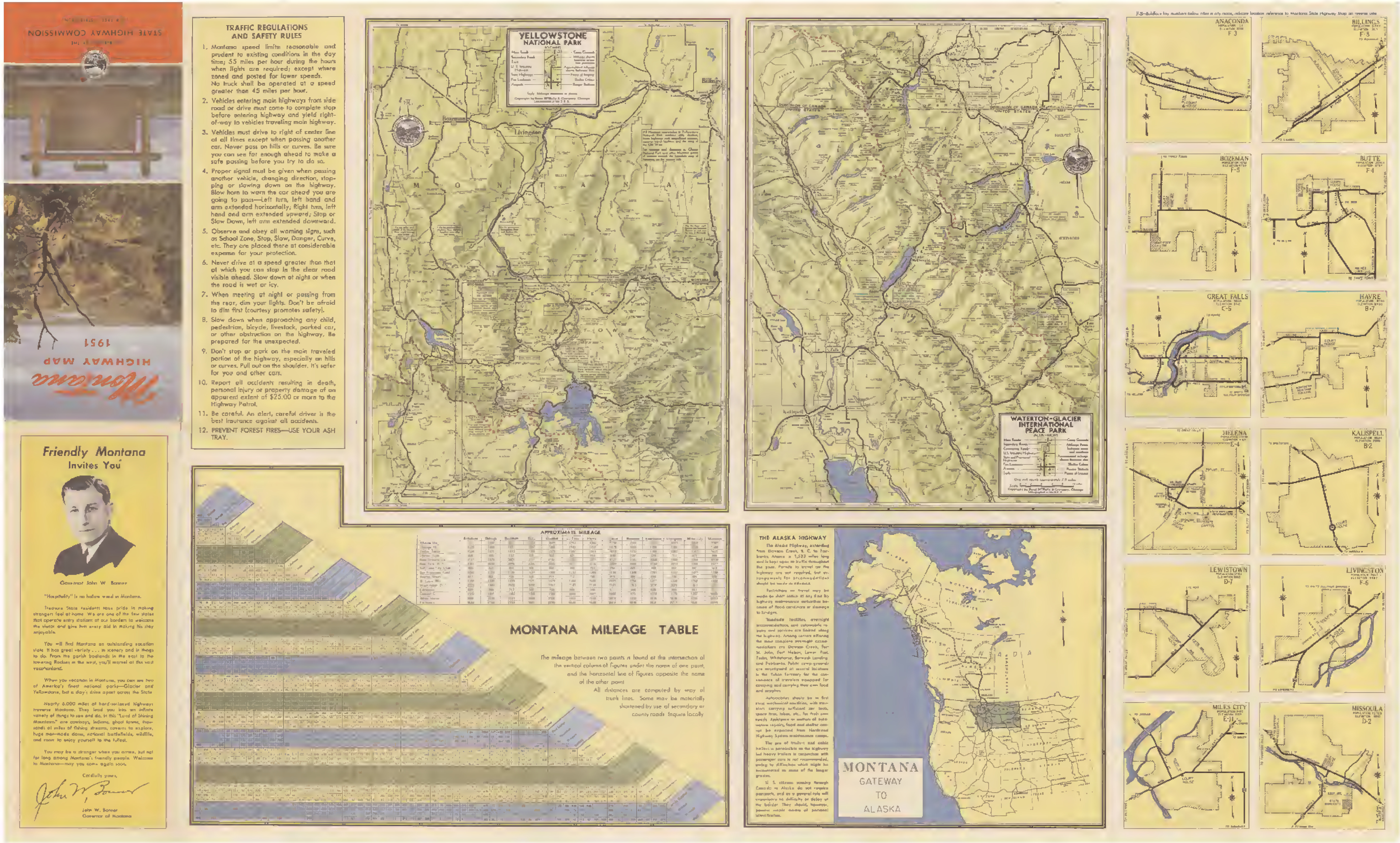

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HISTORIC MARKER 50

The Prickly Pear Diggings

I-15, Frontage Road, MP 11, south of Helena

The Fisk or Northern Overland Expedition camped on the future site of Montana City just east of the highway in September, 1862. The outfit consisting of 125 emigrants had left St. Paul June 16, 1862, under the leadership of Capt. James L. Fisk for the purpose of opening a wagon route to connect at Ft. Benton with the eastern terminal of the Mullan Road from Walla Walla.

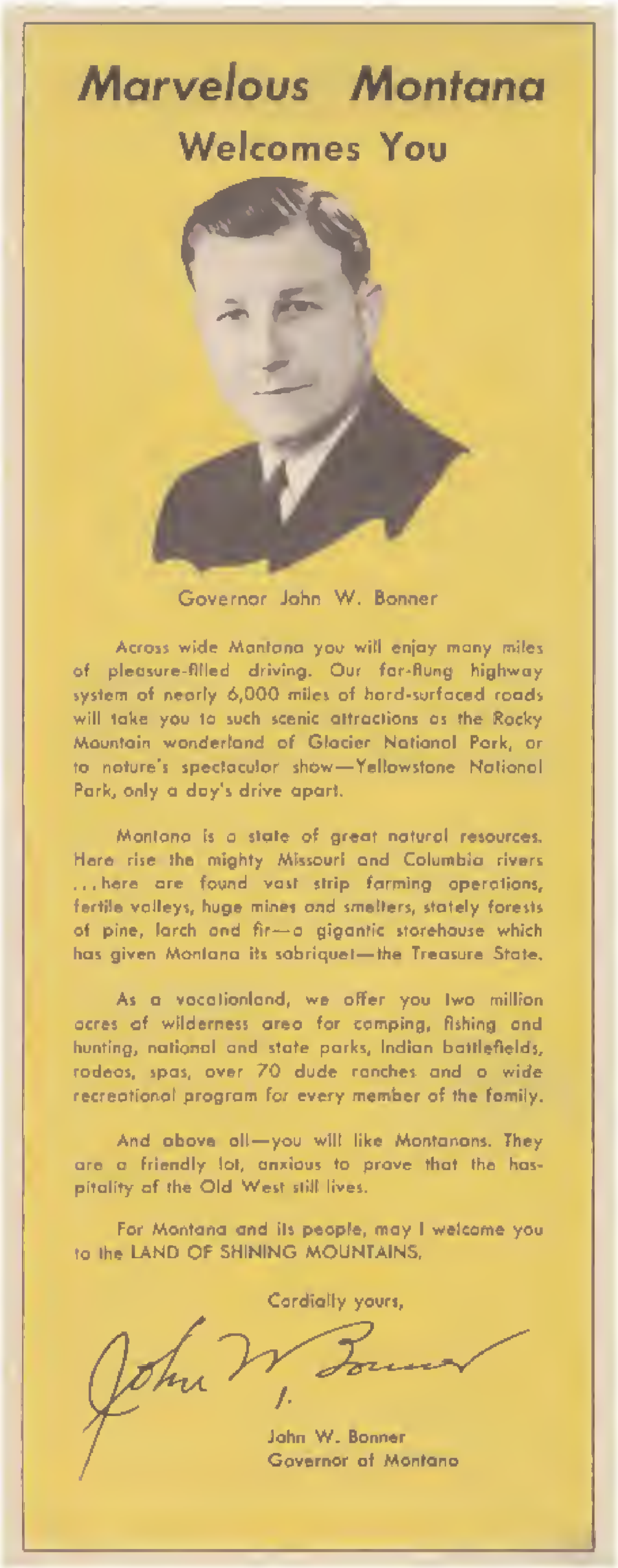
They found "Gold Tom," one of Montana's first prospectors, holed up in a tepee near here scratching gravel along Prickly Pear Creek in a search for the rainbow's end. The few colors he was panning out wouldn't have made much of a dent in the national debt, but about half of the Fisk outfit got the gold fever and decided to winter here.

Map Memories:

You Will See More in Montana

In a state twice as large as all of New England, you are bound to find a variety of things to see and do. Montana is a western state not too long removed from days of the open range, buffaloes and Indians. Cowboys still ride herd, and although Indians have been relegated to seven reservations, some of them still hold their tribal sun, grass, owl and blue jay dances.

Montana City swaggered into existence in September 1864 as a roaring mining town that is only a memory now. Today it is a suburb of metropolitan Helena.



Marvelous Montana
Welcomes You

Governor John W. Bonner

Across wide Montana you will enjoy many miles of pleasure-filled driving. Our far-flung highway system of nearly 6,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads will take you to such scenic attractions as the Rocky Mountain wonderland of Glacier National Park, or to nature's spectacular show—Yellowstone National Park, only a day's drive apart.

Montana is a state of great natural resources. Here rise the mighty Missouri and Columbia rivers . . . here are found vast strip farming operations, fertile valleys, huge mines and smelters, stately forests of pine, larch and fir—a gigantic storehouse which has given Montana its sobriquet—the Treasure State.

As a vacationland, we offer you two million acres of wilderness area for camping, fishing and hunting, national and state parks, Indian battlefields, rodeos, spas, over 70 dude ranches and a wide recreational program for every member of the family.

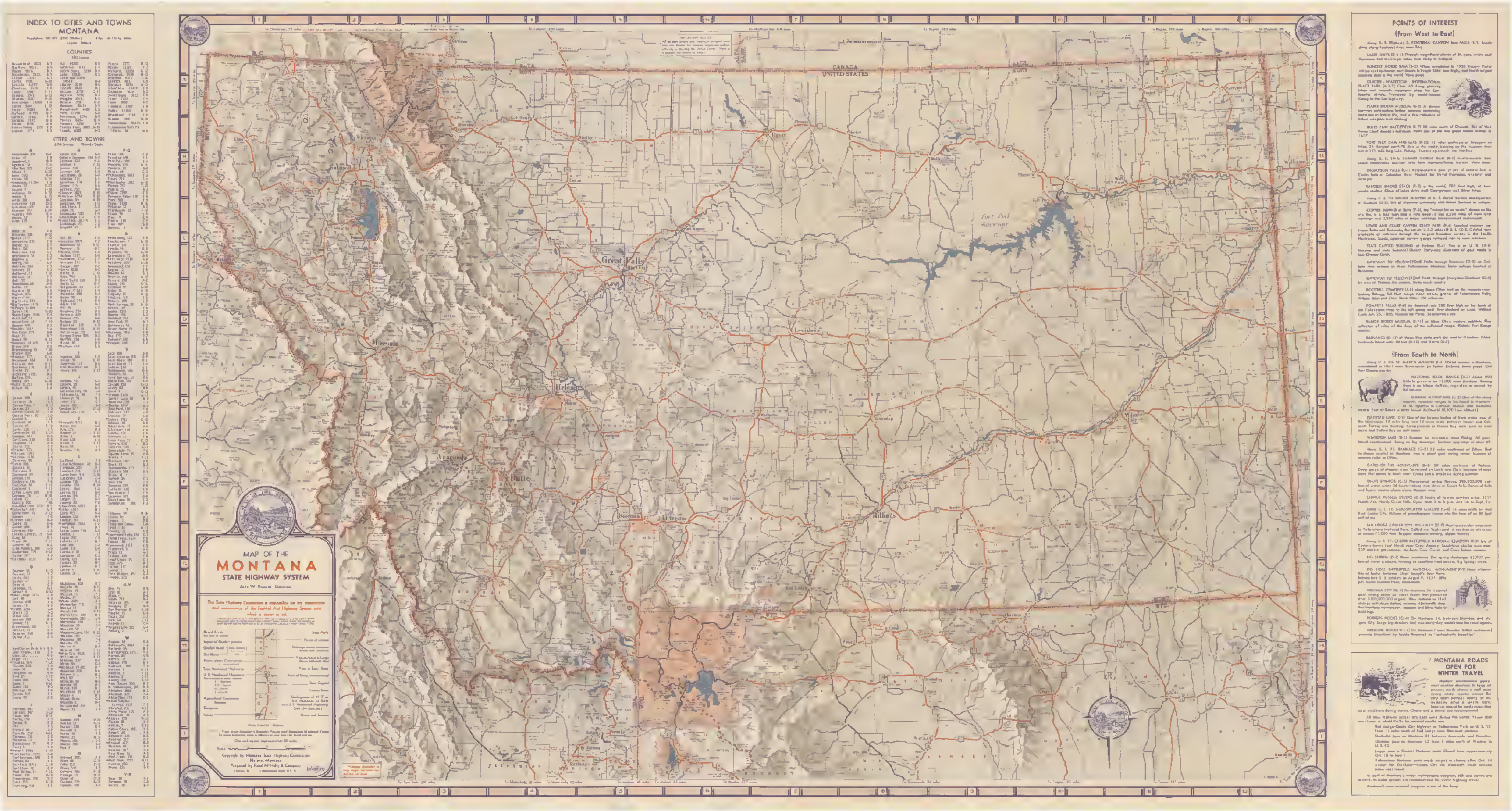
And above all—you will like Montanans. They are a friendly lot, anxious to prove that the hospitality of the Old West still lives.

For Montana and its people, may I welcome you to the LAND OF SHINING MOUNTAINS.

Cordially yours,

John W. Bonner

John W. Bonner
Governor of Montana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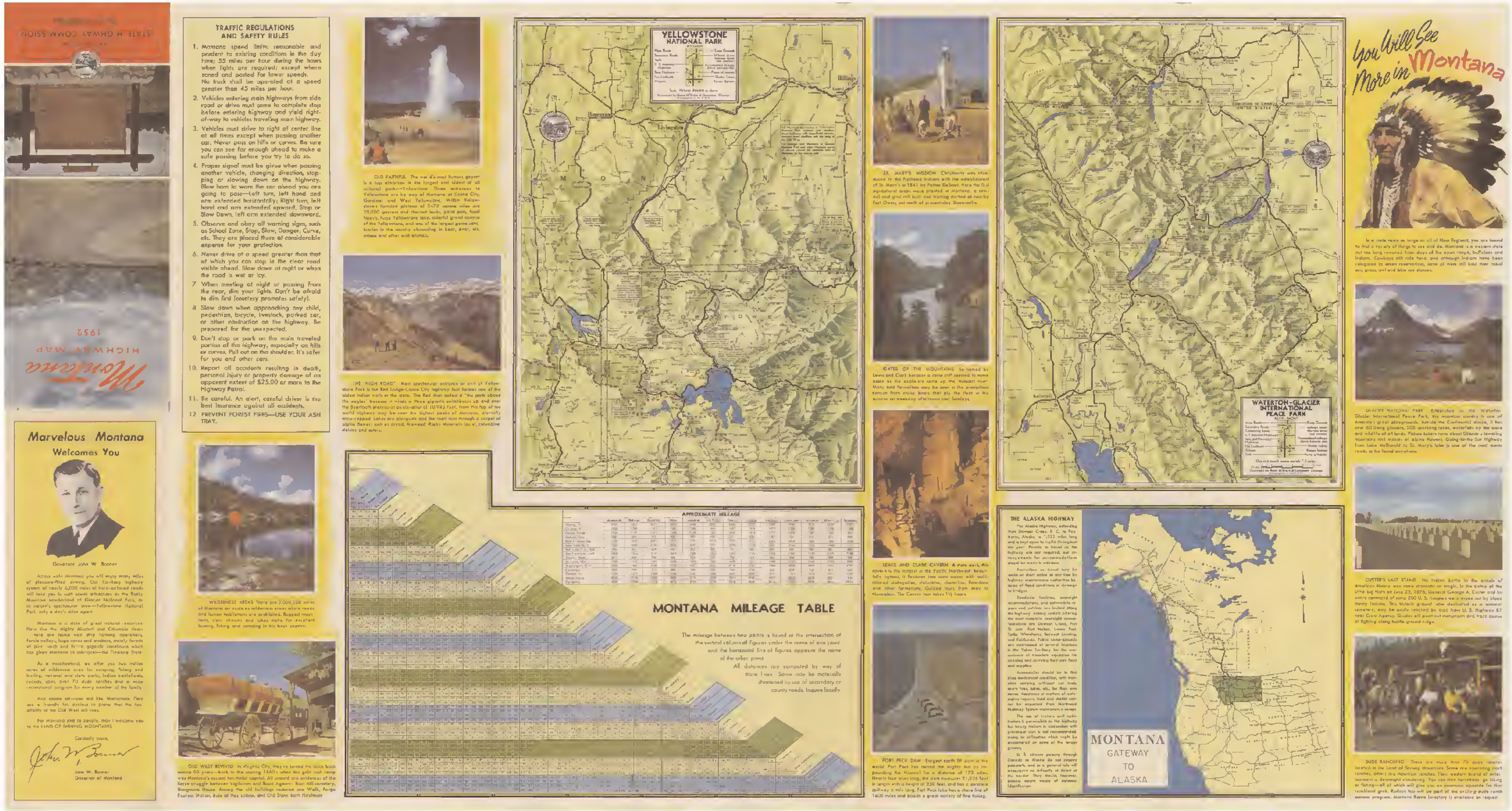

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

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Marvelous Montana
Welcomes You

Governor John W. Bonner

Cordially yours,

John W. Bonner
Governor of Montana

OLD FAITHFUL

MONTANA MILEAGE TABLE

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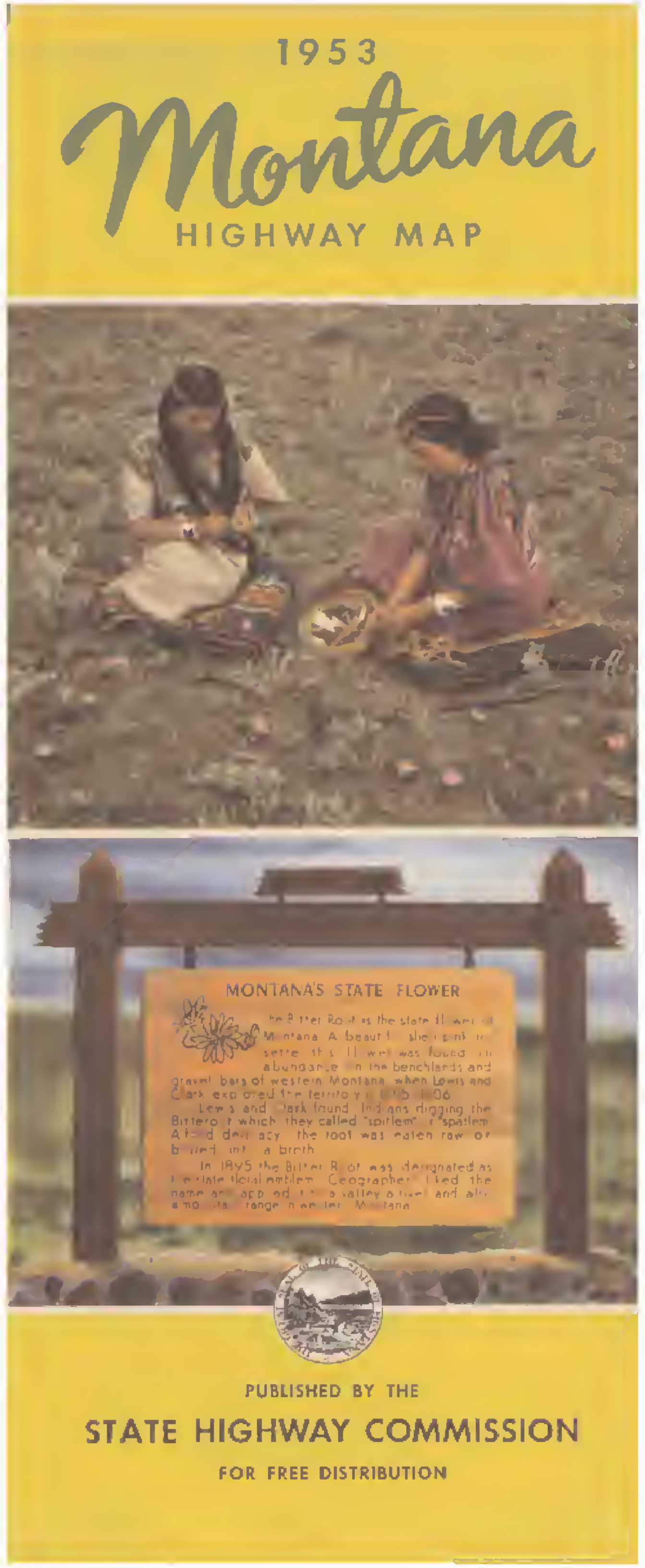
[1953]



1953

Montana

HIGHWAY MAP

PUBLISHED BY THE

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

HISTORIC MARKER 36

Southern Flint Creek Valley

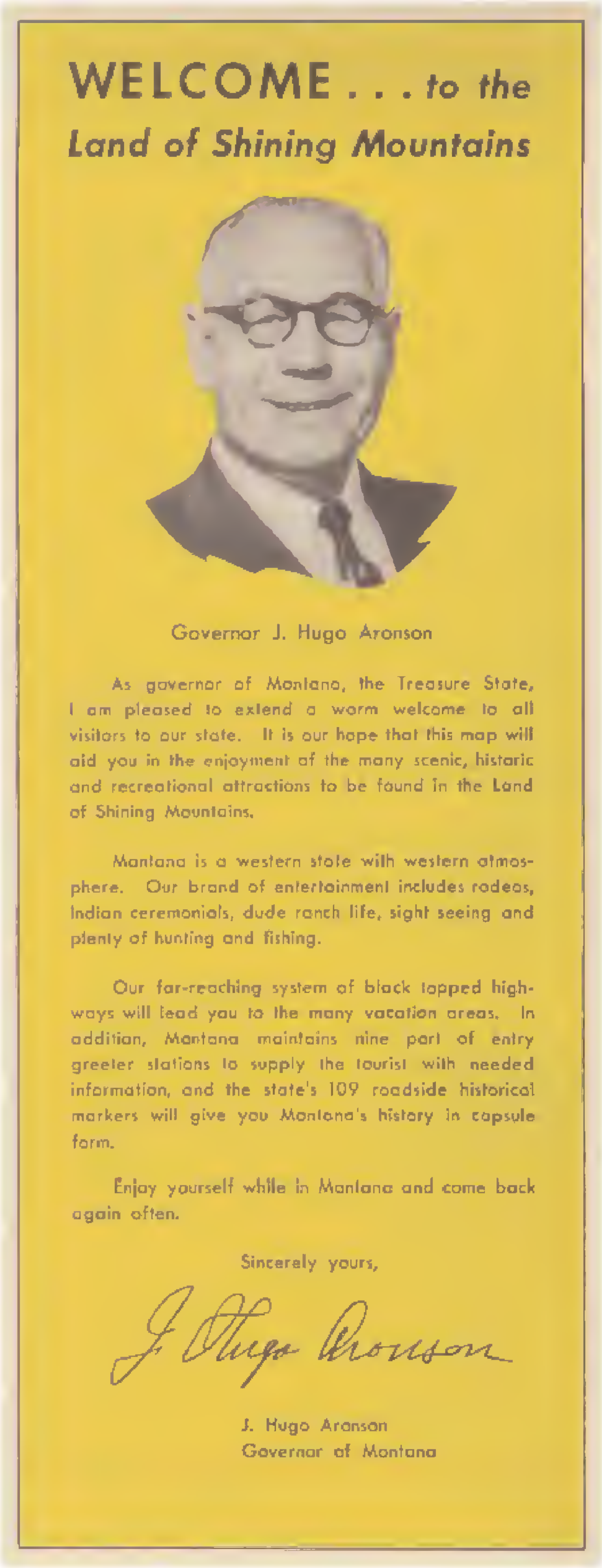
U.S. 10A, MP 57, south of Hall

The Flint Creek Valley has, according to archeologists, been the home to humans for around 10,000 years. Fur trappers and traders began frequenting the valley in the early 19th century. Prospectors discovered gold in the Granite Mountains and on Henderson Gulch in the early 1860s. Founded in 1864, Philipsburg became one of the most important mining camps in Montana by the 1880s. In 1865, the Stone stage station was established near here on the road between Philipburg and the Mullan Road junction south of Drummond. By the early 1880s, the stage stop had grown to include a post office, school, store and boarding house. After the construction of the Drummond-Philipsburg branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1887, this part of the valley became important for the productivity of its farms and ranches.

Map Memories:

RICHEST HILL ON EARTH By yielding over four billion dollars worth of metallic and non-metallic products this hill at Butte rightfully has earned its title. Copper, zinc, lead and manganese are its principal metals. Known as the mile high and mile deep city, Butte is built at a mile high altitude in a bend of the Continental divide, and its mine workings extend to a depth of a mile below.

Named for pioneers Henry and Julia Byrne Hall, the community of Hall was an important agricultural center in the valley and a shipping point for the farm and ranch products raised there. The town thrived until the economic depression following the First World War caused Hall's bank to close. The history and verdant beauty of the Flint Creek Valley is a lasting monument to pioneer vision and enterprise.



WELCOME . . . *to the*

Land of Shining Mountains

Governor J. Hugo Aronson

As governor of Montana, the Treasure State, I am pleased to extend a warm welcome to all visitors to our state. It is our hope that this map will aid you in the enjoyment of the many scenic, historic and recreational attractions to be found in the Land of Shining Mountains.

Montana is a western state with western atmosphere. Our brand of entertainment includes rodeos, Indian ceremonials, dude ranch life, sight seeing and plenty of hunting and fishing.

Our far-reaching system of black topped highways will lead you to the many vacation areas. In addition, Montana maintains nine port of entry greeter stations to supply the tourist with needed information, and the state's 109 roadside historical markers will give you Montana's history in capsule form.

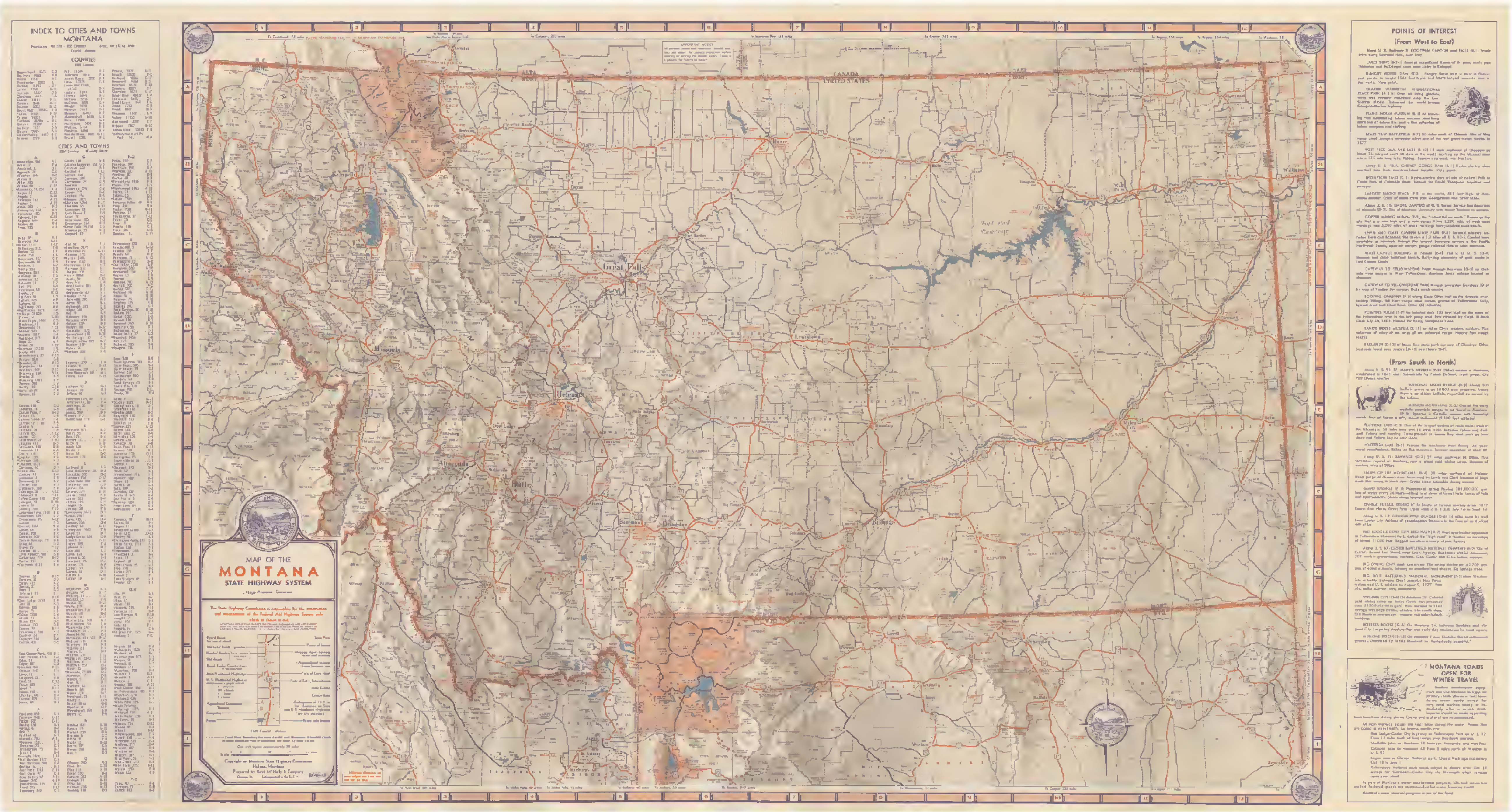
Enjoy yourself while in Montana and come back again often.

Sincerely yours,

J. Hugo Aronson

J. Hugo Aronson
Governor of Montana

[1953]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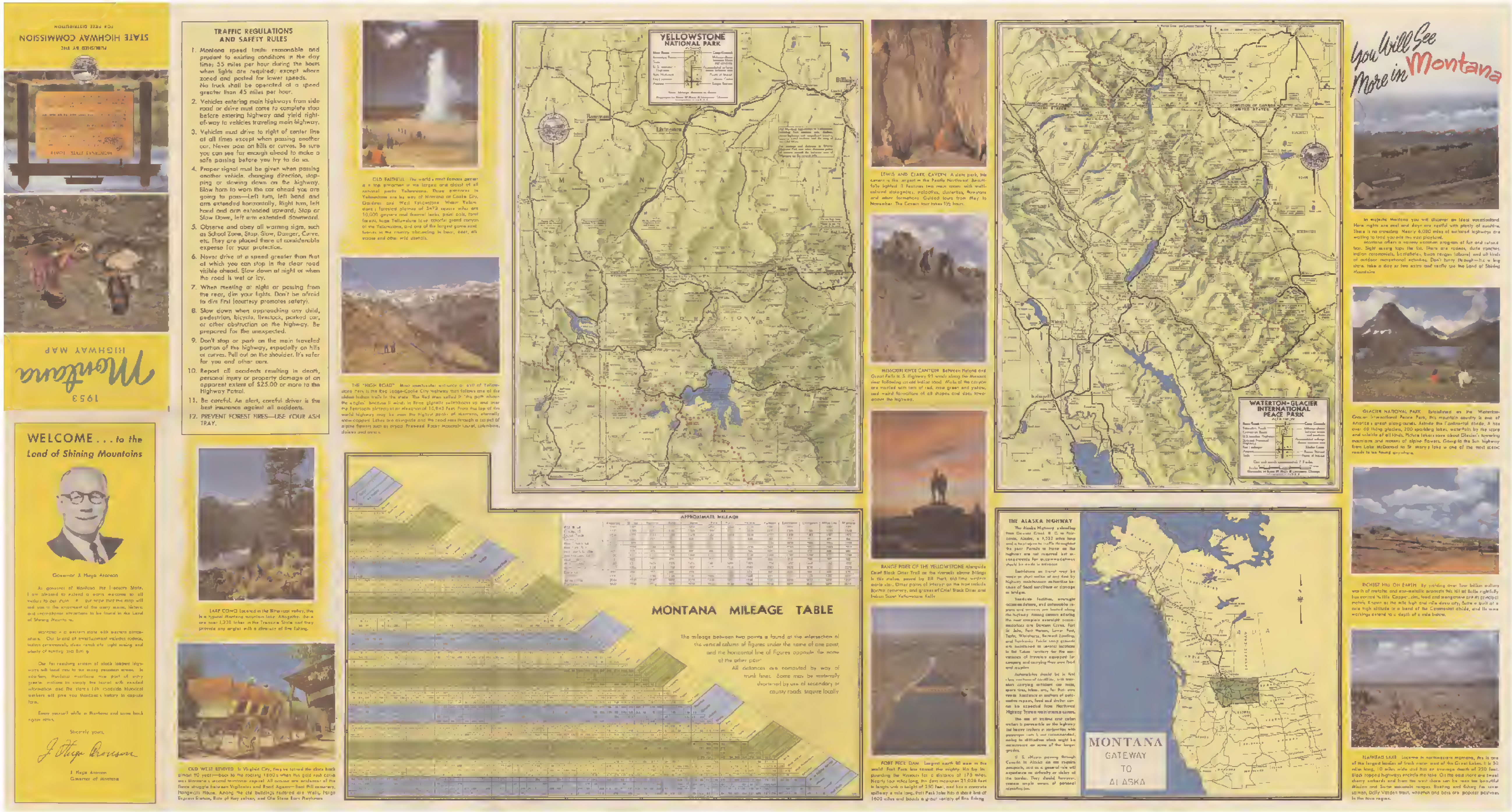

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

PUBLISHED BY THE

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Montana

HIGHWAY MAP

1953

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12. PREVENT FOREST FIRES—USE YOUR ASH TRAY.

WELCOME . . . to the
Land of Shining Mountains

Governor J. Hugo Aronson

Sincerely yours,

J. Hugo Aronson

J. Hugo Aronson
Governor of Montana

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

MONTANA MILEAGE TABLE

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APPROXIMATE MILEAGE

WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

THE ALASKA HIGHWAY

MONTANA
GATEWAY
TO
ALASKA

You Will See More in Montana

[1954]

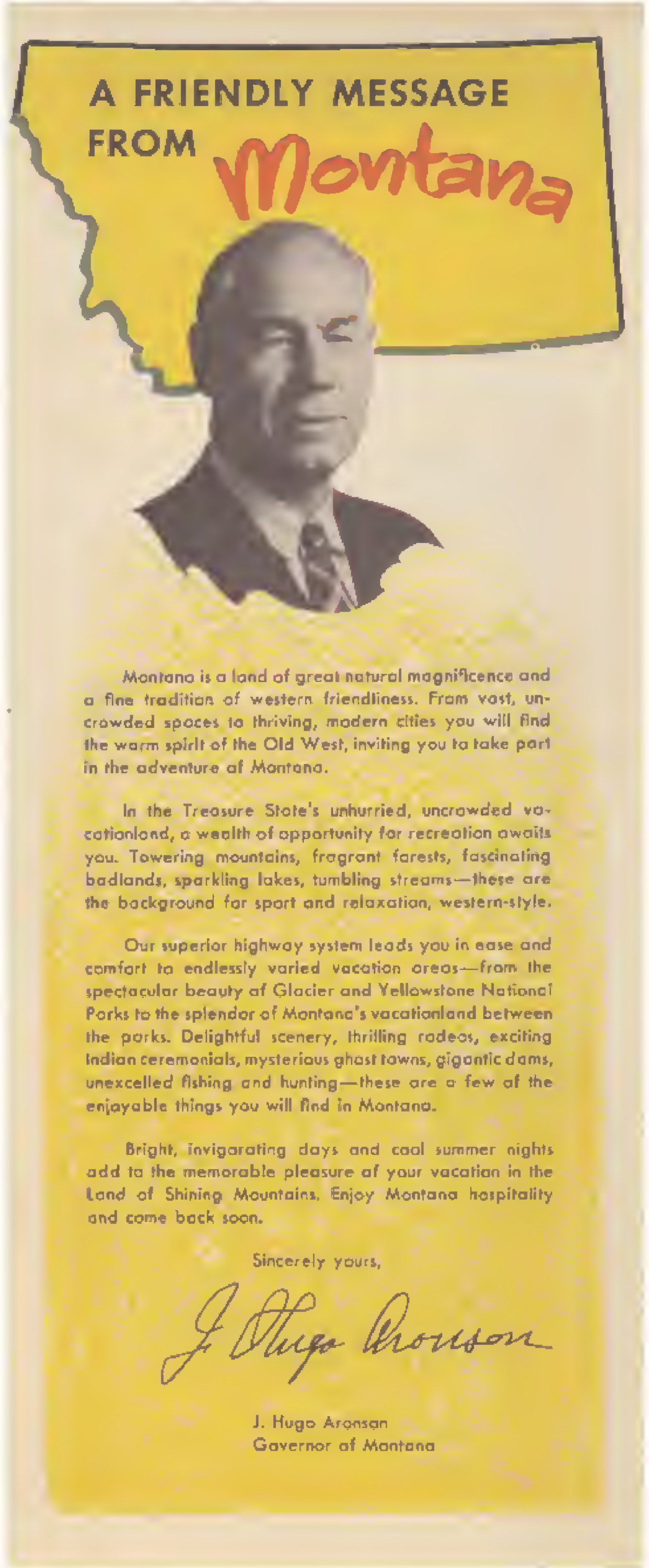
HISTORIC MARKER 56

Browne's Bridge

Old U.S. Highway 91 (adjacent to Interstate 15),
1.5 miles north of Glen at the Montana Department
of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Browne's Bridge
Fishing Access

Browne's Bridge was constructed as a toll bridge by Fred Burr and James Minesinger in late 1862 and early 1863. The bridge was located on the Bannack to Deer Lodge Road. Joseph Browne, a miner, bought the bridge in 1865. The territorial legislature granted him a charter to maintain the bridge and charge travelers for its use. Within a few years, Browne had acquired about 3,000 acres near the bridge and had developed nearby Browne's Lake for recreational purposes. A post office was located just west of the bridge from 1872 until the early 1880s. Even though most of Montana's counties assumed control of the state's toll facilities by 1892, Browne operated the bridge until his death in 1909. Beaverhead and Madison counties assumed joint ownership of the bridge in 1911

In 1915 the counties petitioned the Montana State Highway Commission for a new bridge. The Commission designed the bridge in 1915; a Missoula company built it during the autumn and winter of that year. A riveted Warren through truss bridge, it was one of the first structures designed by the Commission's bridge department. In 1920 high water destroyed the old structure, which was located slightly upstream from this bridge. Beaverhead County rehabilitated this bridge with funds provided by the Montana Department of Transportation.



A FRIENDLY MESSAGE FROM Montana

Montana is a land of great natural magnificence and a fine tradition of western friendliness. From vast, uncrowded spaces to thriving, modern cities you will find the warm spirit of the Old West, inviting you to take part in the adventure of Montana.

In the Treasure State's unhurried, uncrowded vacationland, a wealth of opportunity for recreation awaits you. Towering mountains, fragrant forests, fascinating badlands, sparkling lakes, tumbling streams—these are the background for sport and relaxation, western-style.

Our superior highway system leads you in ease and comfort to endlessly varied vacation areas—from the spectacular beauty of Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks to the splendor of Montana's vacationland between the parks. Delightful scenery, thrilling rodeos, exciting Indian ceremonials, mysterious ghost towns, gigantic dams, unexcelled fishing and hunting—these are a few of the enjoyable things you will find in Montana.

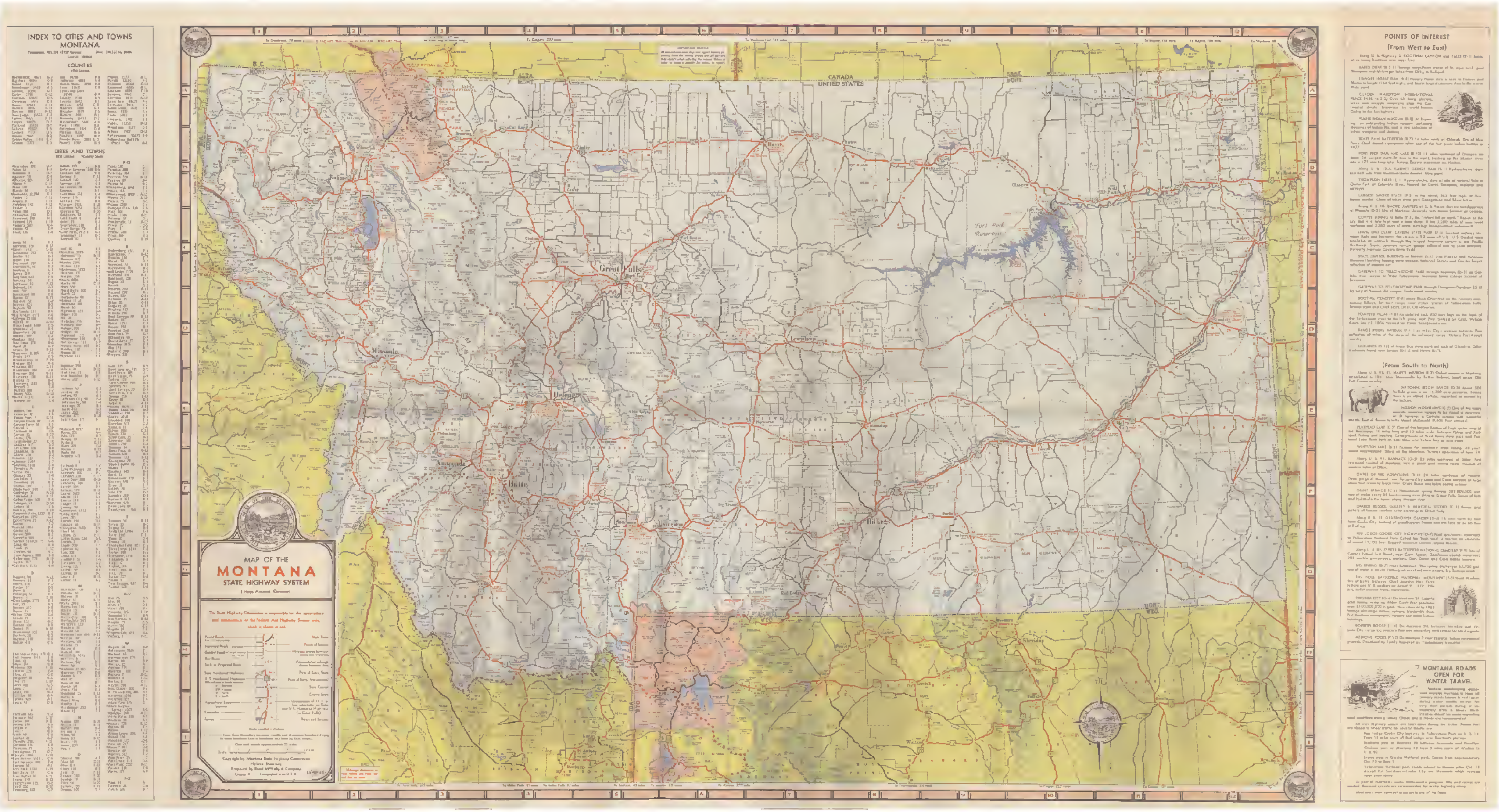
Bright, invigorating days and cool summer nights add to the memorable pleasure of your vacation in the Land of Shining Mountains. Enjoy Montana hospitality and come back soon.

Sincerely yours,

J. Hugo Aronson

J. Hugo Aronson
Governor of Montana

[1954]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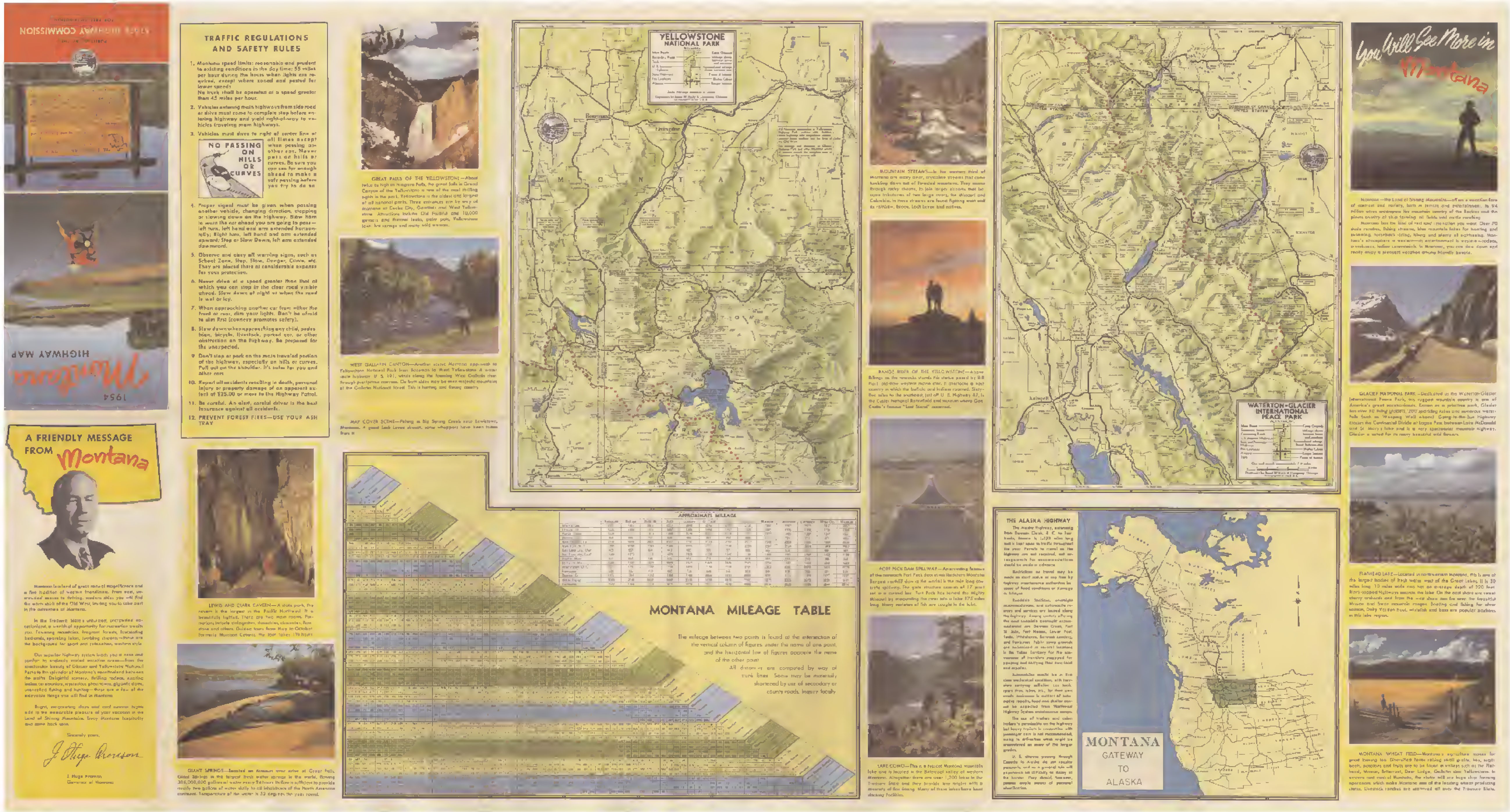
1954 Montana HIGHWAY MAP
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
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WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK
You Will See More in Montana
THE ALASKA HIGHWAY
MONTANA GATEWAY TO ALASKA
APPROXIMATE MILEAGE

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[1955]

HISTORIC MARKER 34

The Bob Marshall Wilderness Country ("The Bob")

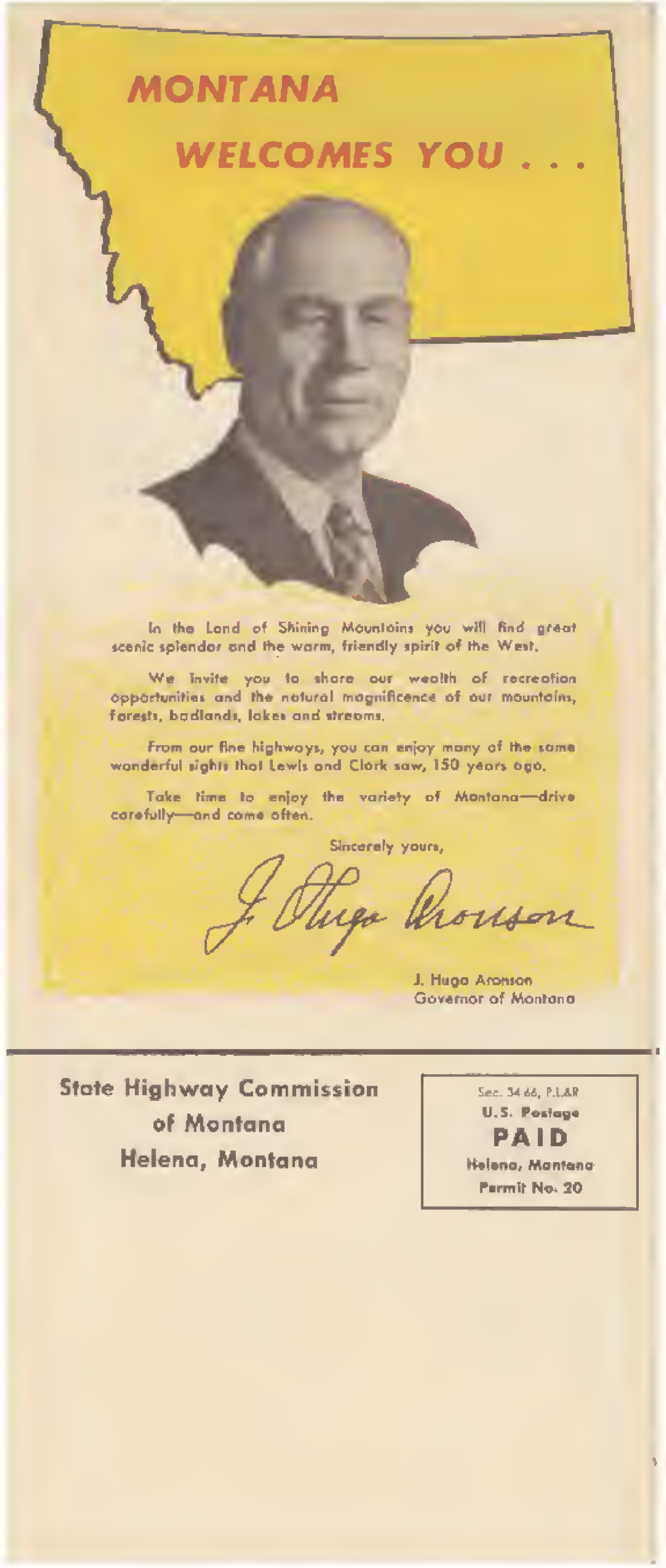
Montana 200, MP 50.5, 5.5 miles west of junction with Montana 141

North of here lies the second largest wilderness in the lower 48 states. Made up of the Bob Marshall, Scapegoat, and Great Bear wilderness areas, its north end abuts Glacier National Park, creating a continuous corridor of unspoiled mountains and valleys that harbor grizzly bears, mountain goats, wolverines, elk, moose, deer, and wolves.

Montana first protected part of this country in 1913 when the Sun River Game Preserve was created on the east side of the continental divide. Years of market hunting to supply miners and settlers with meat had decimated the elk herds.

Bob Marshall (1901-1939), pioneer forester and conservationist of the 1930s, was years ahead of his time in recognizing and campaigning for the inherent value of wilderness. His vision helped awaken the U.S. Forest Service to the need to conserve a portion of the vanishing wildlands from which our American heritage had been formed. Before his premature death, he had secured protection for nearly 5.5 million acres, including most of the area that was later to bear his name. Montanans convinced Congress to add the Scapegoat in 1972 and the Great Bear in 1978.

Though wilderness must be balanced with other uses of National Forests, it protects resources for us all, like watersheds, fisheries, and wildlife. Someone once asked Bob Marshall how much wilderness America really needs. In reply he asked, "How many Brahms symphonies do we need?"


MONTANA
WELCOMES YOU . . .

In the Land of Shining Mountains you will find great scenic splendor and the warm, friendly spirit of the West.

We invite you to share our wealth of recreation opportunities and the natural magnificence of our mountains, forests, badlands, lakes and streams.

From our fine highways, you can enjoy many of the same wonderful sights that Lewis and Clark saw, 150 years ago.

Take time to enjoy the variety of Montana—drive carefully—and come often.

Sincerely yours,

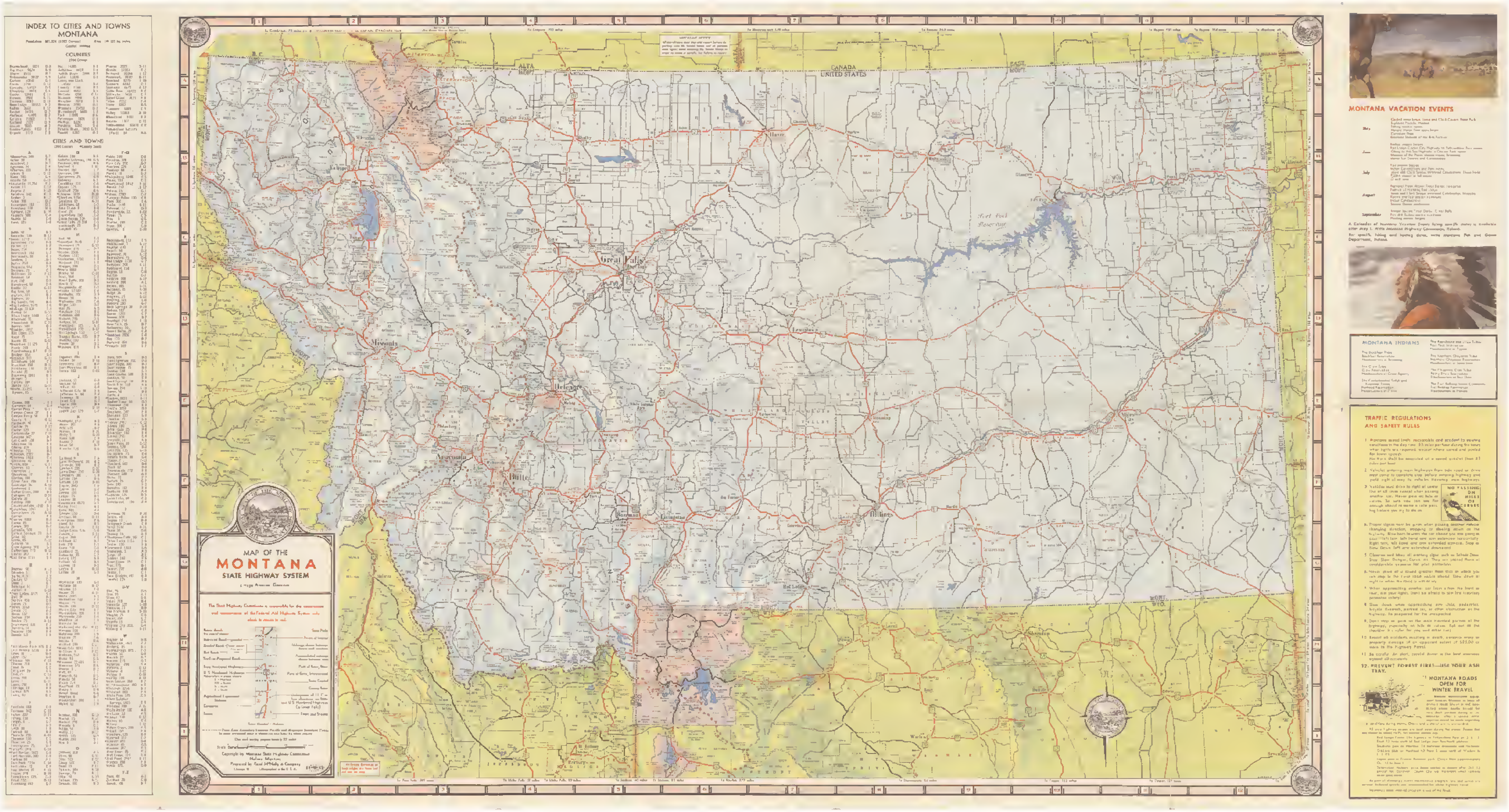
J. Hugo Aronson

J. Hugo Aronson
Governor of Montana

State Highway Commission
of Montana
Helena, Montana

Sec. 34.66, P.L.&R.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Helena, Montana
Permit No. 20

[1955]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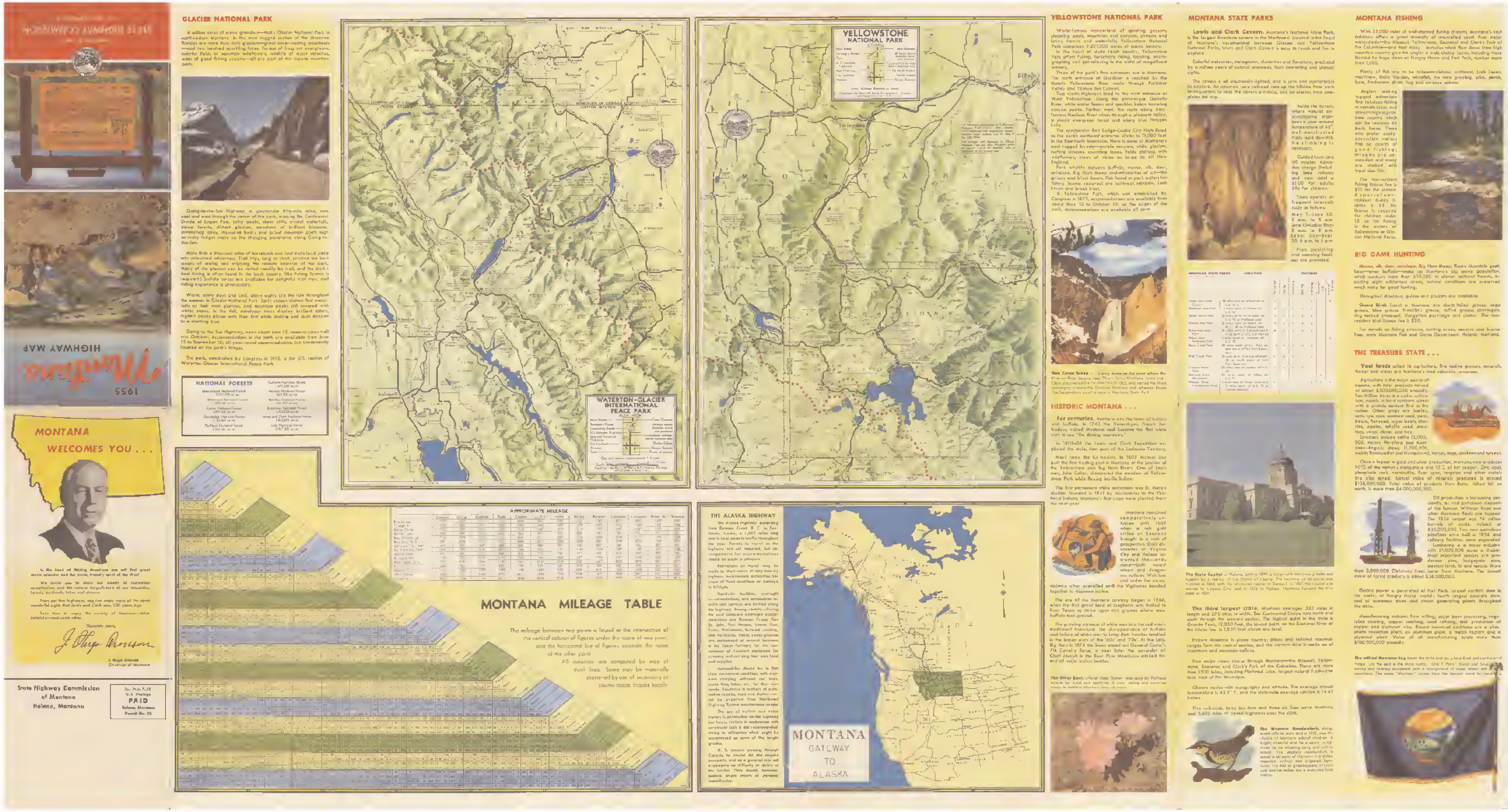

1955 Montana HIGHWAY MAP

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

NATIONAL FORESTS

MONTANA WELCOMES YOU . . .

State Highway Commission of Montana Helena, Montana

WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

APPROXIMATE MILEAGE

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THE ALASKA HIGHWAY

MONTANA GATEWAY TO ALASKA

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HISTORIC MONTANA . . .

MONTANA STATE PARKS

MONTANA FISHING

BIG GAME HUNTING

THE TREASURE STATE . . .

[1956]

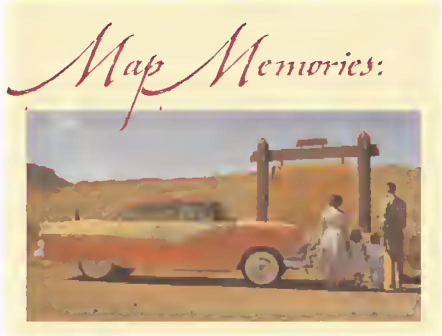
HISTORIC MARKER 160

The Rosebud River

Secondary 446, Far West Park, north of Rosebud

This stream was noted by Captain Wm. Clark, July 28th, 1806, when he was descending the Yellowstone River.

In June, 1876, the columns of General Gibbon and General Custer, both under command of General Terry, met here, the former coming from the west and the latter from the east. They were under orders to campaign against the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians.



The Generals held a conference aboard the supply steamer "Far West" and it was decided that Custer take his column up the Rosebud on a fresh Indian trail which had been found by a scouting party under Major Reno. He started June 22nd. Terry and Gibbon were to proceed to the mouth of the Big Horn and follow that stream up to the valley of the Little Big Horn where they believed the hostiles would be found. Custer was expected to contact Gibbon June 26th and the two columns would cooperate in an attack.

Custer reached and attacked the Indian camp June 25th and his entire command was all but wiped out.

State Highway Commission
of Montana
Helena, Montana

Sec. 34.66, P.L.&R.
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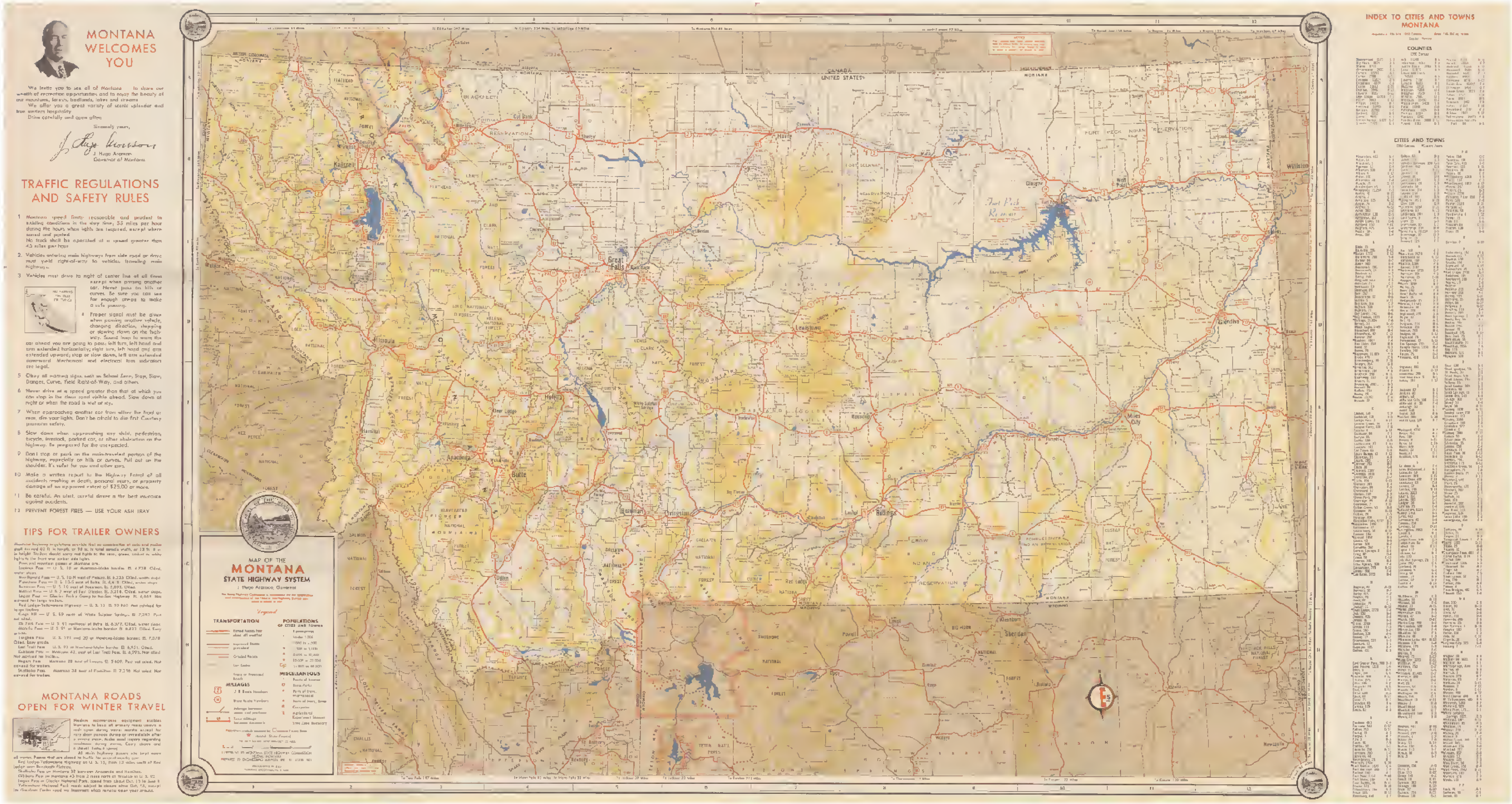
Helena, Montana
Permit No. 20

[1956]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[1956]

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STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
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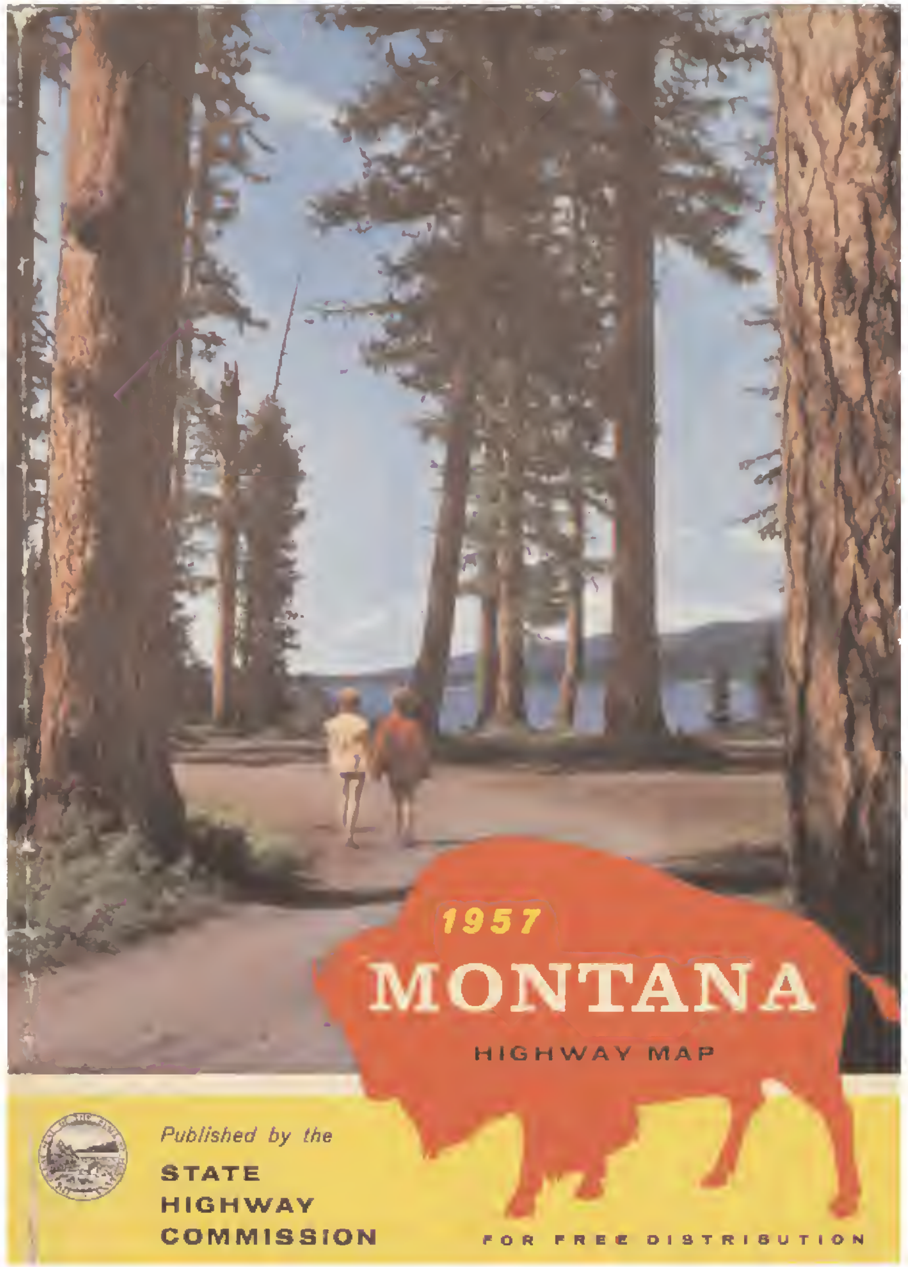


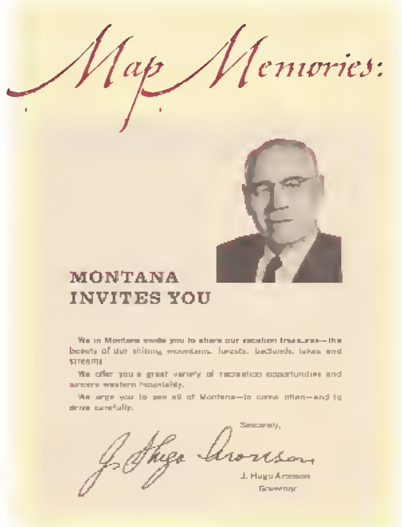
HISTORIC MARKER 166

Pierre Wibaux

Wibaux Park, Wibaux

In 1876, this was strictly buffalo and Indian country. There wasn't a ranch between Bismarck, North Dakota, and Bozeman, Montana. But the U.S. Cavalry rounded up the hostile Indians from 1876 to 1881 and forced them onto reservations while the buffalo hunters were busy clearing the range for the cattle boom of the Eighties.

Pierre Wibaux ran one of the biggest cattle spreads around here in the early days. His will provided a fund to erect a statue of himself "overlooking the land I love so well." It stands a mile west of the town of Wibaux.



Map Memories:

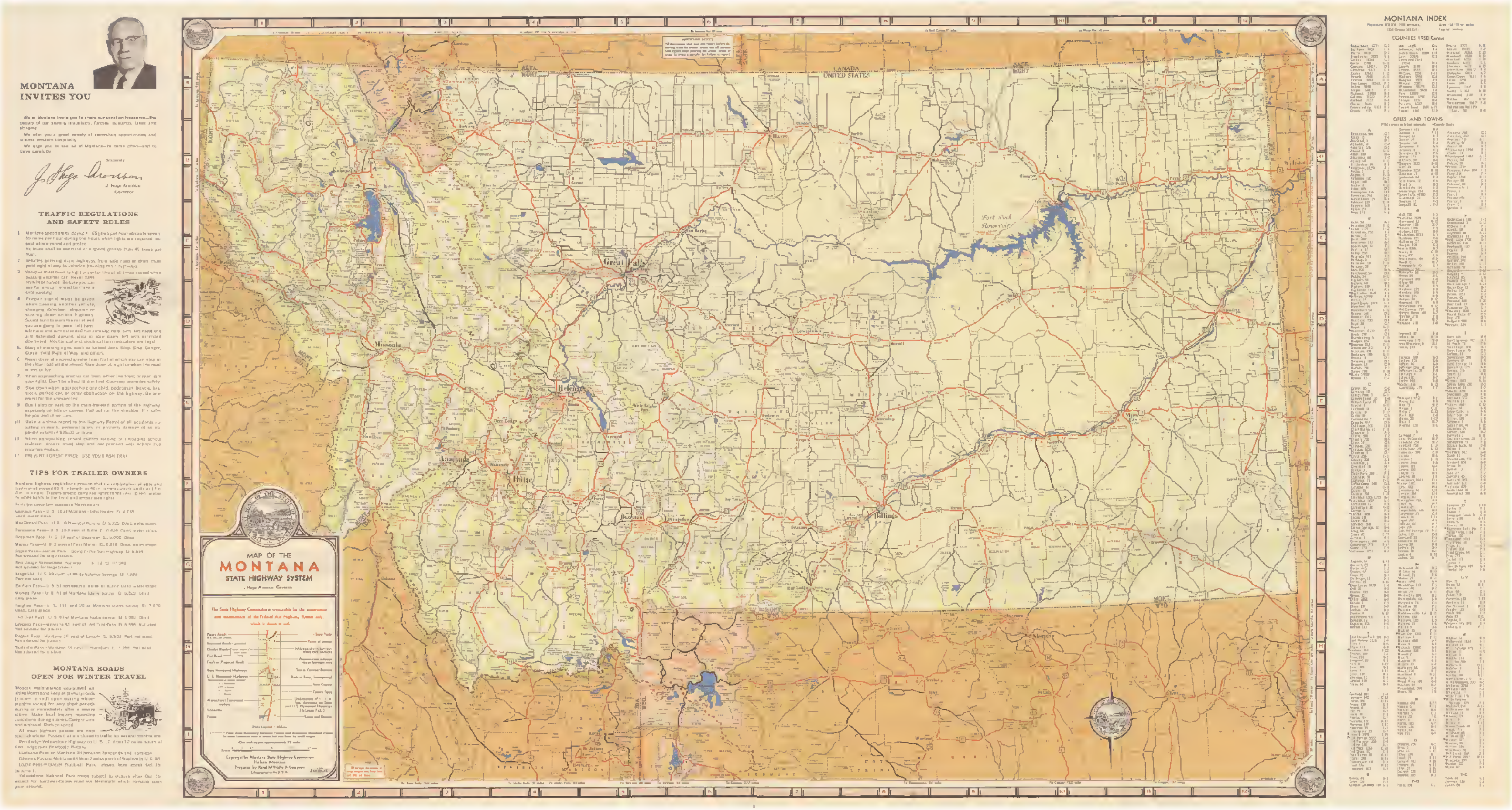
MONTANA
INVITES YOU

Sincerely,

J. Hugo Aronson
Governor

From this end of Montana to the west end is just about the same distance as from New York to Chicago. You have to push a lot of ground behind you to get places in this state.

[1957]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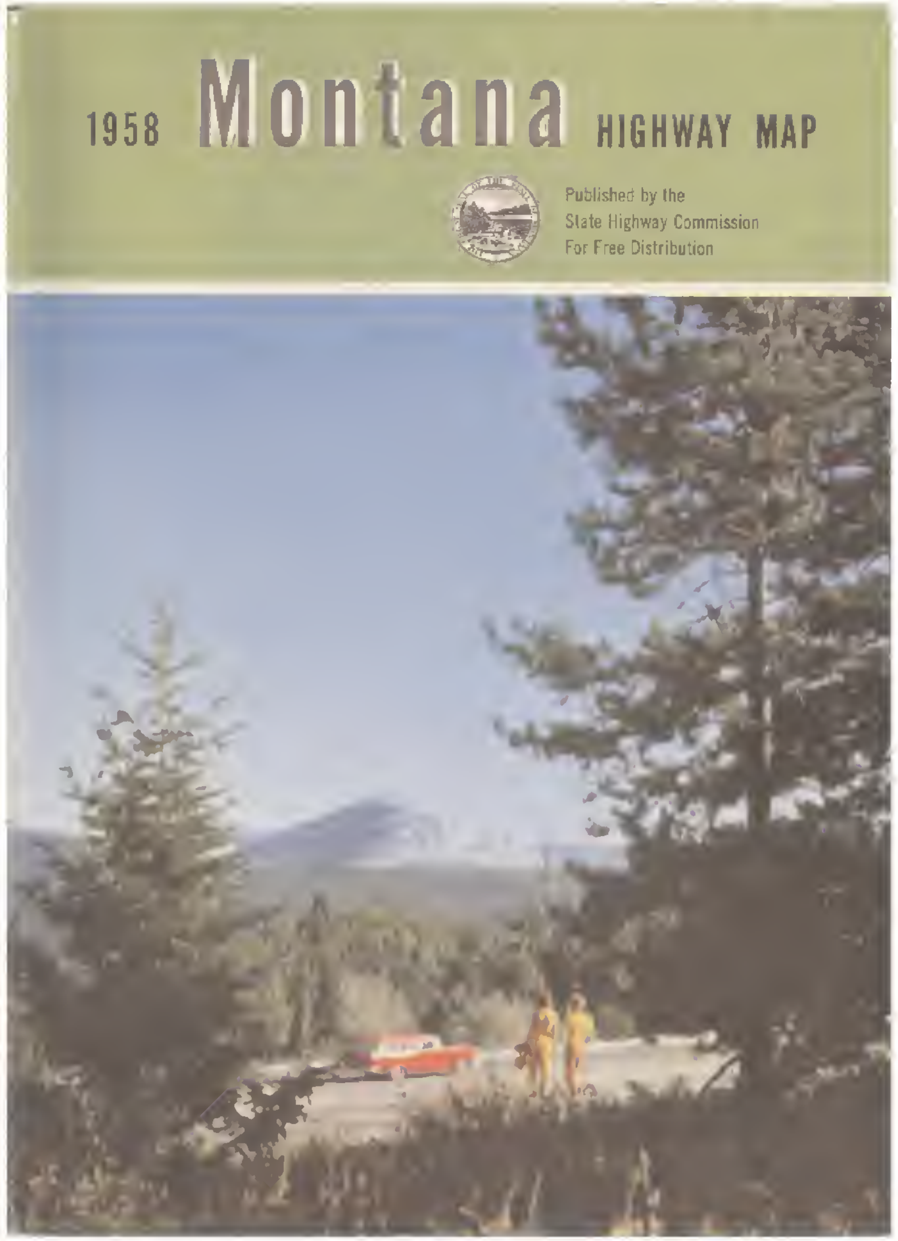
[1957]

[1958]



1958 Montana HIGHWAY MAP

Published by the
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HISTORIC MARKER 67

Bozeman Trail

U.S. 287, MP 60, 5 miles south of Norris

In 1840, the Oregon Trail was the primary emigration route across the northern part of the United States. Two decades later, when gold was discovered west of here, a trail called the "Corrine Road" was used to bring supplies north from Salt Lake City to Bannack and Virginia City. John Bozeman, determined to shorten the time and distance to the gold strikes, scouted another route, departing from the Oregon Trail at the North Platte River. The Bozeman Trail, or Montana Cutoff crossed here and can be seen on the opposite hillside.

Map Memories:

"This year marks the centennial of Montana's first gold discovery, at Gold Creek."

This trail was used from 1863 to 1868. Sioux Indians frequently attacked the wagons and freight trains as they crossed the eastern leg of the trail. Consequently, Fort Reno, Fort Phil Kearney and Fort C. F. Smith were established to protect travelers but were also the target of Indian attacks.

State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA

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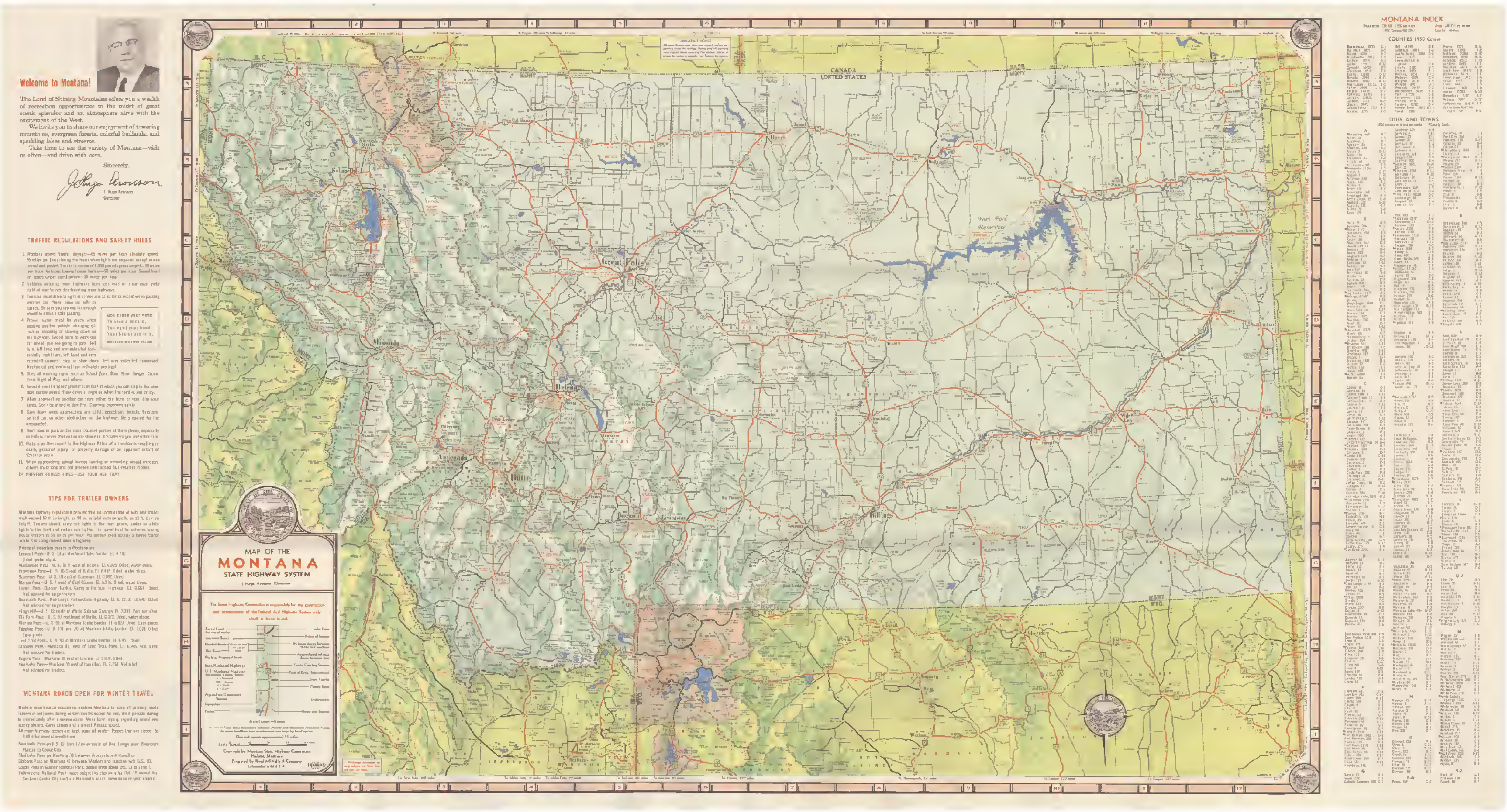


Welcome to Montana!

The Land of Shining Mountains offers you a wealth of recreation opportunities in the midst of great scenic splendor and an atmosphere alive with the excitement of the West.

We invite you to share our enjoyment of towering mountains, evergreen forests, colorful badlands, and sparkling lakes and streams.

Take time to see the variety of Montana—visit us often—and drive with care.

Sincerely,

J. Hugo Aronson

J. Hugo Aronson
Governor

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

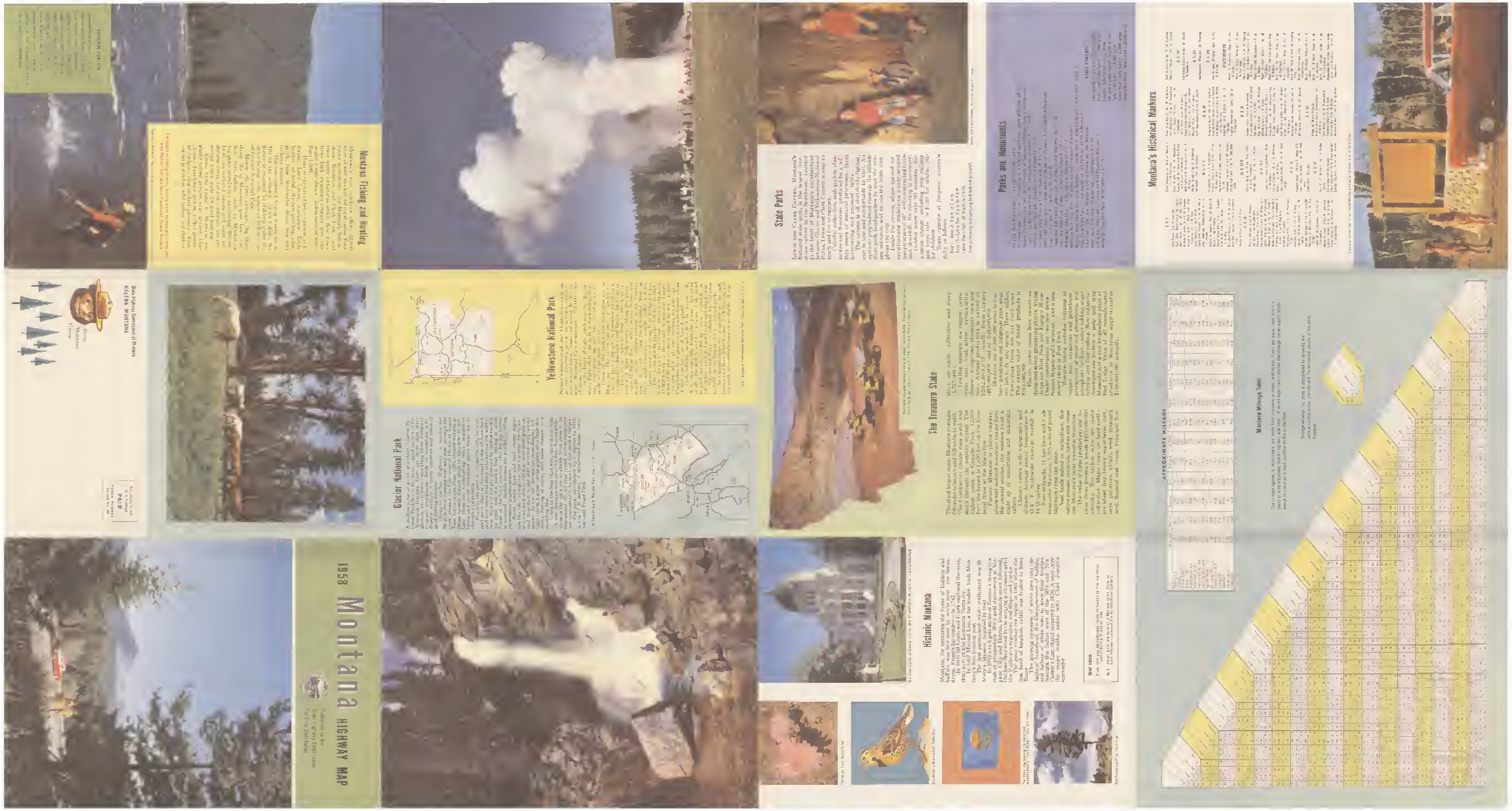
TIPS FOR TRAILER OWNERS

MONTANA ROADS OPEN FOR WINTER TRAVEL

MAP OF THE
MONTANA
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

MONTANA INDEX

[1958]


1958
Montana
HIGHWAY MAP
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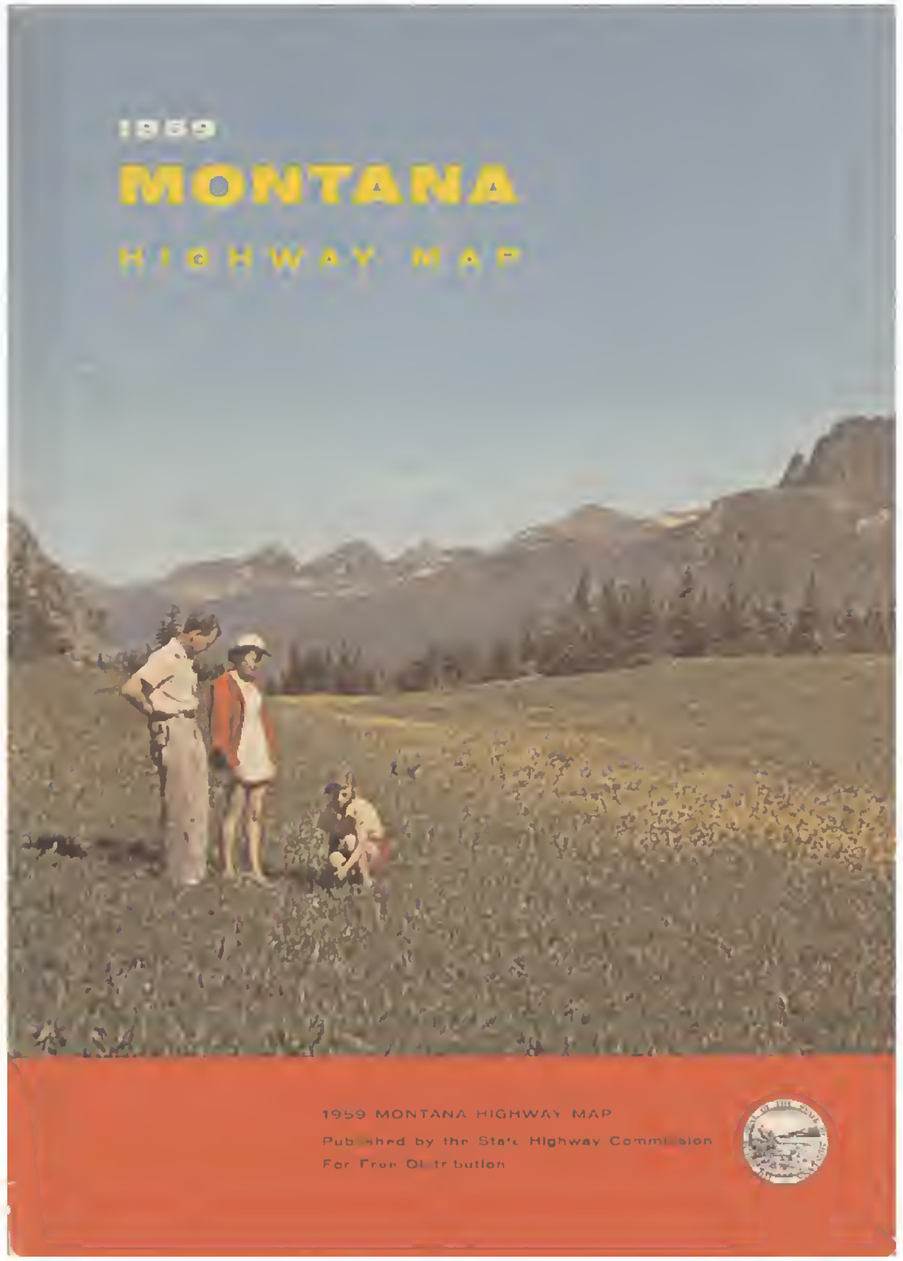
Yellowstone National Park
Glacier National Park
State Parks
Parks and Monuments
Montana's Historical Markers
The Treasure State
Historic Montana
Montana Mileage Table
APPROXIMATE MILEAGE

[1959]



HISTORIC MARKER 168

After The Roundup

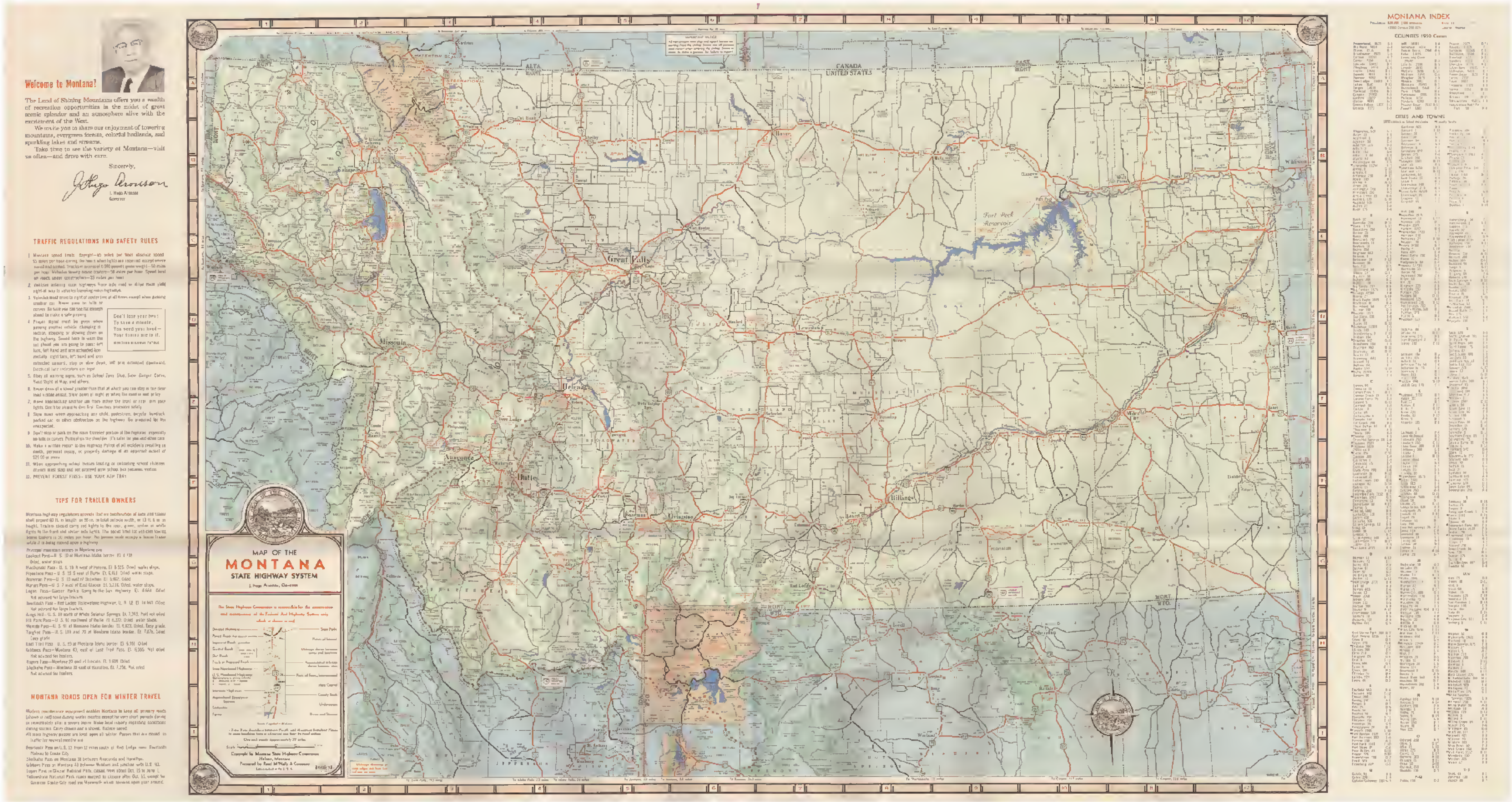
U.S. 12, MP 43, east of Miles City

D. J. O'Malley grew up living at frontier forts because his step-father served in the 19th Infantry. He lived at Fort Keogh, near Miles City, for five years before going to work in 1882 at age 16 for the Home Land and Cattle Co. (N-Bar-N) for $45 a month. His 14-year tenure with the outfit included three trail drives from Texas.

In O'Malley's day, writing verse about life on the range was a common cowboy pastime, and O'Malley was one of the best. His poem, "After the Roundup," appeared in the Miles City Stockmens' Journal in 1893. Thirty years later, it had become the classic, "When the Work's All Done This Fall." Here is the refrain from the original poem:

After the round up's over,
After the shipping's done,
I'm going straight back home, boys,
Ere all my money's gone.
My mother's dear heart is breaking,
Breaking for me, that's all;
But, with God's help I'll see her,
When work is done this fall.

[1959]



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J. Hugo Aronson

J. Hugo Aronson
Governor

Lewis and Clark Cavern State Park

Yellowstone National Park

Glacier National Park

Montana - The Treasure State

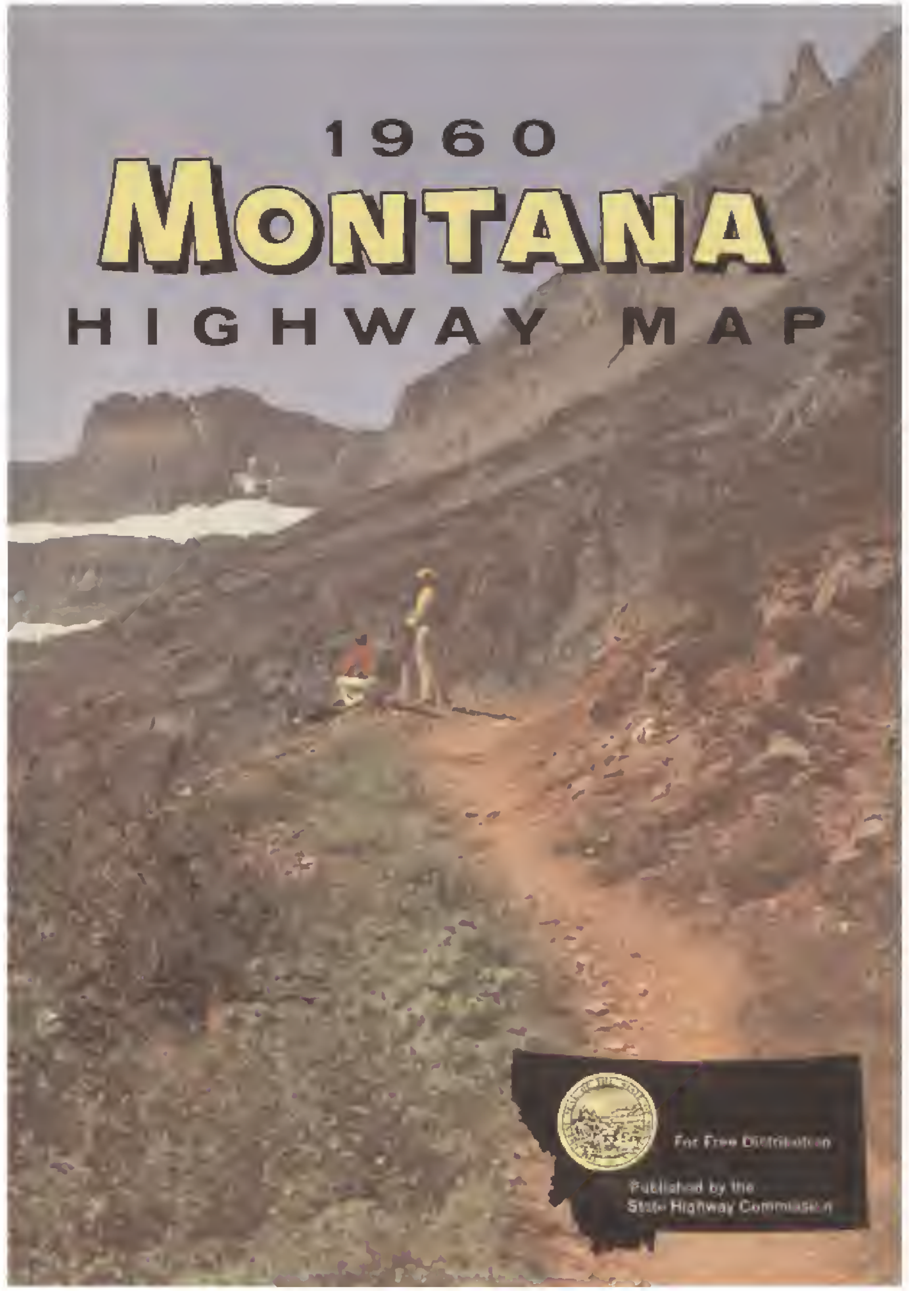
Montana State Parks and Monuments

Montana Fishing and Hunting

Montana Mileage Table

1959 MONTANA

[1960]



HISTORIC MARKER 35

Bearmouth

I-90, MP 143, Bearmouth rest area

Bearmouth, across the river to the south, was a trading point for the placer camps at Beartown, Garnet and Coloma located in the hills north of here. A pioneer family named Lannen operated the gold exchange and a ferryboat.

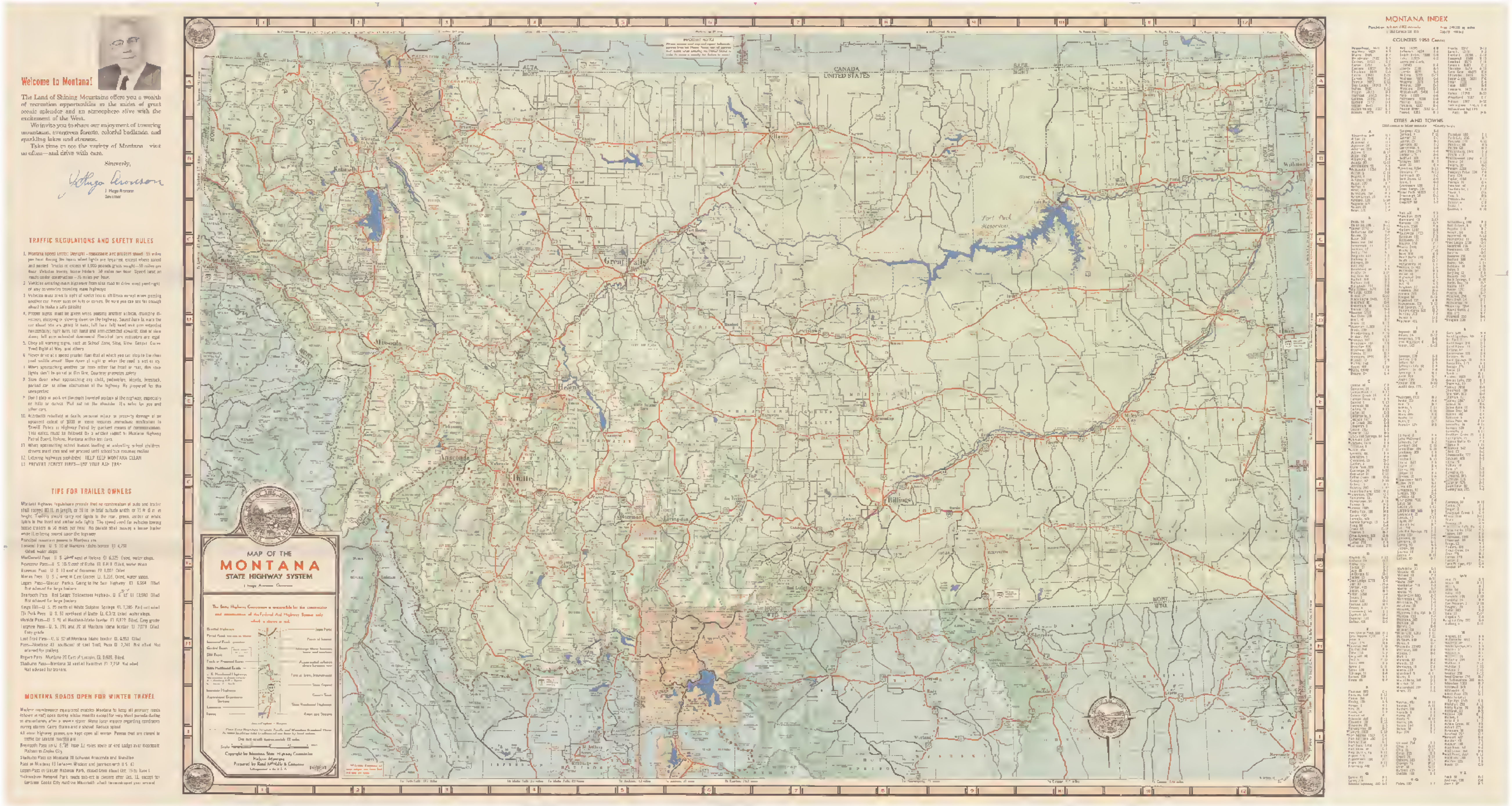
Map Memories:

"Montana is a wonderful place to *get away from it all.*"

The river, officially known as Clark Fork of the Columbia and so named for Capt. Wm. Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, has many local names. Its source is Silver Bow Creek, then it becomes the Deer Lodge River, changes to the Hellgate River, is then called the Missoula and winds up as the Clark Fork.

It had one other name given to it by a white man. In September, 1841, the intrepid Jesuit priest, Pierre Jean De Smet, traveled westward through here on his way from St. Louis to establish a mission for the Flathead Indians in the Bitter Root Valley. He crossed the river at the present site of Garrison and named it the St. Ignatius.

State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA
GRINNELL GLACIER, Ernst Peterson



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J. Hugo Aronson

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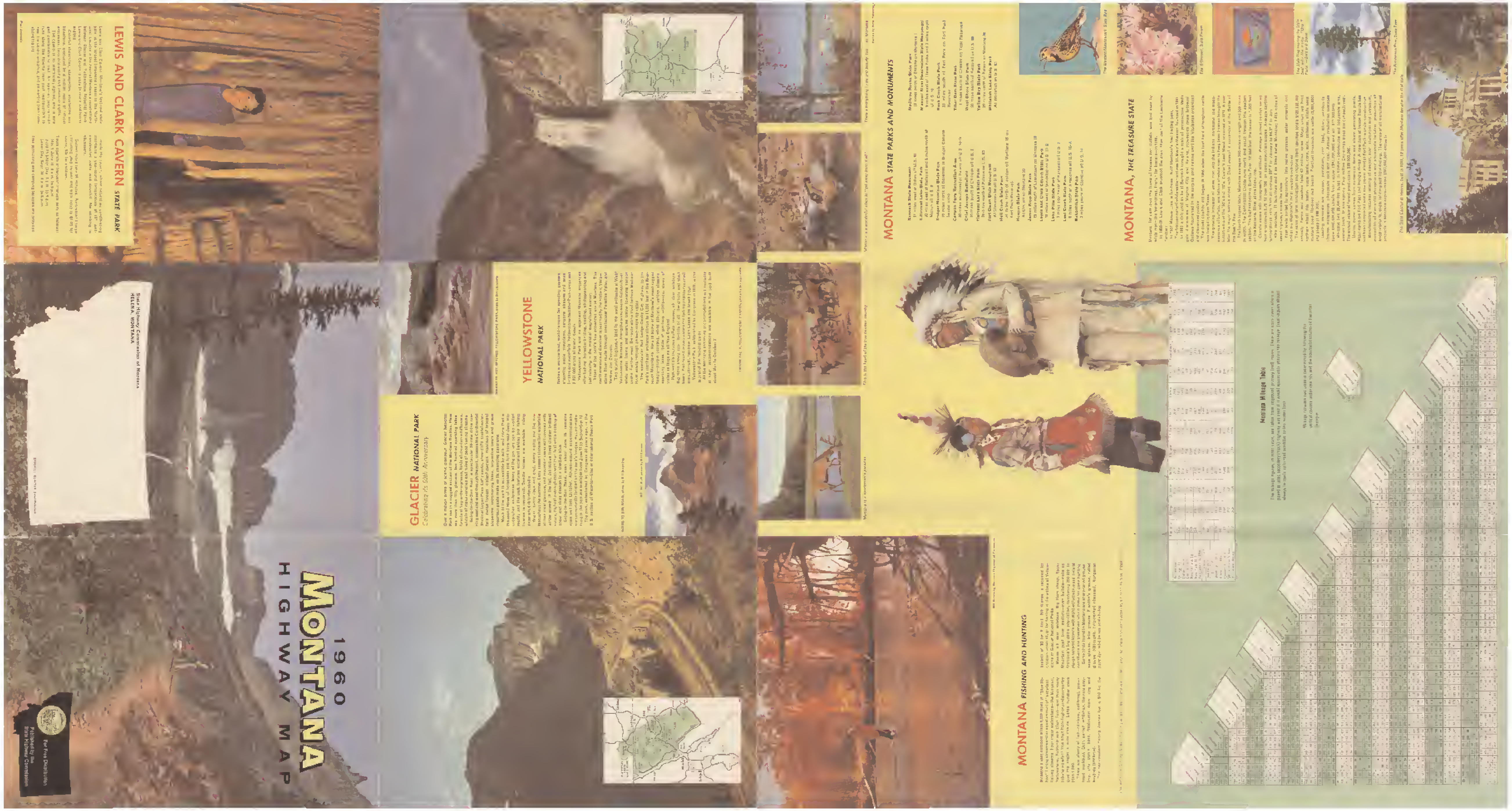
Governor


1960
MONTANA
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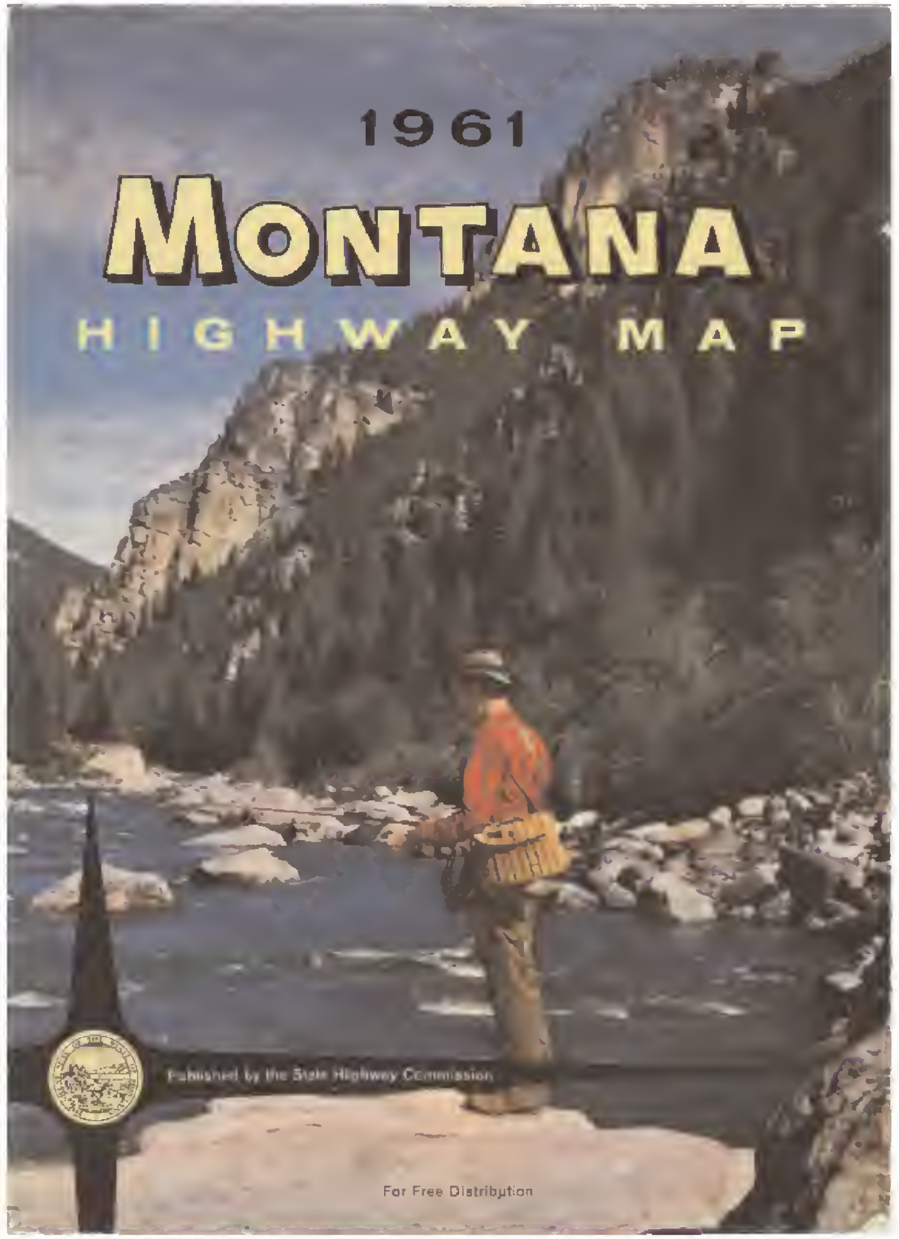
LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERN STATE PARK
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
MONTANA STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS
MONTANA, THE TREASURE STATE
MONTANA FISHING AND HUNTING
State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana



HISTORIC MARKER 170

Ekalaka

Montana 7, MP 1, north of Ekalaka

Some people claim an old buffalo hunter figured that starting a thirst emporium for parched cowpunchers on this end of the range would furnish him a more lucrative and interesting vocation than downing buffalo. He picked a location and was hauling a load of logs to erect this proposed edifice for the eradication of ennui when he bogged down in a snowdrift. "Hell," he exclaimed, "Any place in Montana is a good place for a saloon," so he unloaded and built her right there. That was the traditional start of Ekalaka in the 1860s and the old undaunted pioneer spirit of the West still lingers here.

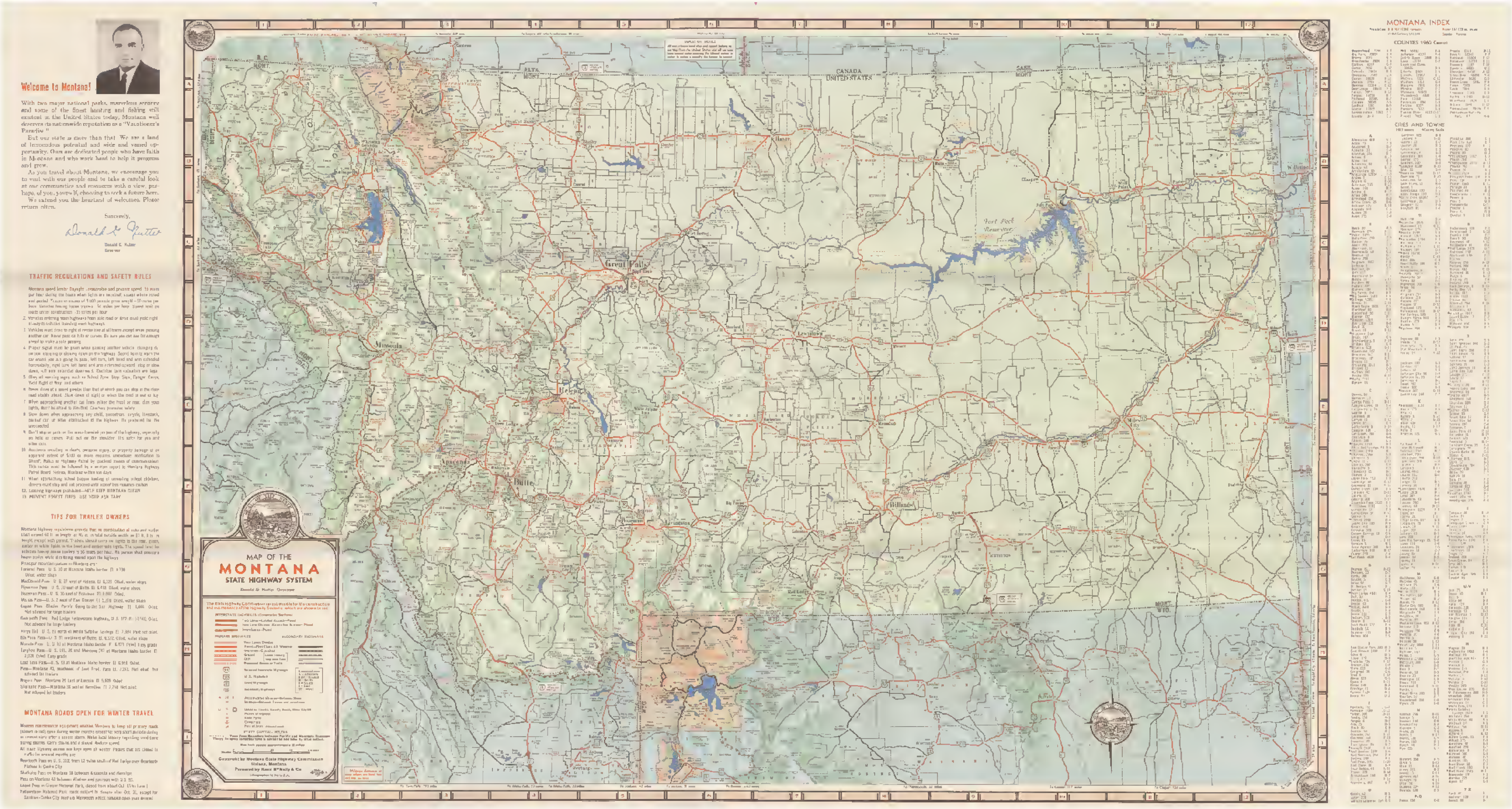
Map Memories:

"This land of contrasts offers unexcelled scenic variety for the camera enthusiast."

ERNST PETERSON PHOTO

When it became a town it was named after an Indian girl, born on the Powder River, who was the daughter of Eagle Man, an Ogalala Sioux. She was a niece of the War Chief, Red Cloud, and was also related to Sitting Bull. She became the wife of David H. Russell, the first white man to settle permanently in this locality

[1961]



Welcome to Montana!

With two major national parks, marvelous scenery and some of the finest hunting and fishing still existent in the United States today, Montana well deserves its nationwide reputation as a "Vacationer's Paradise."

But our state is more than that. We are a land of tremendous potential and wide and varied opportunity. Ours are dedicated people who have faith in Montana and who work hard to help it progress and grow.

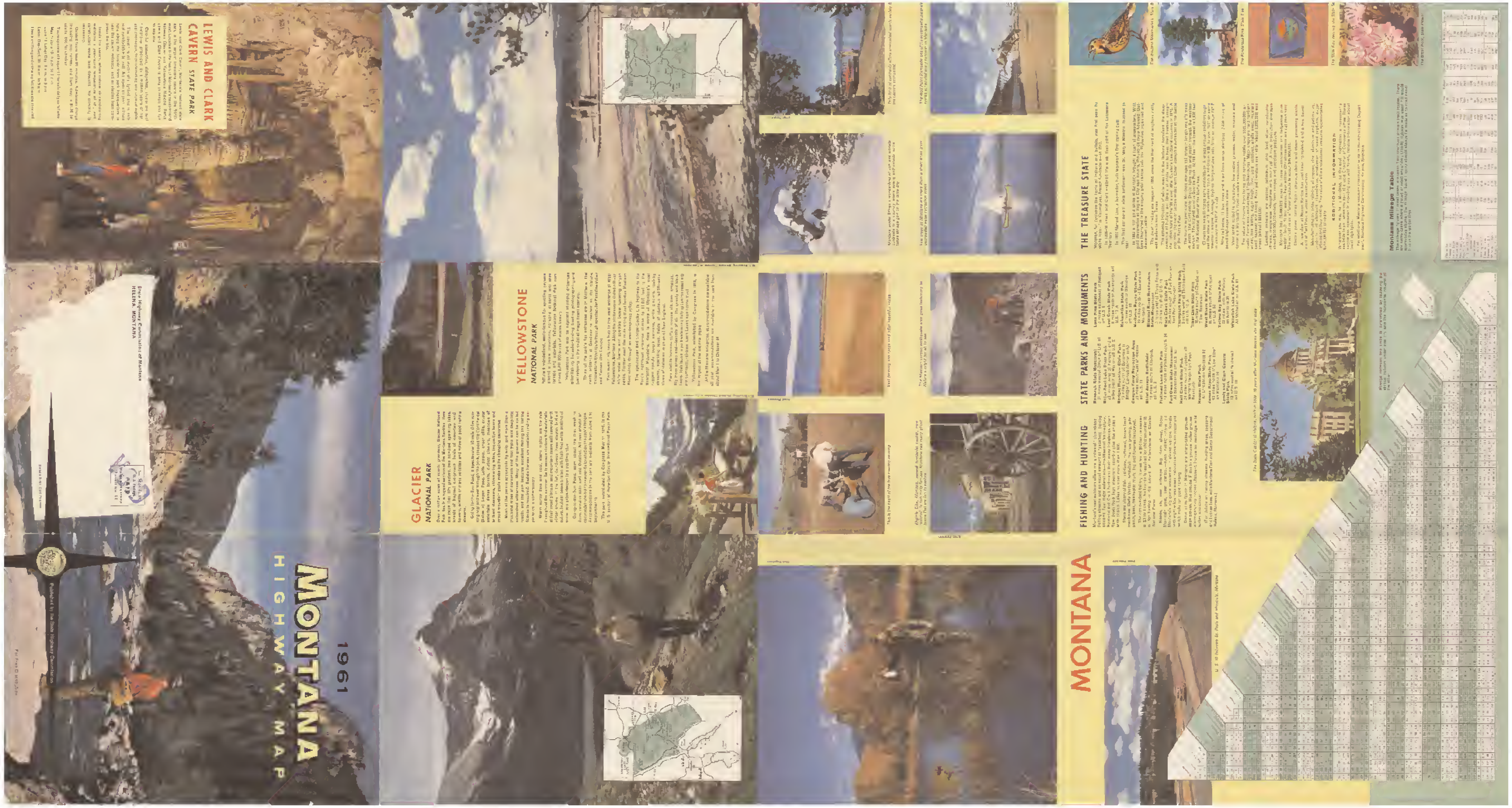
As you travel about Montana, we encourage you to visit with our people and to take a careful look at our communities and resources with a view, perhaps, of you, yourself, choosing to seek a future here.

We extend you the heartiest of welcomes. Please return often.

Sincerely,

Donald G. Nutter

Donald G. Nutter
Governor


1961
MONTANA
HIGHWAY MAP
LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERN STATE PARK
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
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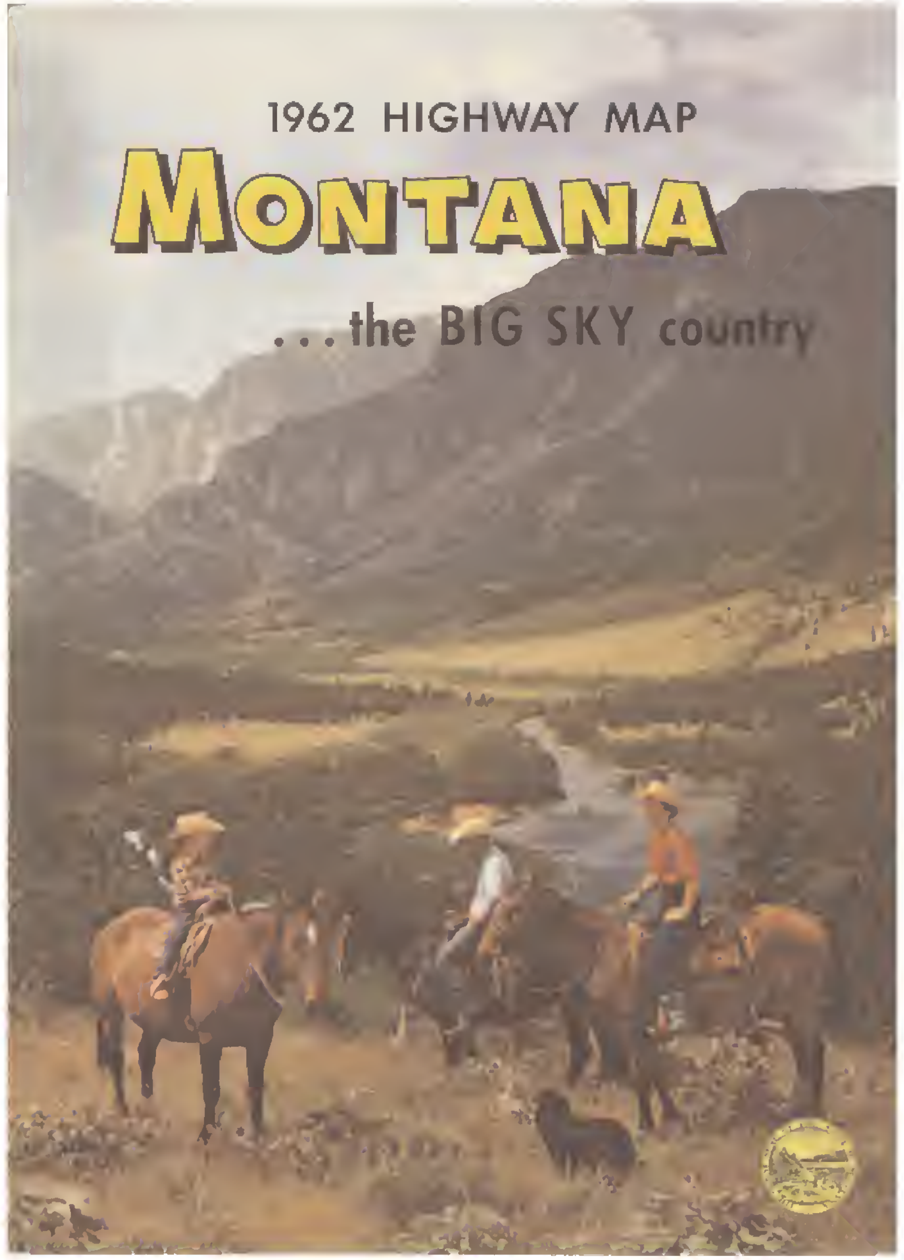
STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS
THE TREASURE STATE
Montana Mileage Table

[1962]



HISTORIC MARKER 60

Jefferson Valley

Montana 41, MP 47, north of Twin Bridges

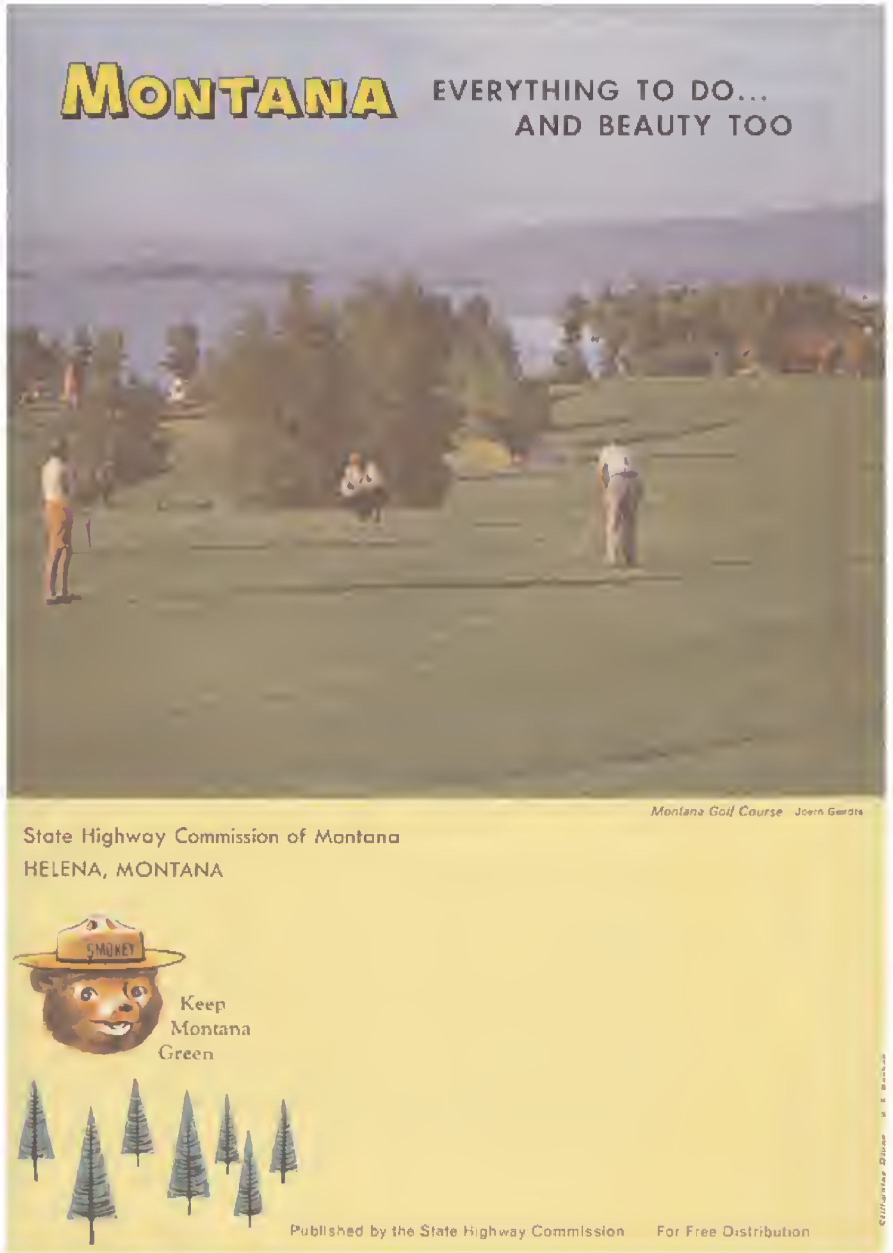
The Lewis and Clark Expedition, westward bound, came up the Jefferson River in August, 1805. They were hoping to find the Shoshone Indians, Sacajawea's tribe, and trade for horses to use in crossing the mountains west of here. Just south of here the river forks, the east fork being the Ruby and the west fork the Beaverhead. They followed the latter and met the Shoshones near Armstead, which is now under the Clark Canyon Reservoir 20 miles south of Dillon.

Map Memories:

"Golfing and skiing on the same day is not unusual in the BIG SKY country."

ERNST PETERSON PHOTO

On the return trip from the coast in 1806, Capt. Wm. Clark retraced their former route down this valley to Three Forks, and then crossed the Yellowstone. Capt. Lewis left Clark in the Bitter Root Valley, crossed the Divide via the Big Blackfoot River and thence to Great Falls. They met near the mouth of the Yellowstone, arriving within nine days of each other.


MONTANA
EVERYTHING TO DO...
AND BEAUTY TOO
Montana Golf Course Joern Gerdts
State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA
SMOKEY
Keep
Montana
Green
Published by the State Highway Commission
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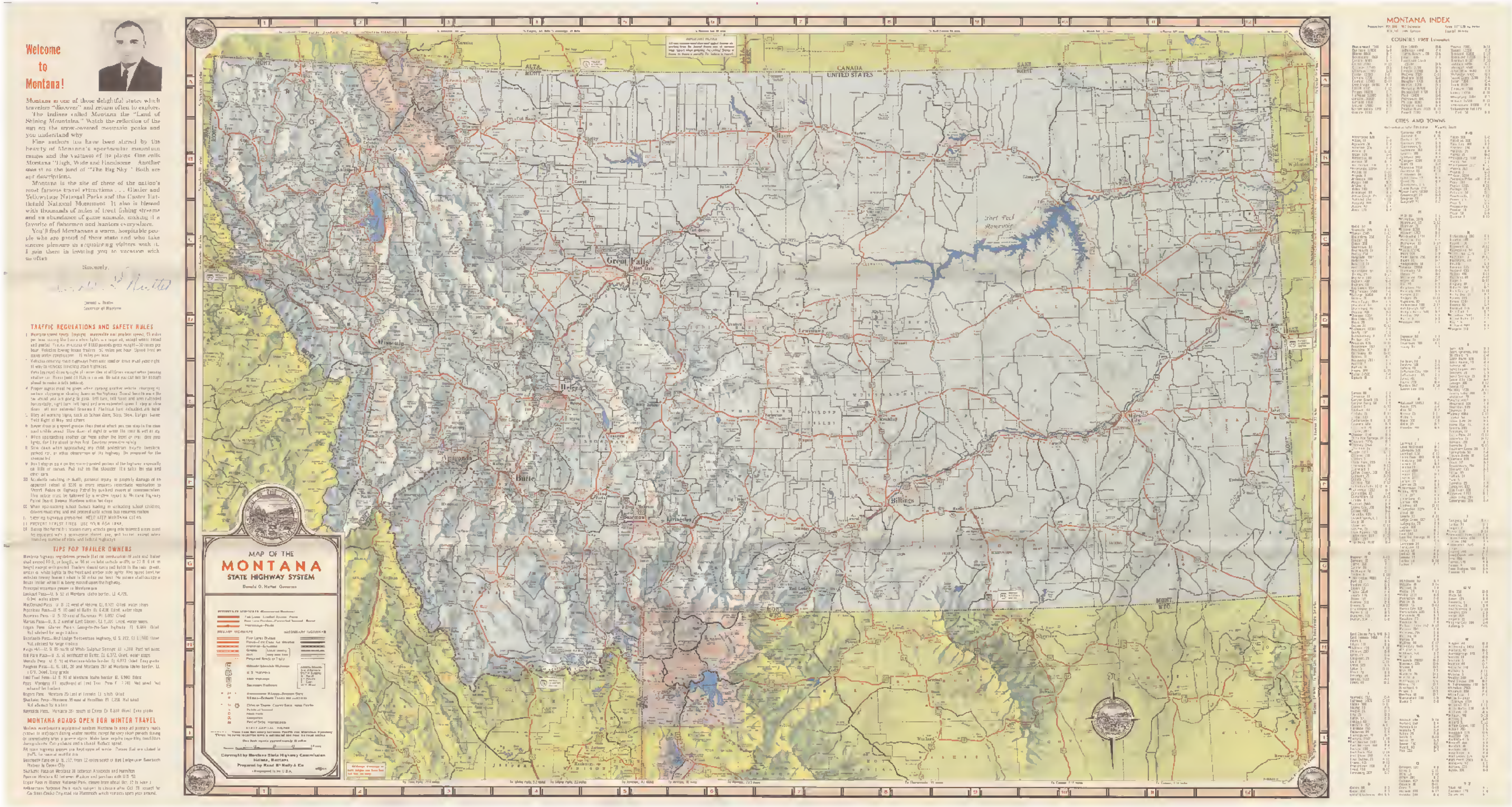
[1962]



Montana is one of those delightful states which travelers "discover" and return often to explore.

The Indians called Montana the "Land of Shining Mountains." Watch the reflection of the sun on the snow-covered mountain peaks and you understand why.

Fine authors too have been stirred by the beauty of Montana's spectacular mountain ranges and the vastness of its plains. One calls Montana "High, Wide and Handsome." Another sees it as the land of "The Big Sky." Both are apt descriptions.

Montana is the site of three of the nation's most famous travel attractions . . . Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks and the Custer Battlefield National Monument. It also is blessed with thousands of miles of trout fishing streams and an abundance of game animals, making it a favorite of fishermen and hunters everywhere.

You'll find Montanans a warm, hospitable people who are proud of their state and who take sincere pleasure in acquainting visitors with it. I join them in inviting you to vacation with us often.

Sincerely,

Donald G. Nutter
Governor of Montana

[1962]

1962 HIGHWAY MAP
MONTANA
... the BIG SKY COUNTRY
MONTANA
EVERYTHING TO DO... AND BEAUTY TOO
State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA
THE TREASURE STATE
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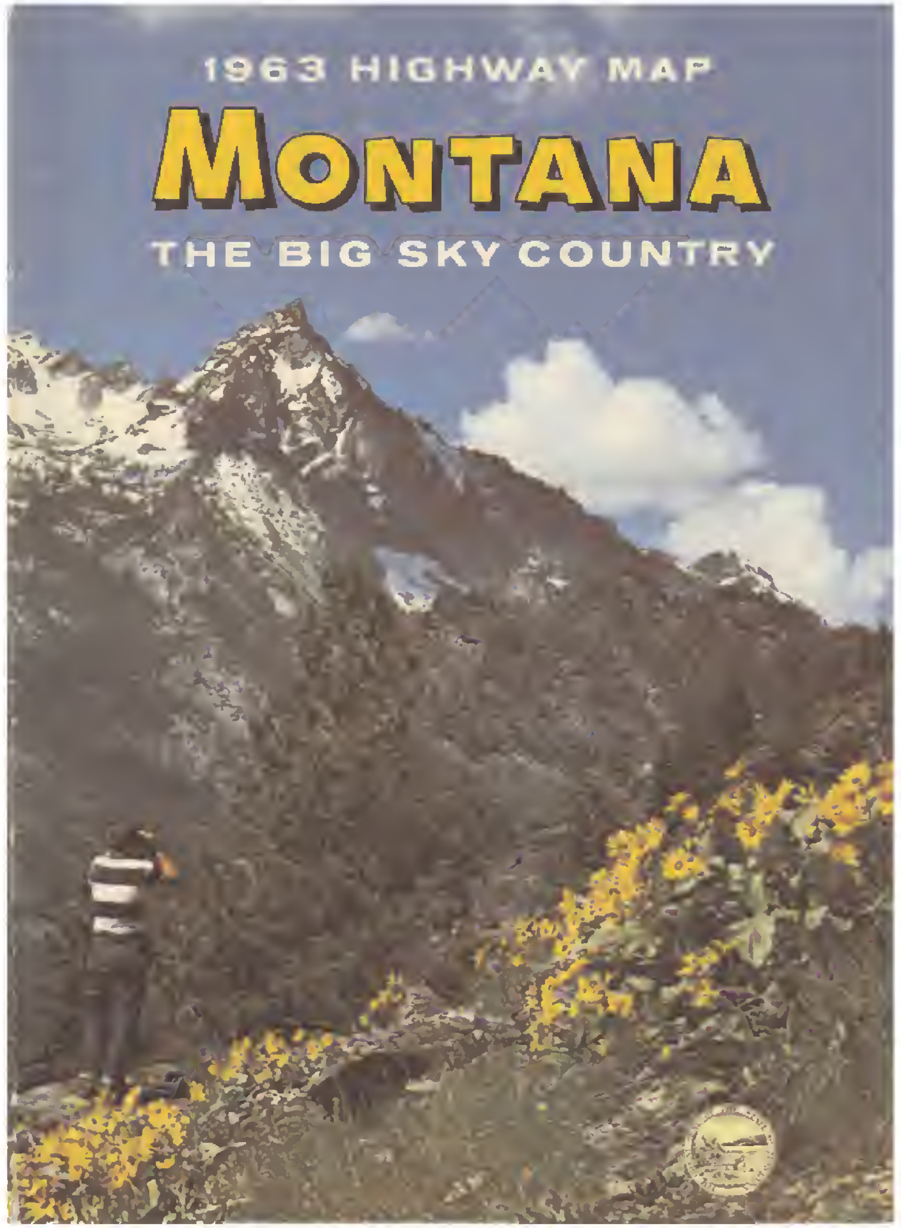
STATE PARKS and MONUMENTS
LEWIS and CLARK CAVERN
STATE PARK
Montana Mileage Table



HISTORIC MARKER 32

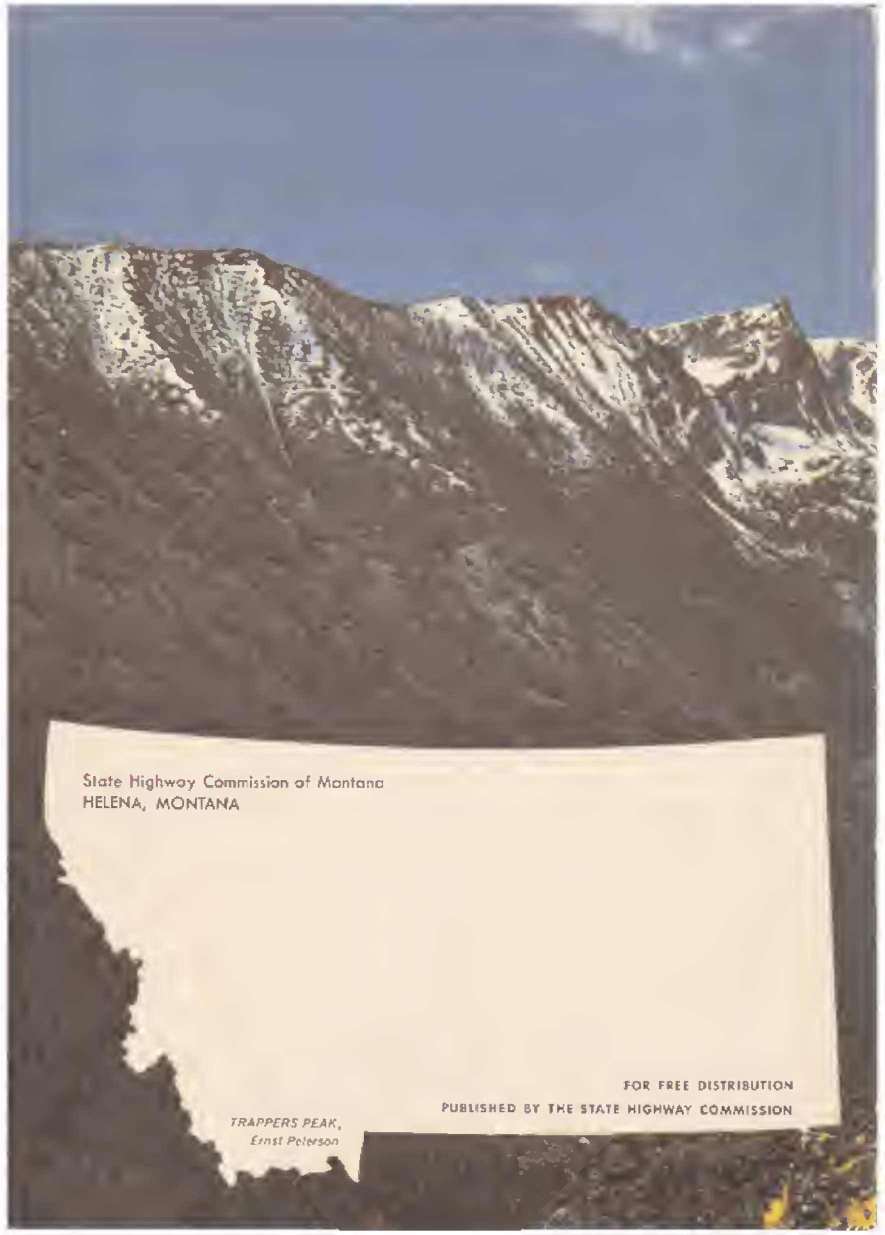
Ross' Hole

U.S. 93, MP 13, south of Darby

Alexander Ross, of the Hudson Bay Company, with 55 Indian and white trappers, 89 women and children and 392 horses, camped near here on March 12, 1824, enroute from Spokane House to the Snake River country. Nearly a month was spent here in a desperate attempt to break through the deep snow across the pass to the Big Hole, and from their hardships and tribulations, Ross called this basin "The Valley of Troubles."

Map Memories:

"Going-to-the-Sun Mountain"
ERNST PETERSON PHOTO


State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA
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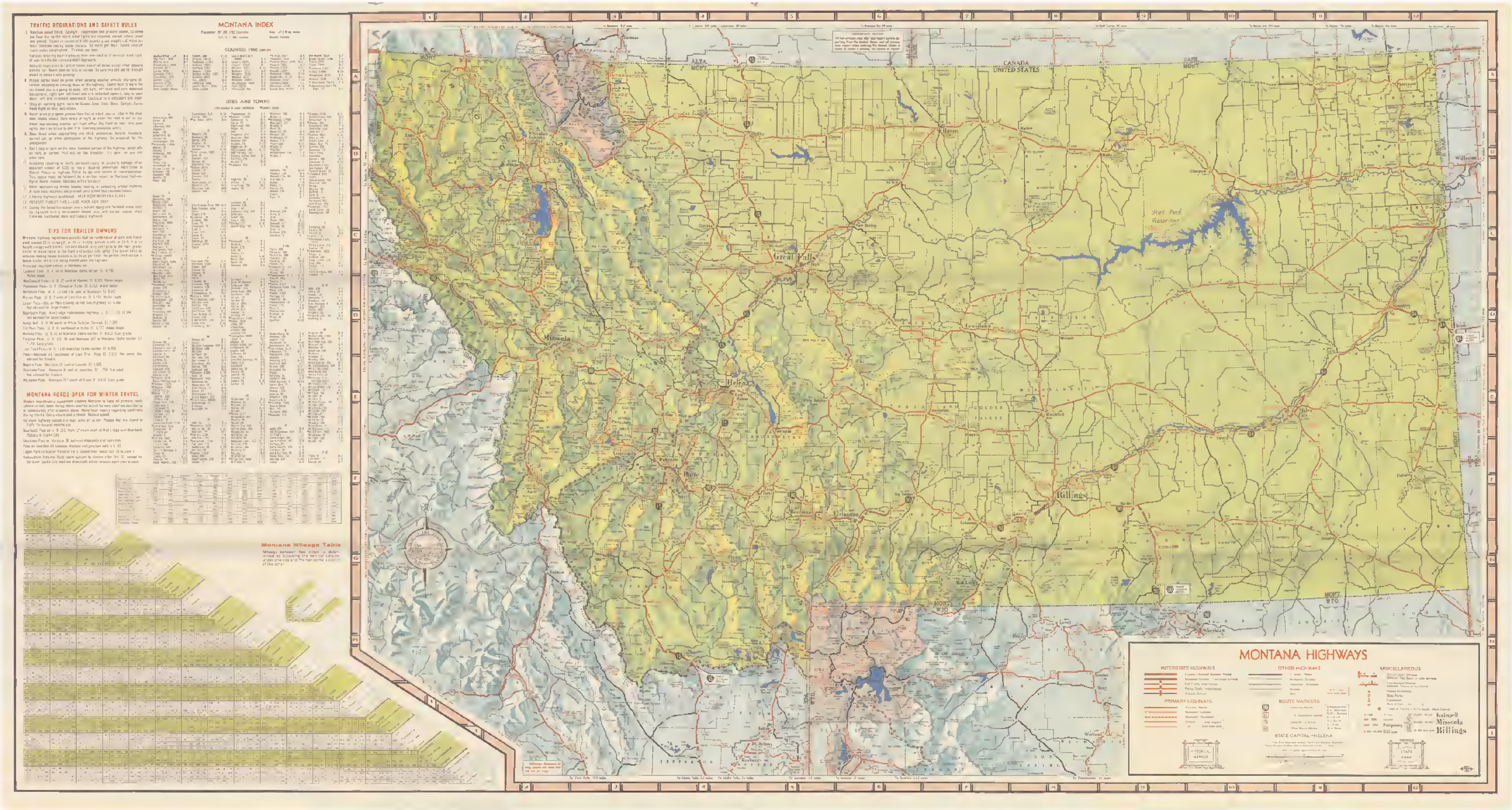
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
TRAPPERS PEAK,
Ernst Peterson

[1963]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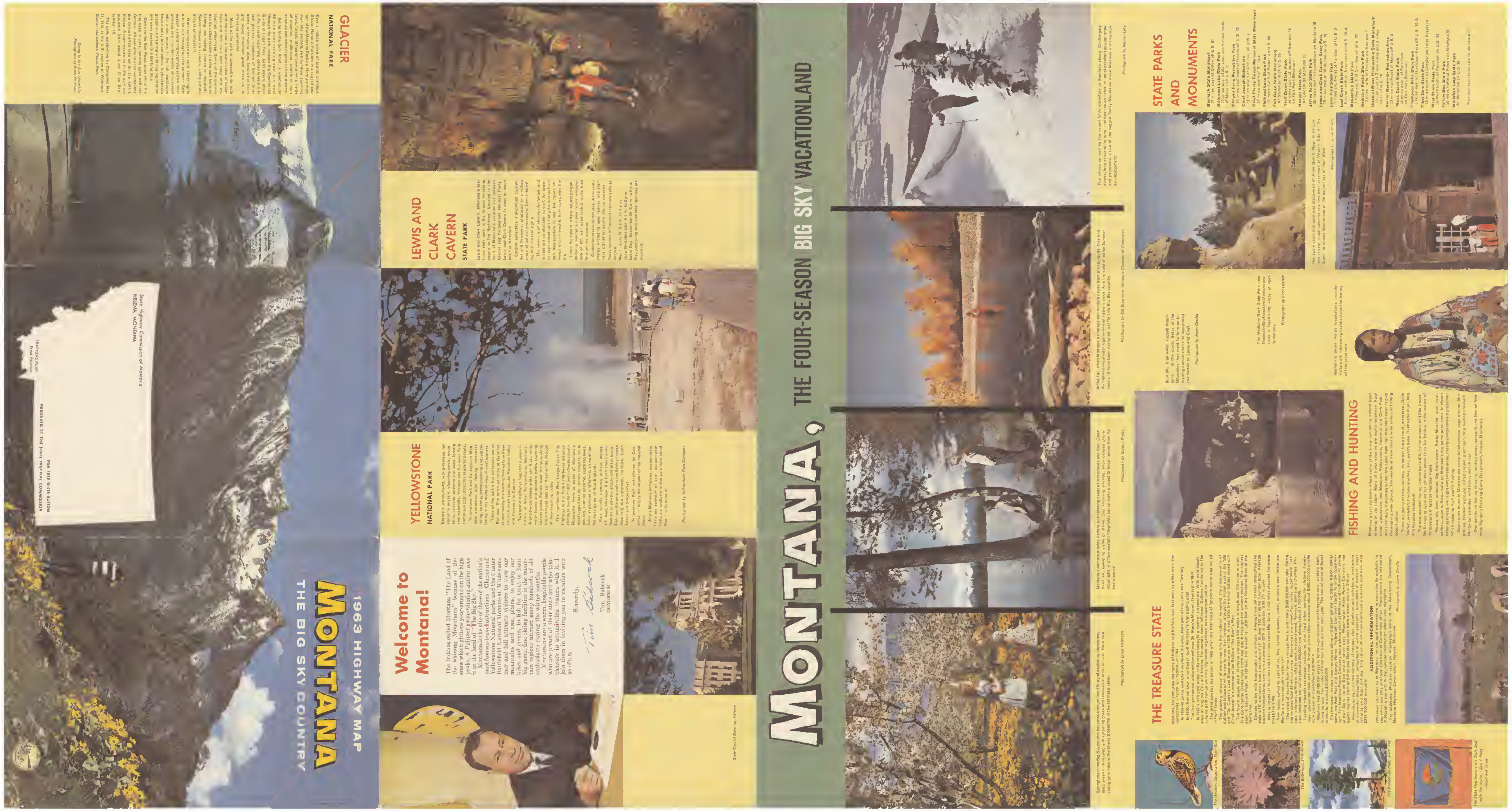
[1963]



1963 HIGHWAY MAP

MONTANA

THE BIG SKY COUNTRY

State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Welcome to Montana!

The Indians called Montana "The Land of the Shining Mountains" because of the snow which glitters year-around on the high peaks. A Pulitzer prize-winning author sees it as the land of "The Big Sky."

Montana is the site of three of the nation's most famous travel attractions—Glacier and Yellowstone National parks and the Custer Battlefield National Monument. While summer and fall attracts visitors to view our mountains and vast plains, to enjoy our lakes and rivers, to fish for trout or hunt big game, fine skiing facilities in the mountain regions attract many hundreds of ski enthusiasts during the winter months.

Montanans are a warm, hospitable people who are proud of their state and who take pleasure in acquainting visitors with it. I join them in inviting you to vacation with us often.

Sincerely,

Tim Babcock

Tim Babcock
GOVERNOR

GLACIER
NATIONAL PARK

LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERN
STATE PARK

YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK

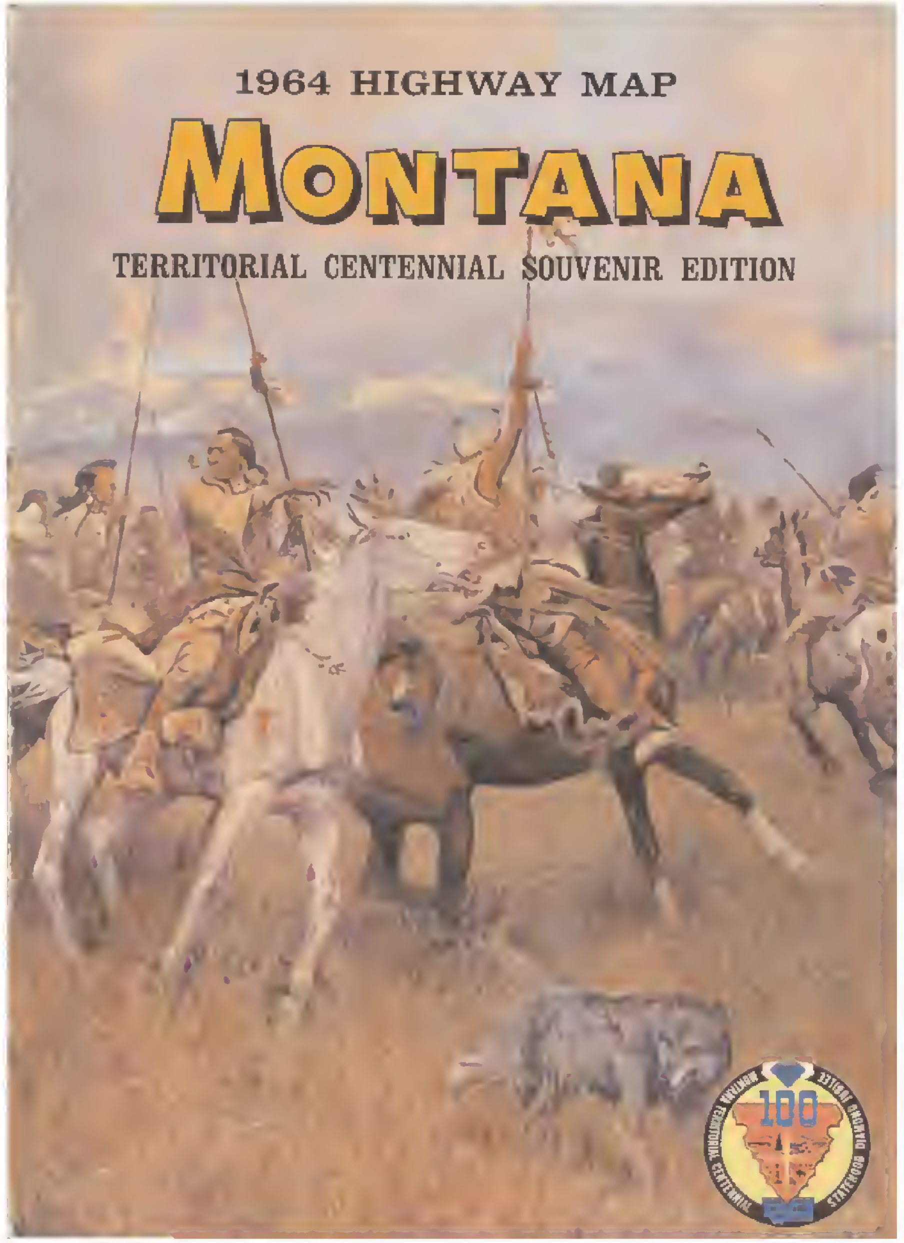
MONTANA, THE FOUR-SEASON BIG SKY VACATIONLAND

THE TREASURE STATE

STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS

FISHING AND HUNTING

[1964]



1964 HIGHWAY MAP

MONTANA

TERRITORIAL CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR EDITION

HISTORIC MARKER 164

The Yellowstone River

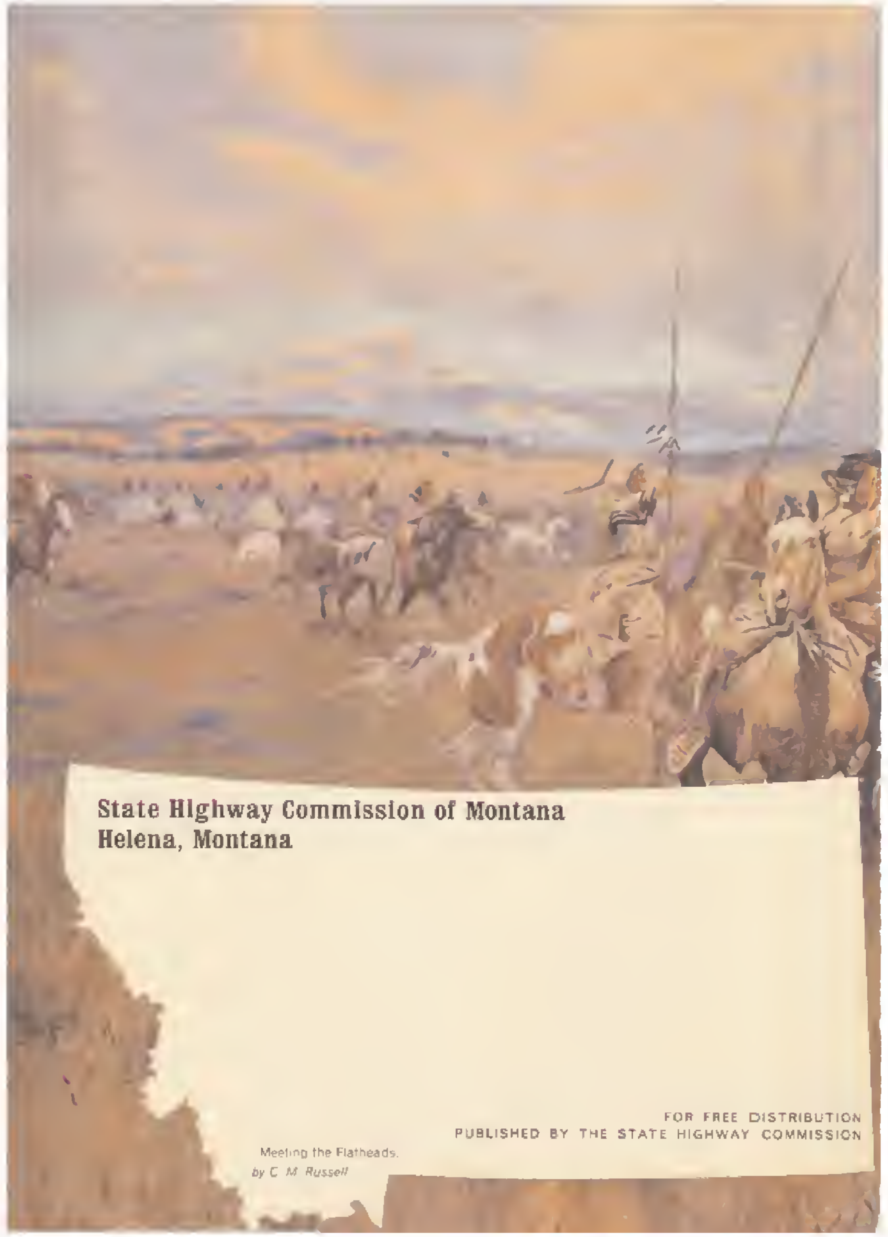
I-94, MP 192, Bad Route rest area

Interstate 90 generally follows the Yellowstone River from Glendive to Livingston, Montana. This river originates south of Yellowstone National Park and terminates when it joins the Missouri River north of here. It is the longest undammed river in the lower 48 states.

When the West was won, most rivers were lost to damming and dewatering. This river is the exception; it remains wet, wild and dam-free over its entire length. The Yellowstone flows free for over 650 miles, draining a watershed greater in area than all of the New England states combined.

In the 1970s Montanans held a great debate over this mighty river's future. When the dust settled, the state reserved a substantial amount of water to remain instream so that the Yellowstone might never be depleted and might forever remain free-flowing.

Other uses of the river – municipal, agricultural and industrial – are also provided for. Today, this waterway is in balance with all its users, including nature's creatures. Few American rivers can still make that claim.



State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana

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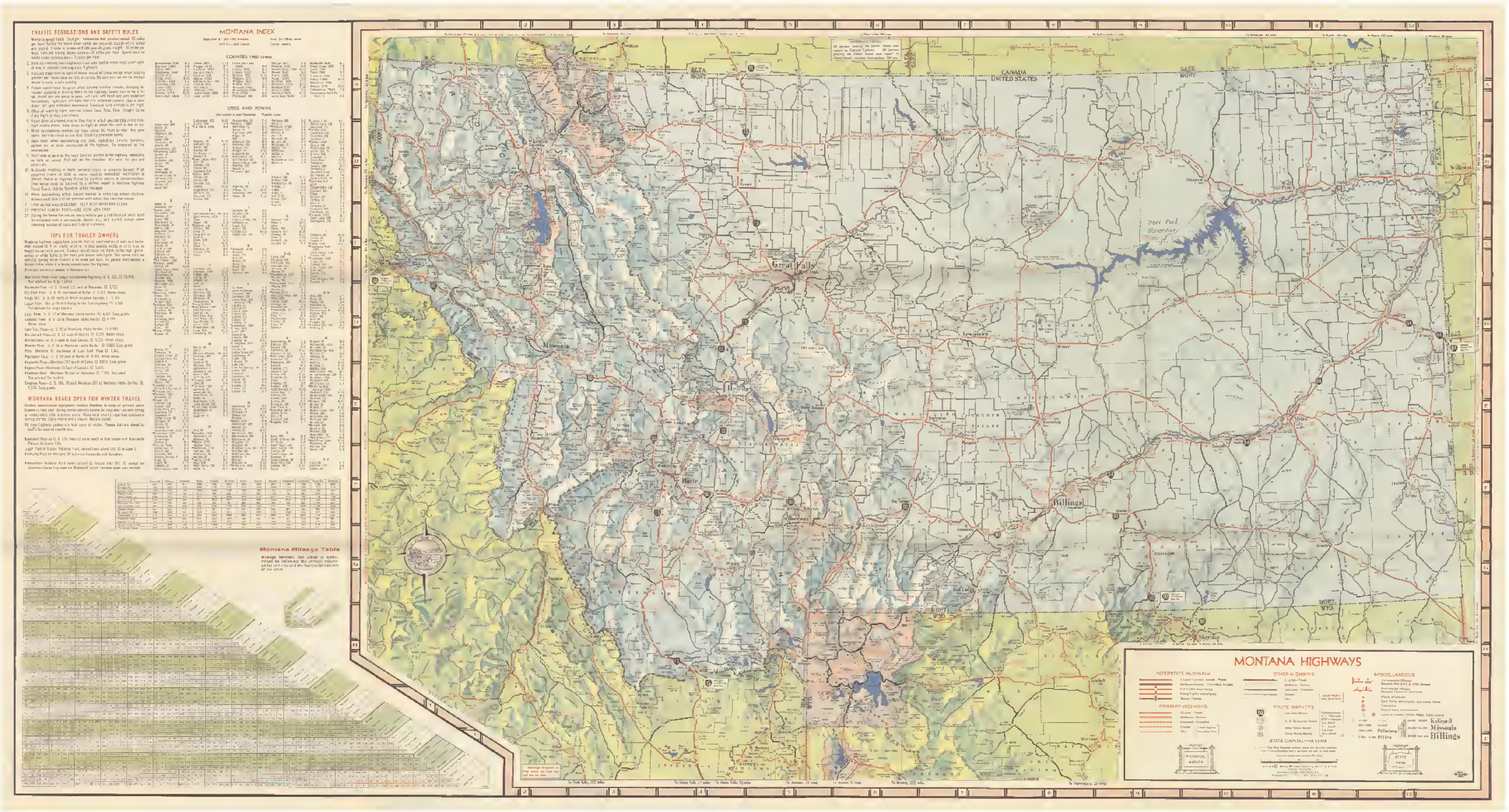
Meeting the Flatheads.
by C. M. Russell

[1964]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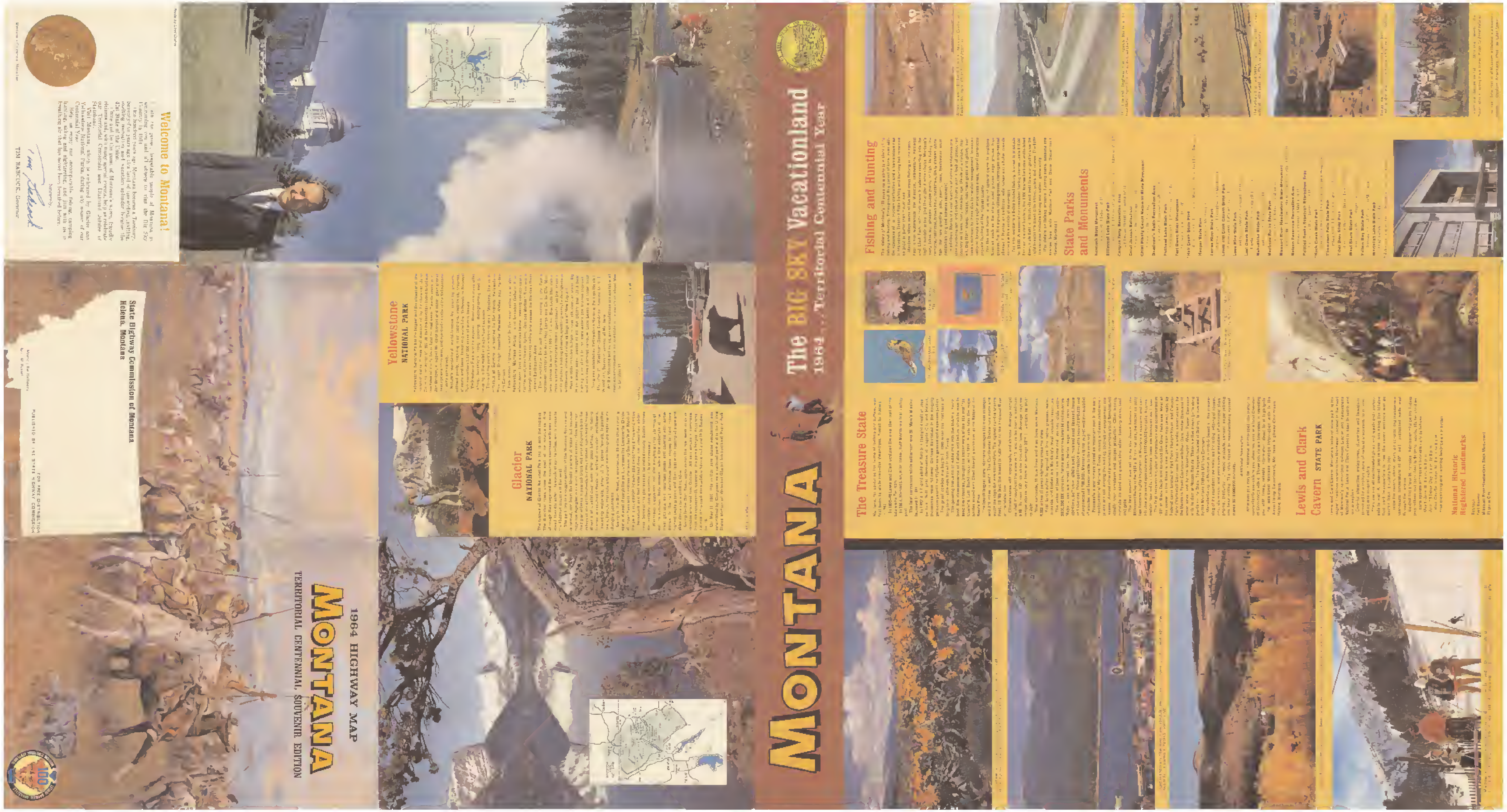
[1964]



1964 HIGHWAY MAP

MONTANA

TERRITORIAL CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR EDITION

State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana

Welcome to Montana!

TIM BABCOCK, Governor

MONTANA

The BIG SKY Vacationland

1964 . . . Territorial Centennial Year

Yellowstone
NATIONAL PARK

Glacier
NATIONAL PARK

The Treasure State

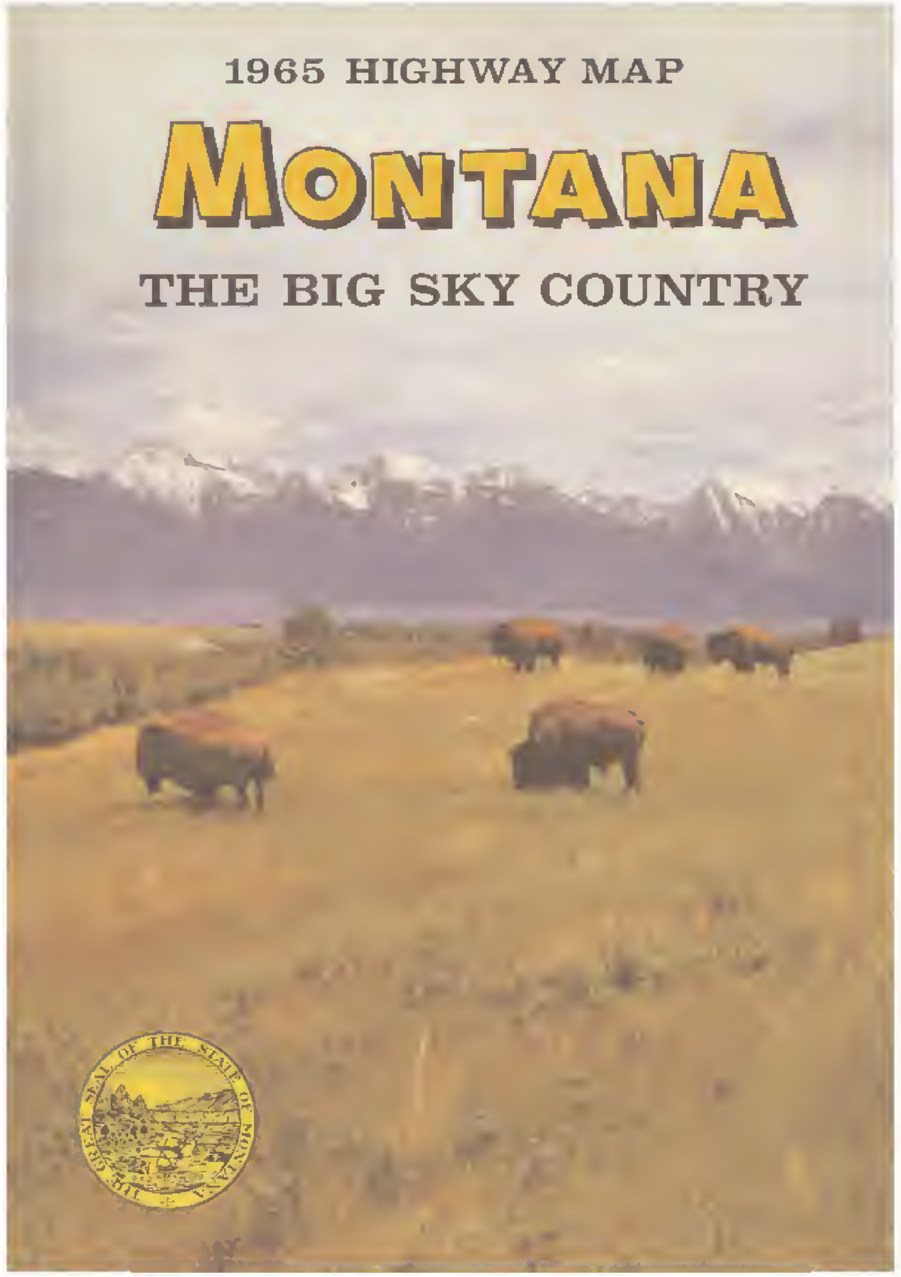
Fishing and Hunting

State Parks and Monuments

Lewis and Clark Cavern STATE PARK

National Historic Registered Landmarks

[1965]



HISTORIC MARKER 63

The Ruby Valley

Montana 287, MP 22, near Alder

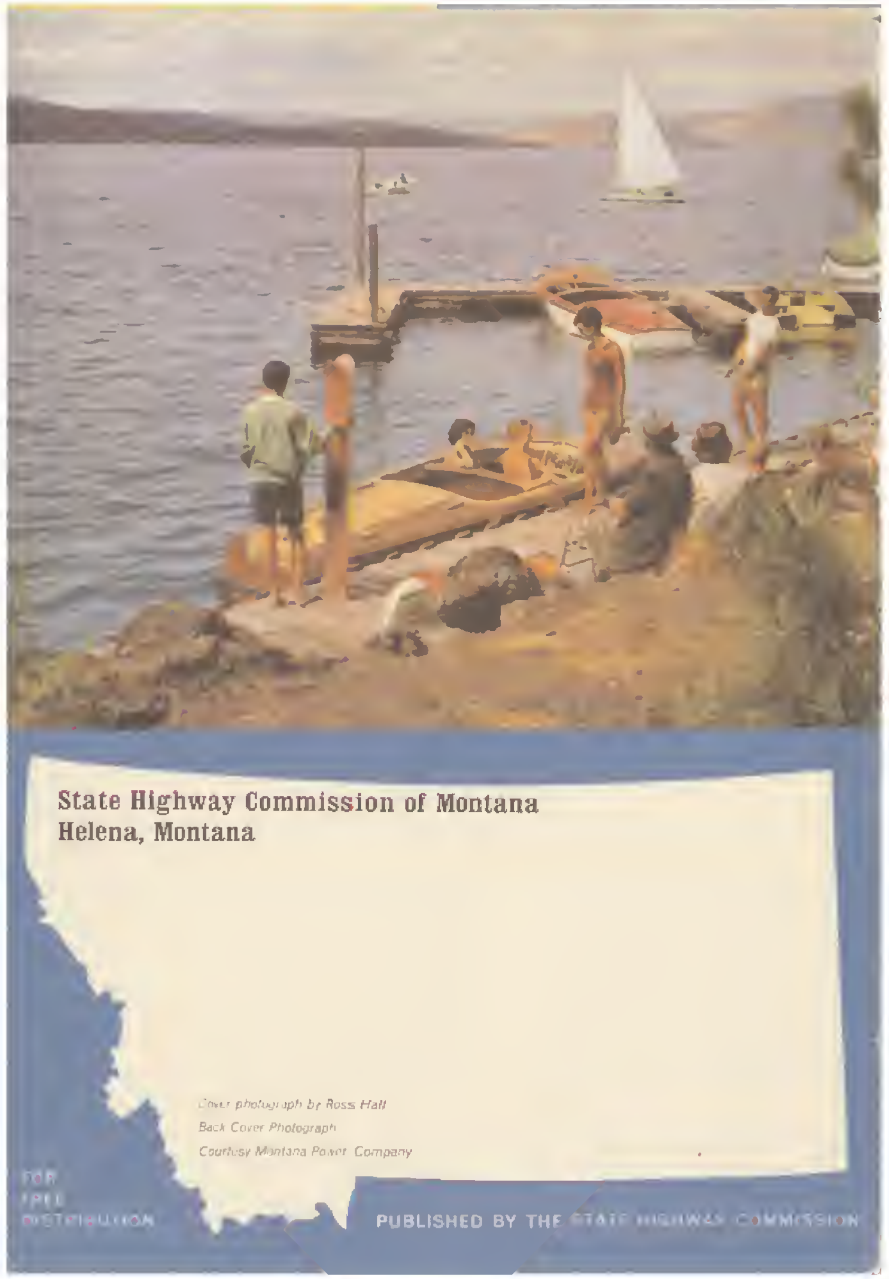
The Ruby River was called the Passamari by the Indians and became known as the Stinking Water to the whites in the pioneer days. It joins the Beaverhead to form the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri.

Fur trappers, Indians, prospectors and road agents have ridden the trails through here in days gone by.

The large gravel piles to the west are the tailings resulting from gold dredging operations over about a twenty-year period beginning in 1899. The dredges are reported to have recovered between eight and nine million dollars in gold from the floor of the valley and the lower end of Alder Gulch.

Map Memories:

"Fishing is excellent in Yellowstone Park Waters."
YELLOWSTONE PARK COMPANY PHOTO



State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana

Cover photograph by Ross Hall
Back Cover Photograph
Courtesy Montana Power Company

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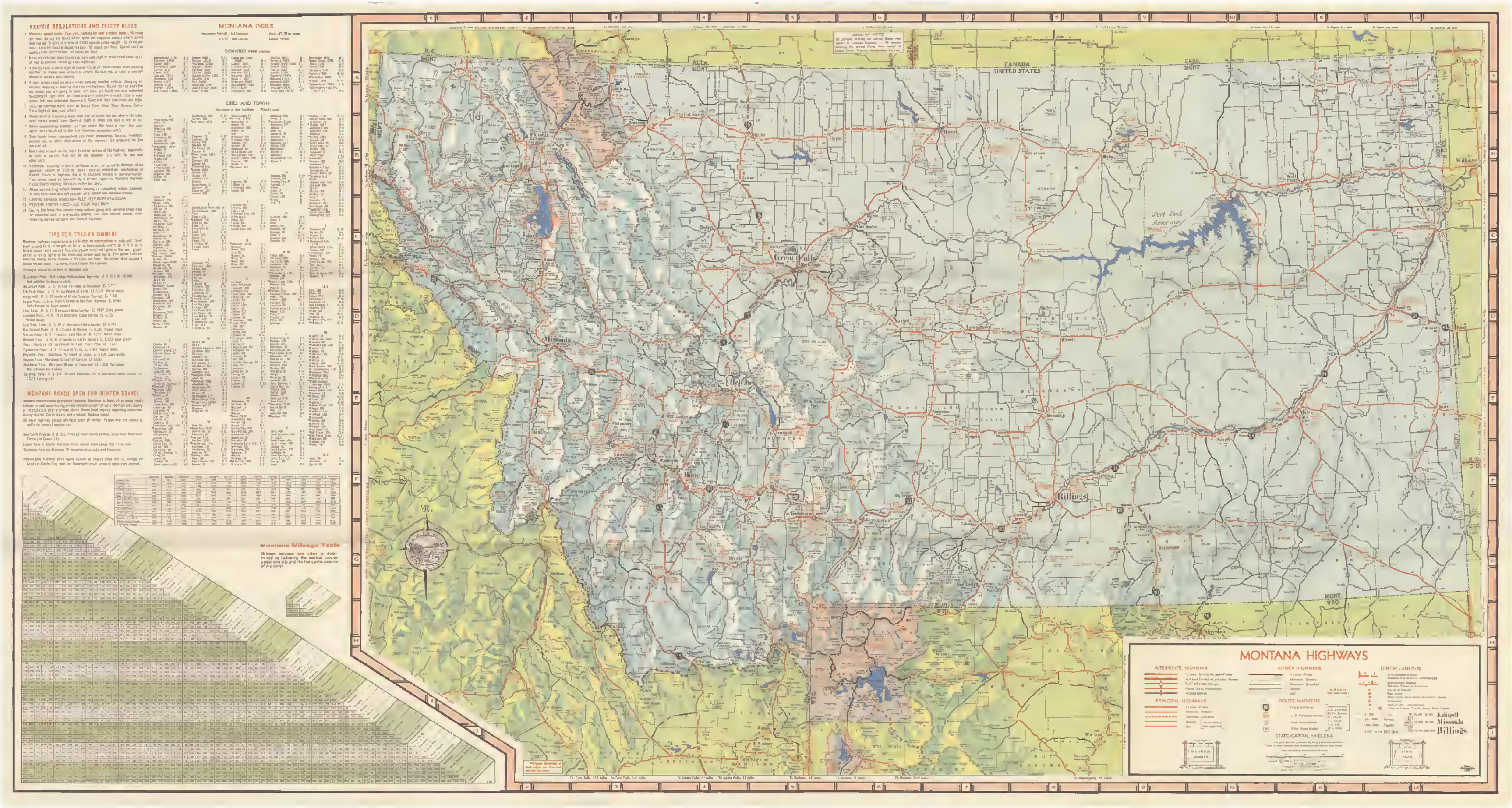
[1965]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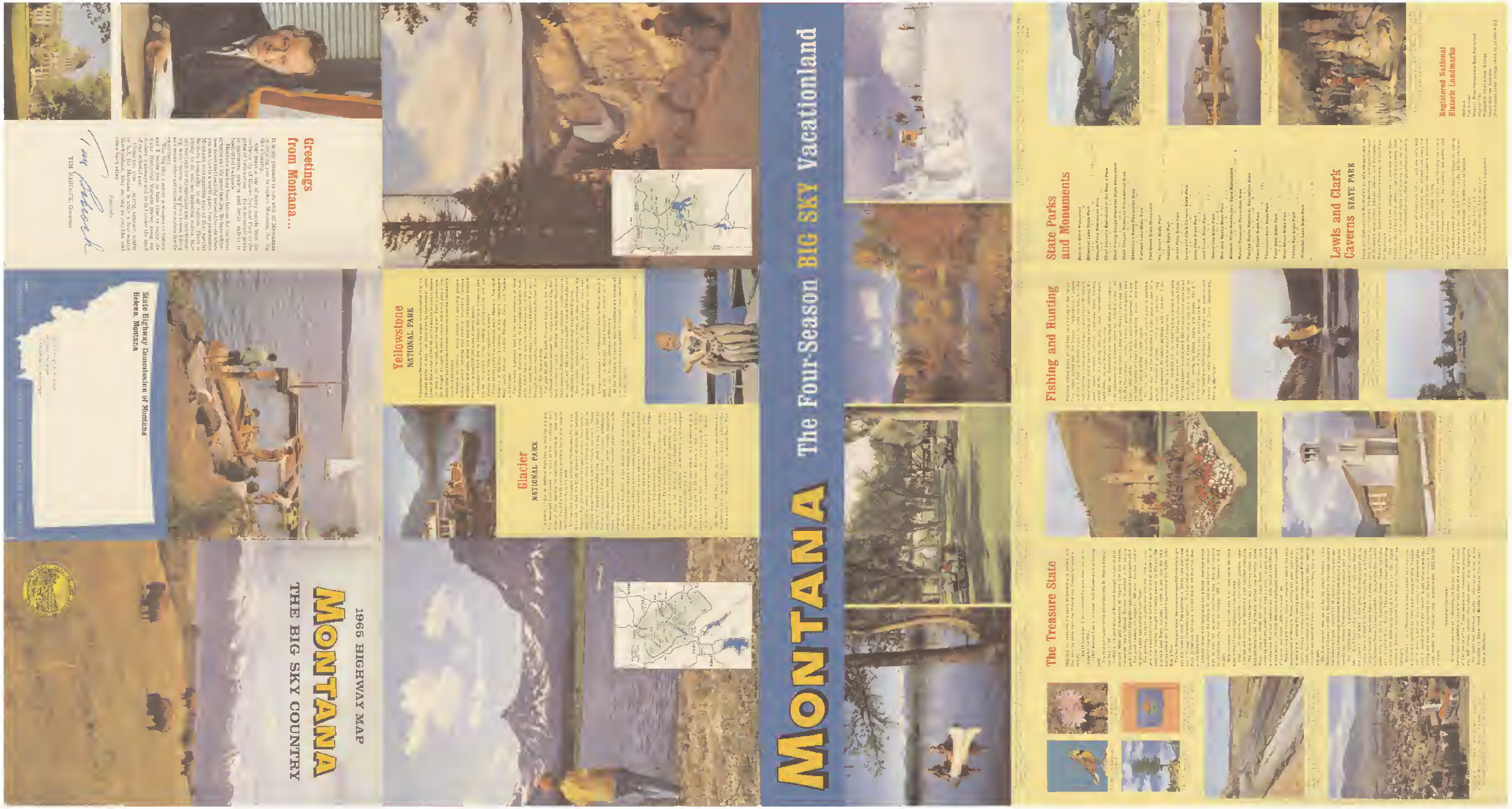
[1965]


1965 HIGHWAY MAP
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TIM BABCOCK, Governor
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Glacier NATIONAL PARK
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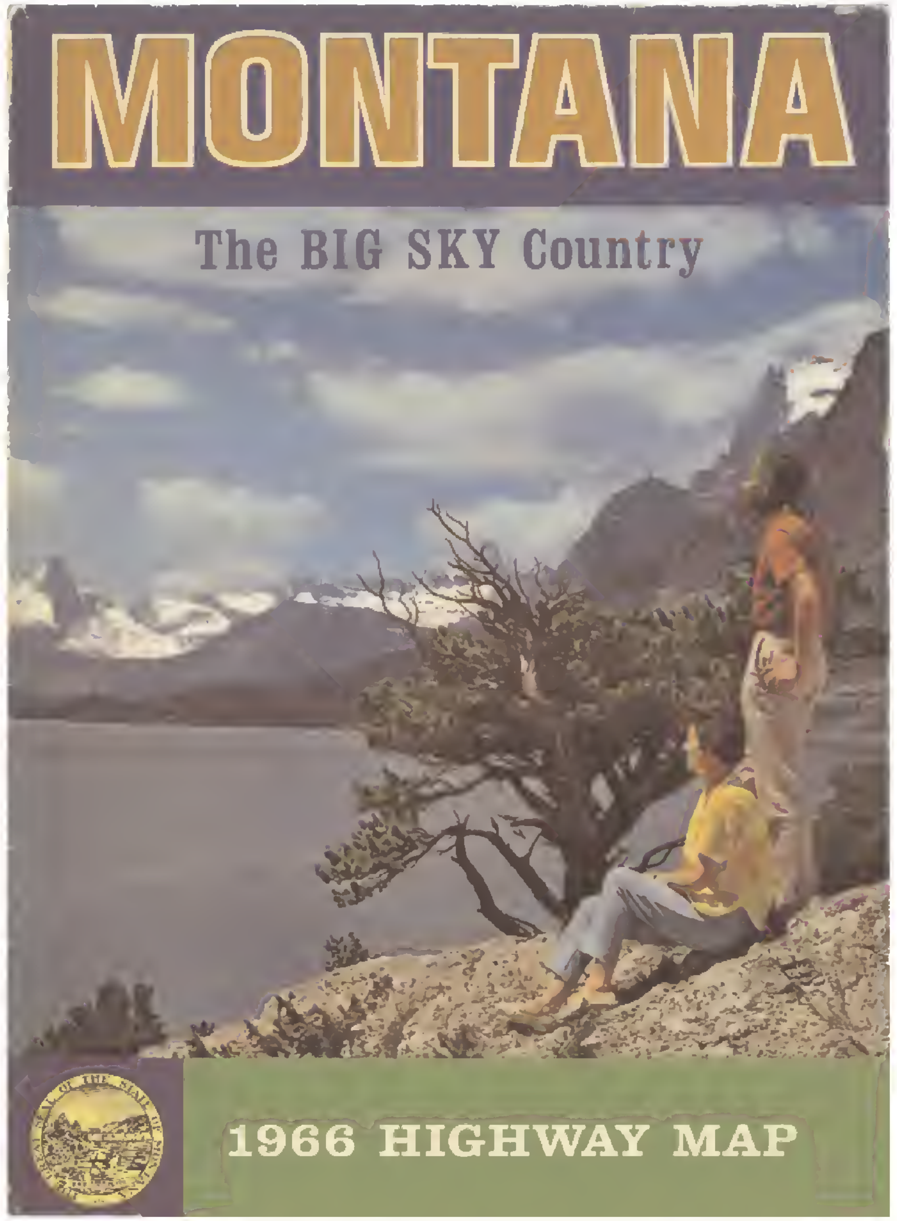
State Parks and Monuments
Lewis and Clark Caverns STATE PARK
Registered National Historic Landmarks



HISTORIC MARKER 65

Nevada City

Montana 287, MP 16, at Nevada City

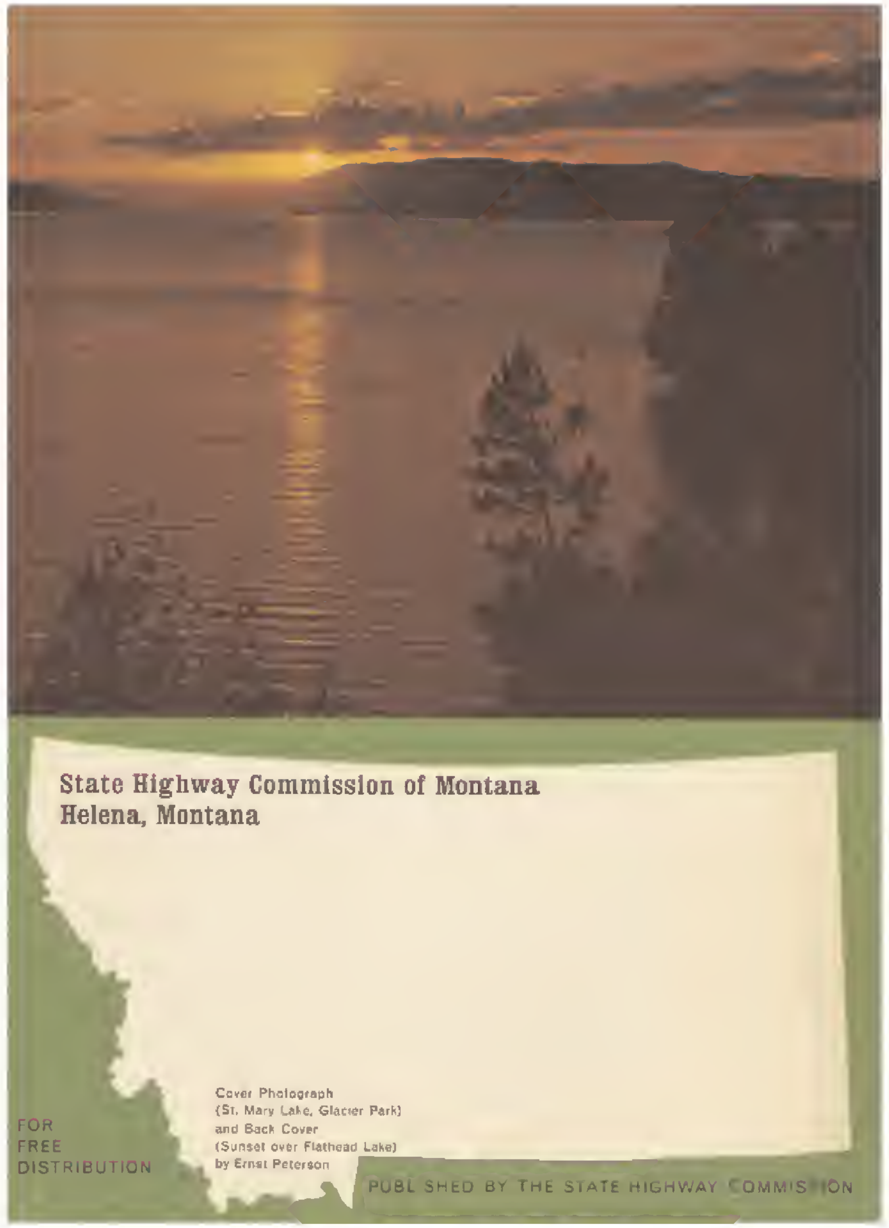
A ghost town now, but once one of the hell roarin' mining camps that lined Alder Gulch in the 1860s. It was a trading point where gold dust and nuggets were the medium of exchange: where men were men and women were scarce. A stack of whites cost twenty, the sky was the limit and everyone was heeled.

The first Vigilante execution took place here when George Ives, notorious road agent, was convicted of murder and hanged.

Map Memories:

"Evening shadows deepen the Big Sky allure of Alder Gulch, scene of early day gold strikes."
ERNST PETERSON PHOTO

The gulch was once filled with romance, glamour, melodrama, comedy and tragedy. It's plumb peaceful now.


State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana
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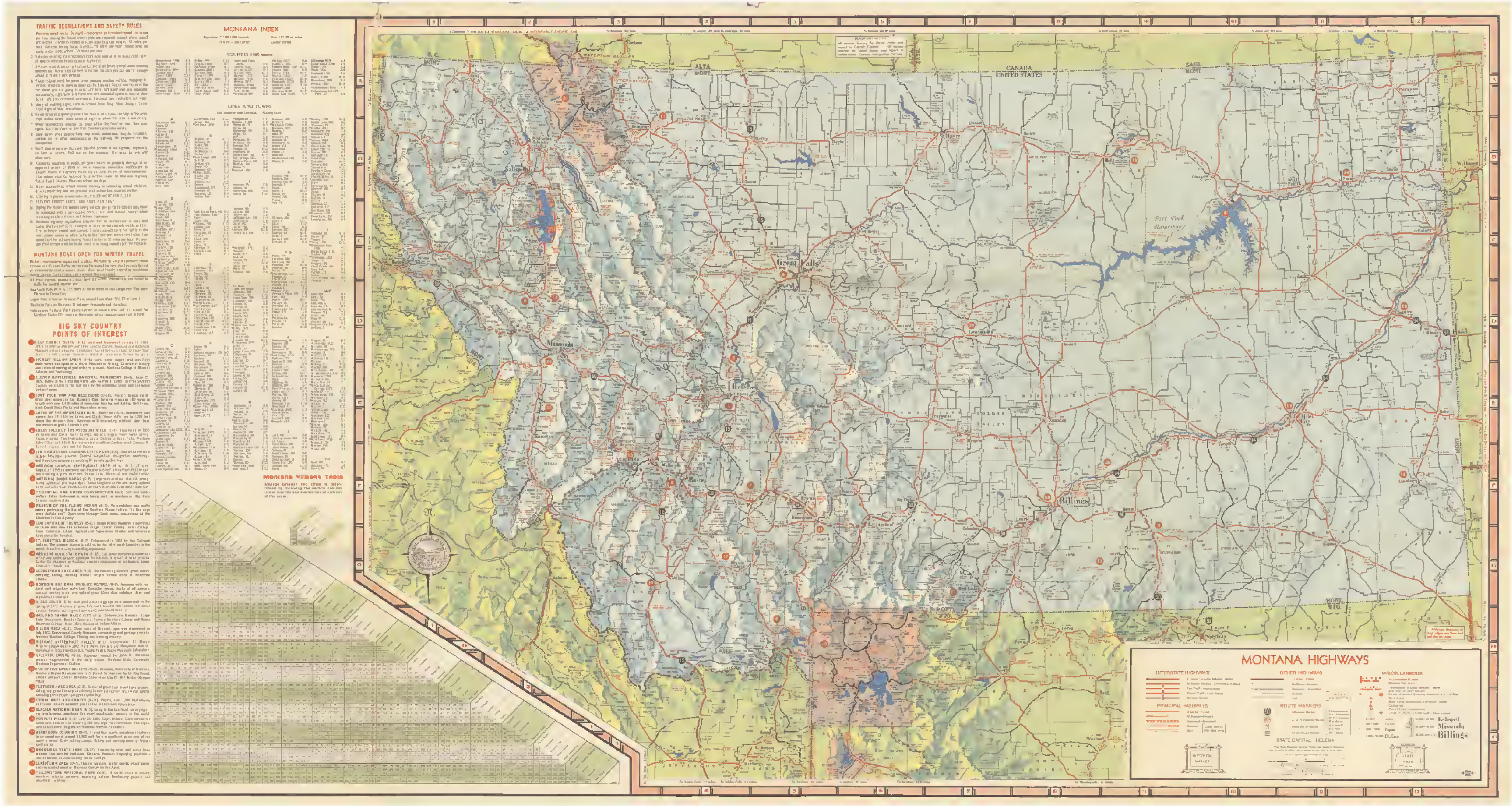
Cover Photograph (St. Mary Lake, Glacier Park) and Back Cover (Sunset over Flathead Lake) by Ernst Peterson
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

[1966]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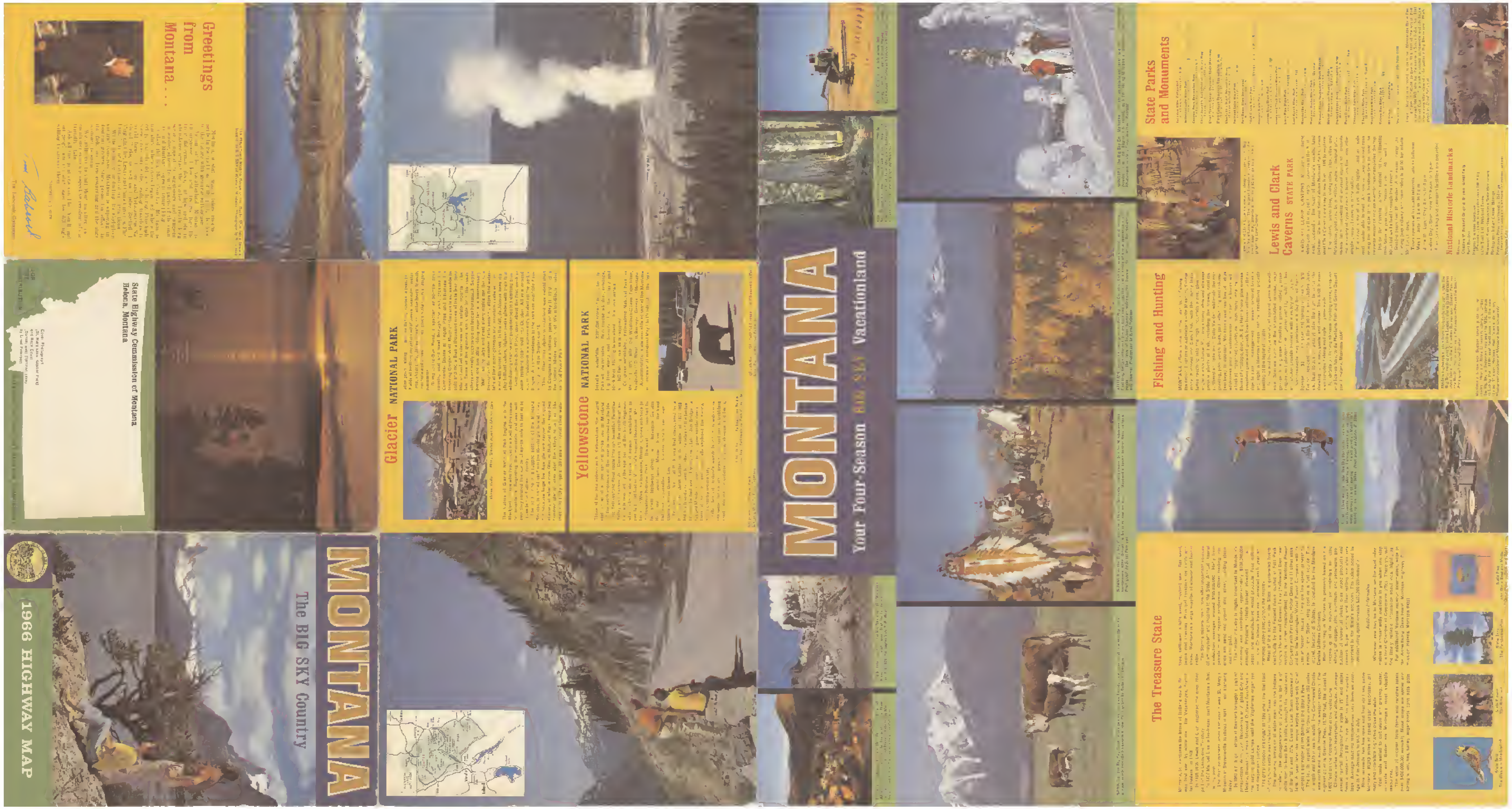


1966 HIGHWAY MAP

MONTANA

The BIG SKY Country

State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana

Greetings from Montana . . .

Glacier NATIONAL PARK

Yellowstone NATIONAL PARK

MONTANA

Your Four-Season BIG SKY Vacationland

State Parks and Monuments

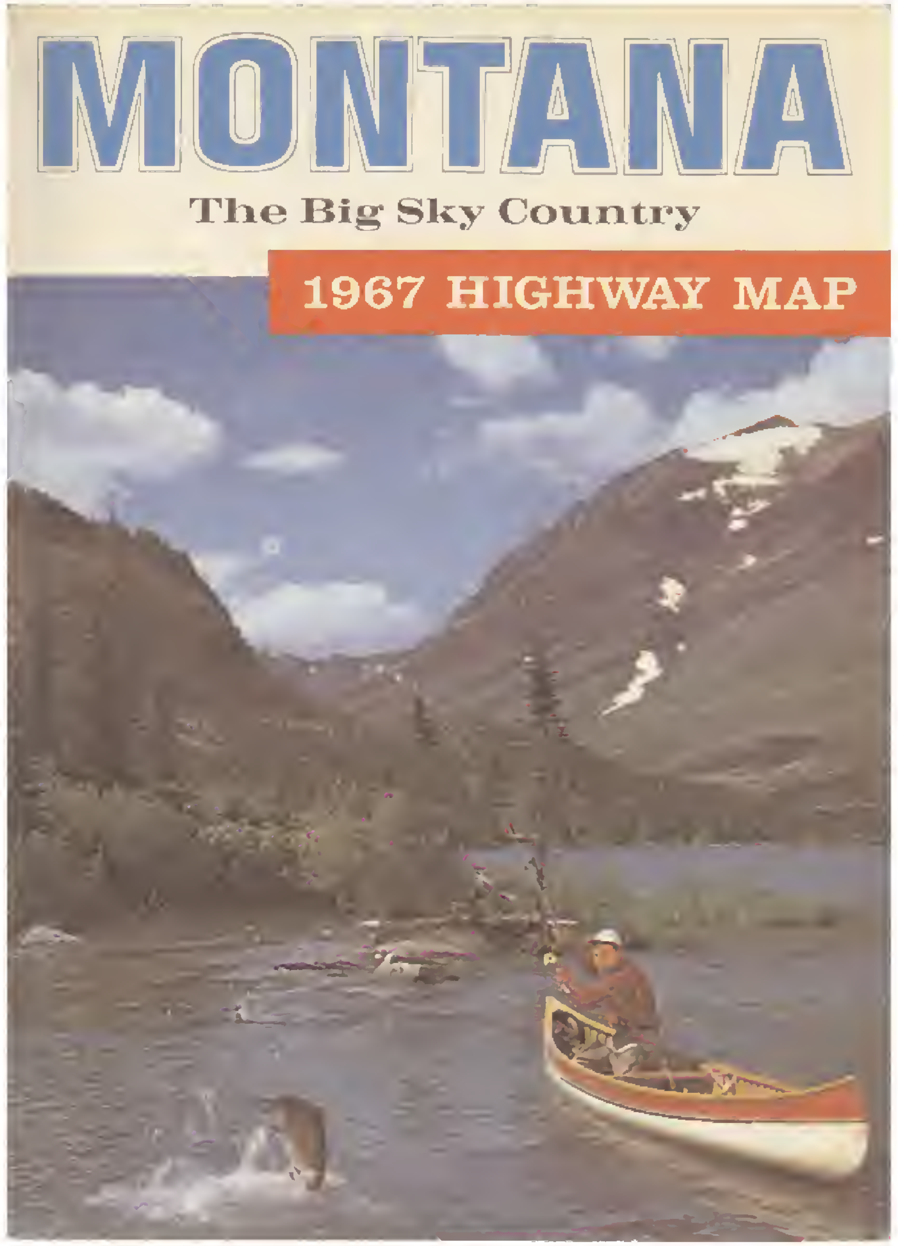
Lewis and Clark Caverns STATE PARK

Fishing and Hunting

National Historic Landmarks

The Treasure State

[1967]



HISTORIC MARKER 53

The Humbug Spires Primitive Area

I-15, MP 108, Divide rest area

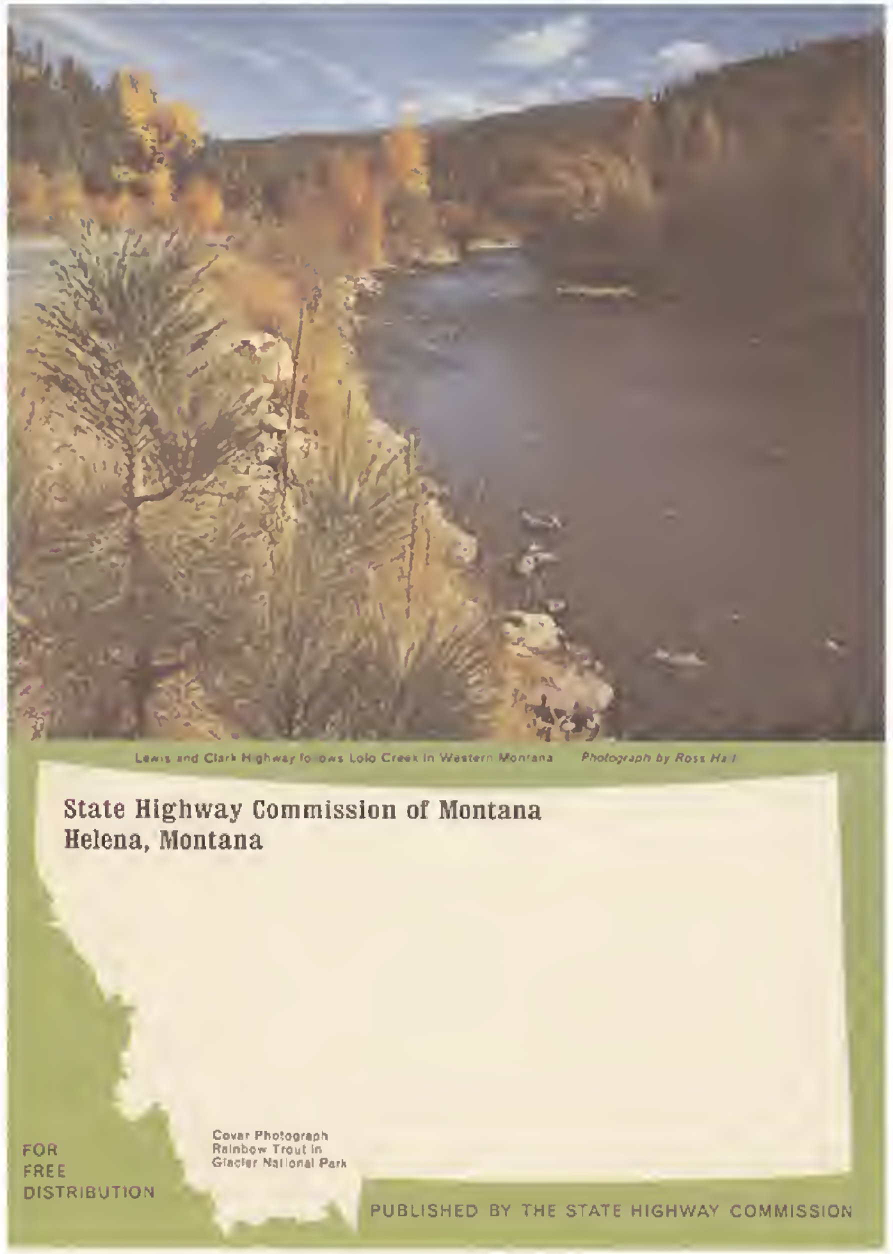
Named for its unique granite peaks, this primitive area is part of a geologic system of large-scale volcanic intrusions known as the Boulder Batholith, which extends north beyond Helena and south into Idaho.

Humbug Spires, which can be seen to the southeast, is part of the Highland Mountains. In 1866, rich gold placers were discovered near the Spires. Most of the mining occurred on the east and south sides of the area and produced large amounts of silver, lead, copper, and gold. Total value of production between 1876 and 1947 is estimated to have been as much as $3 million. Although there currently [1987] is no mining in the Humbug Spires Primitive Area, prospecting is done on surrounding lands.

Map Memories:

"Summer is FUN in the Big Sky Country."
ROBERT LARSSON PHOTO

The Spires offer the finest high quality hard-rock climbing in Montana and are an excellent place to hike, ride horses, sight-see, fish, and hunt.



Lewis and Clark Highway follows Lolo Creek in Western Montana   Photograph by Ross Hall

State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana

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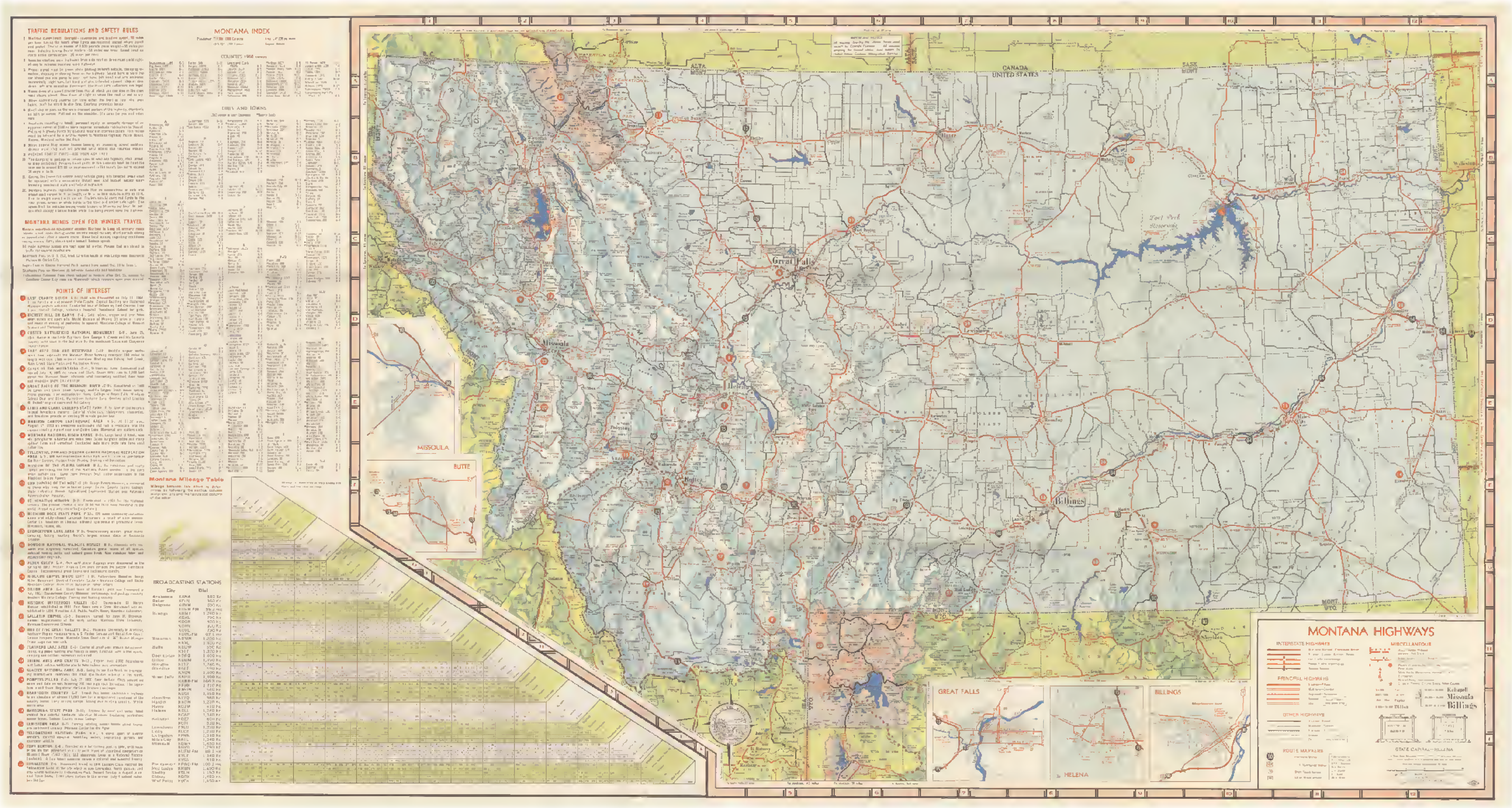
Cover Photograph
Rainbow Trout in
Glacier National Park

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

[1967]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[1967]

Greetings from the Big Sky Country
State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana
MONTANA
The Big Sky Country
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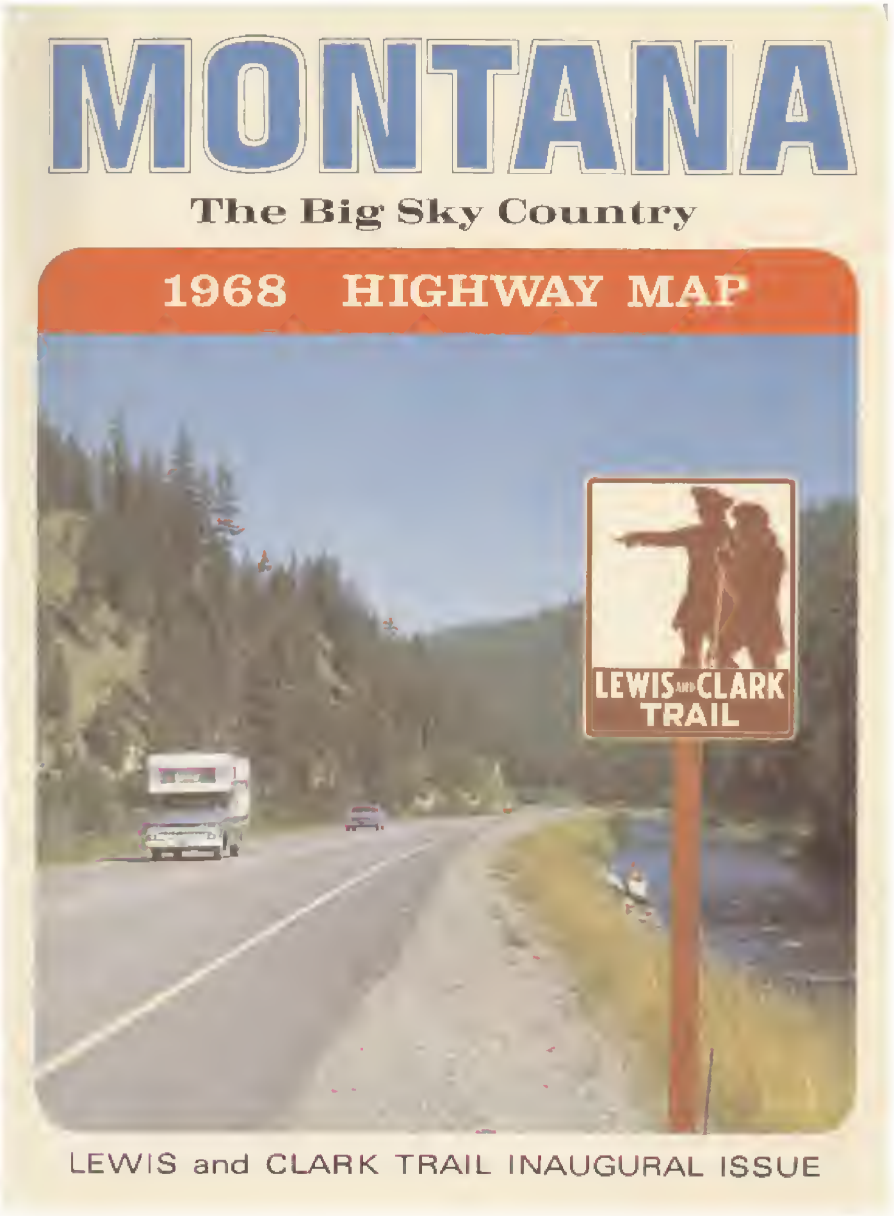
Glacier National Park
Yellowstone National Park
Your Four-Season Vacationland
MONTANA
Join the Fun in the Big Sky Country
State Parks and Monuments
The Treasure State



MONTANA

The Big Sky Country

1968 HIGHWAY MAP

LEWIS and CLARK TRAIL INAUGURAL ISSUE

HISTORIC MARKER 48

Mining Country

I-15 Frontage Road, MP 0, north of Basin

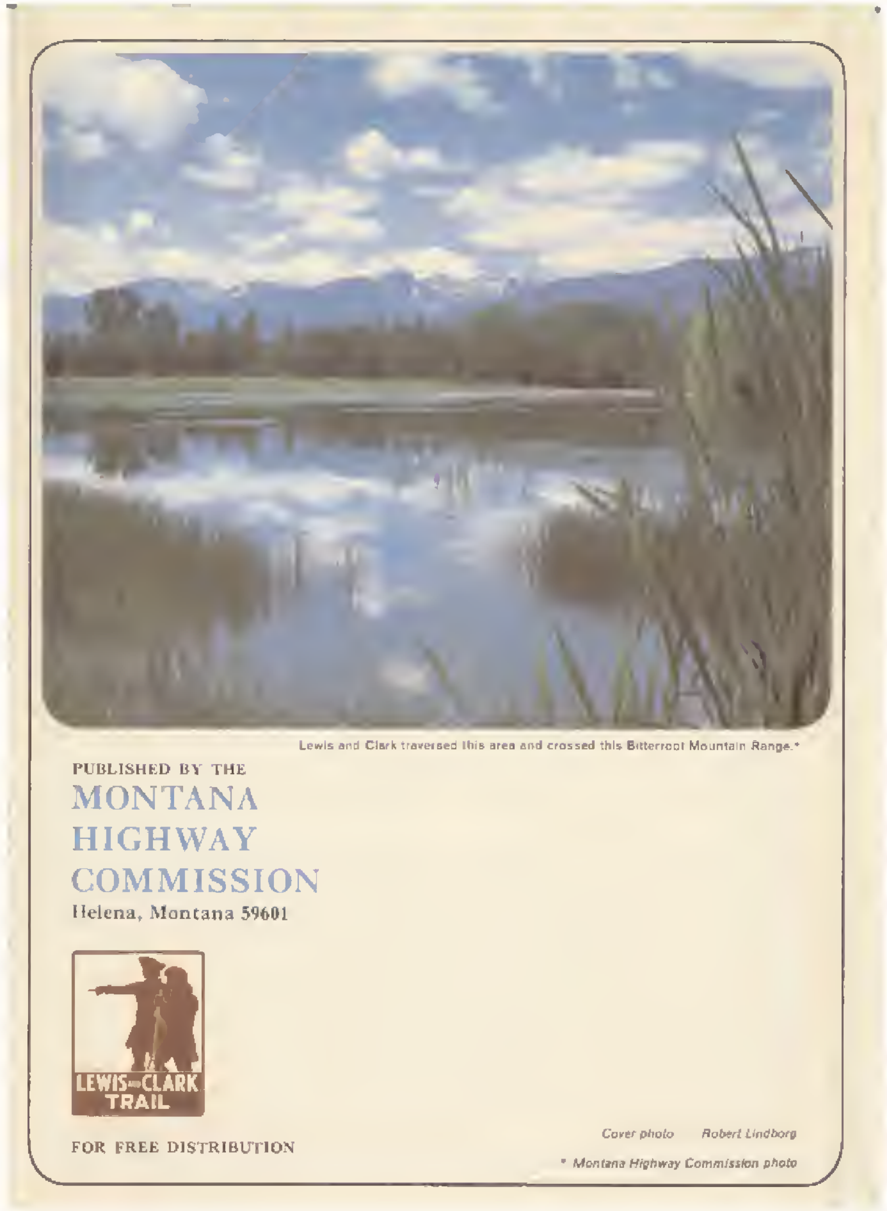
This is about the center of a rich mining district extending from Butte to Helena. The mountains are spurs of the Continental Divide.

Ghost and active mining camps are to be found in almost every gulch. The ores yield gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The district has been producing since quartz mining came into favor following the first wave of placer mining in the 1860s. In those days placer deposits were the poor man's eldorado. They needed little more than a grub stake, a pick and a shovel to work them. Quartz properties, seldom rich at the surface, required machinery and capital, transportation and smelting facilities.

Map Memories:

"Yellowstone National Park is nature's wonderland...."

Before smelters were built in Montana, ore from some of the richest mines in this region was shipped by freight team, boat and rail to Swansea, Wales, and Freiburg, Germany, for treatment.



Lewis and Clark traversed this area and crossed this Bitterroot Mountain Range.*

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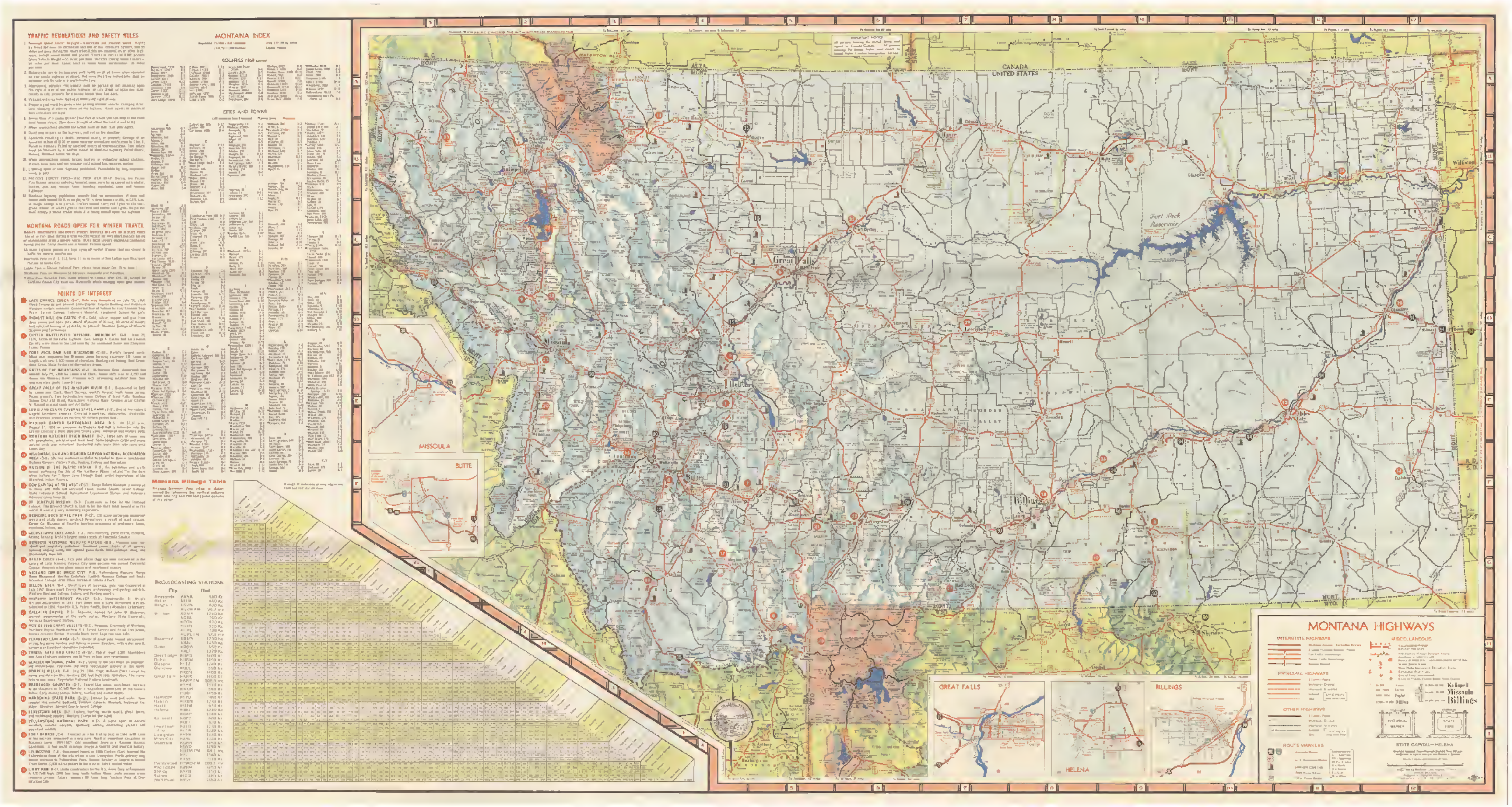
Cover photo Robert Lindborg

* Montana Highway Commission photo

[1968]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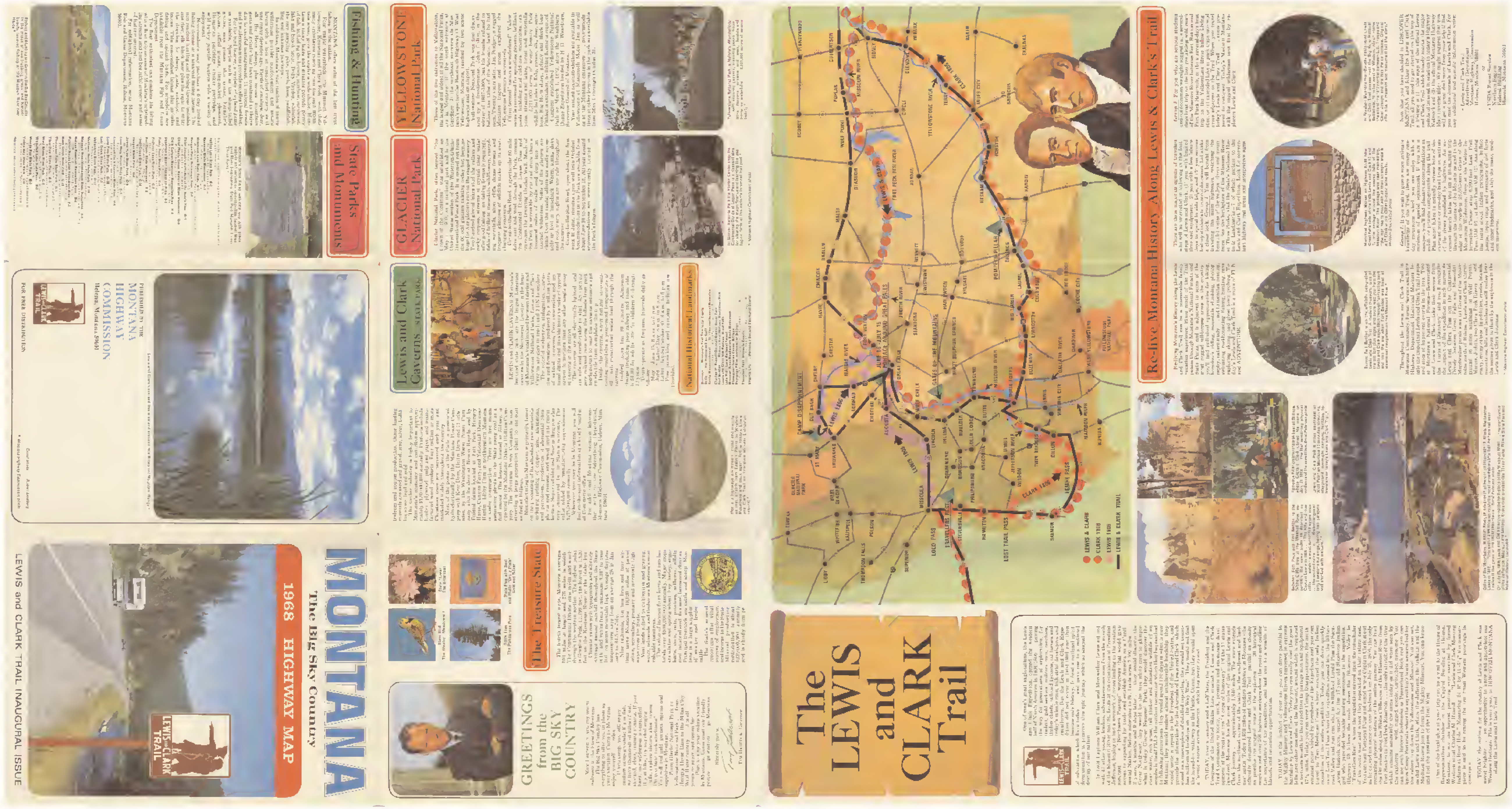

MONTANA
The Big Sky Country
1968 HIGHWAY MAP

LEWIS and CLARK TRAIL INAUGURAL ISSUE

GREETINGS from the BIG SKY COUNTRY

The Treasure State

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MONTANA
HIGHWAY
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Helena, Montana 59601

Lewis and Clark Caverns

YELLOWSTONE National Park

GLACIER National Park

Fishing & Hunting

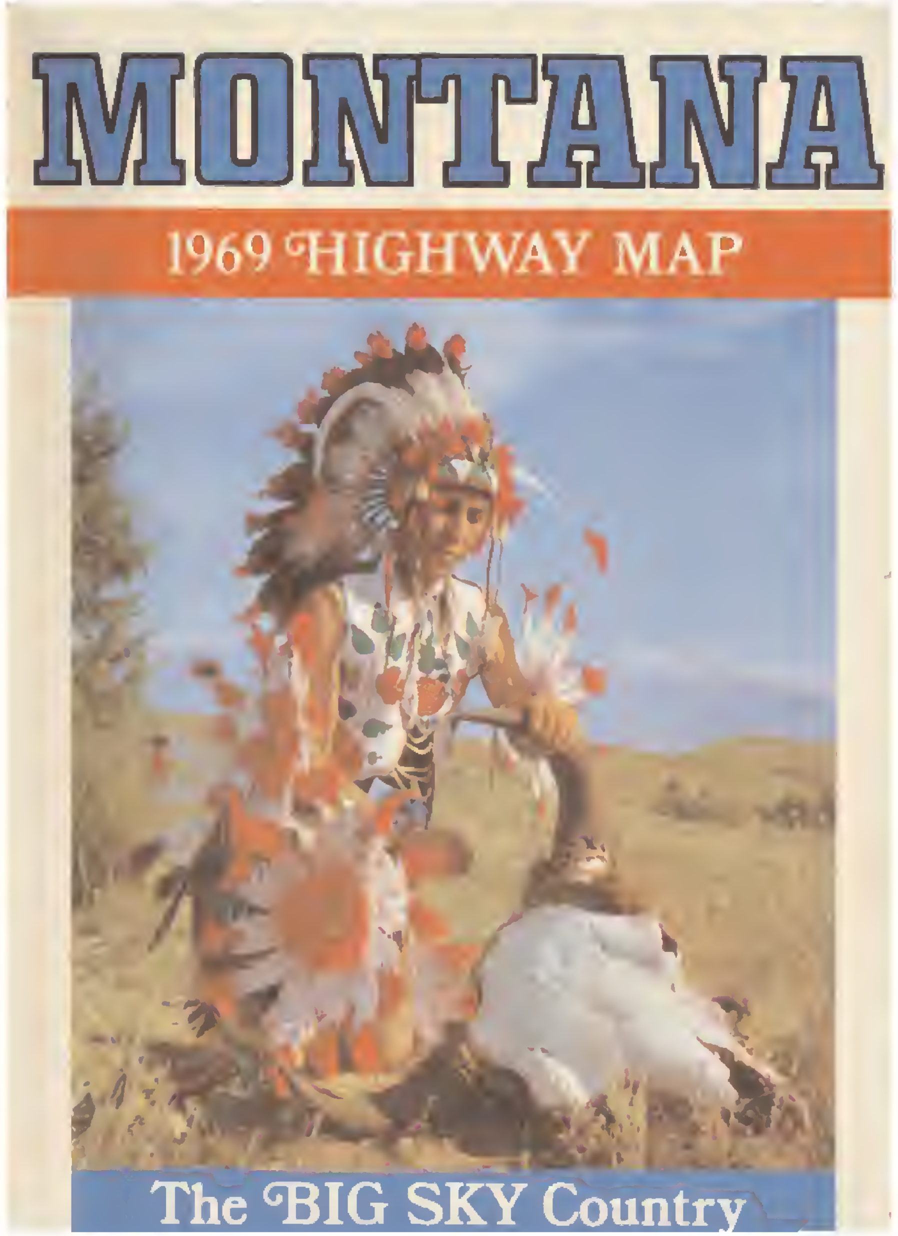
State Parks and Monuments

National Historical Landmarks

The LEWIS and CLARK Trail

Re-live Montana History Along Lewis & Clark's Trail

[1969]



MONTANA

1969 HIGHWAY MAP

The BIG SKY Country

HISTORIC MARKER 50

The Prickly Pear Diggings

I-15, Frontage Road, MP 11,
south of Helena

The Fisk or Northern Overland Expedition camped on the future site of Montana City just east of the highway in September, 1862. The outfit consisting of 125 emigrants had left St. Paul June 16, 1862, under the leadership of Capt. James L. Fisk for the purpose of opening a wagon route to connect at Ft. Benton with the eastern terminal of the Mullan Road from Walla Walla.

Map Memories:

"There's a rodeo nearly everday during Montana's summer vacation season."

They found "Gold Tom," one of Montana's first prospectors, holed up in a tepee near here scratching gravel along Prickly Pear Creek in a search for the rainbow's end. The few colors he was panning out wouldn't have made much of a dent in the national debt, but about half of the Fisk outfit got the gold fever and decided to winter here.

Montana City swaggered into existence in September 1864 as a roaring mining town that is only a memory now. Today it is a suburb of metropolitan Helena.

VACATION IN MONTANA

THE BIG SKY COUNTRY

Camping is fun and freedom in eastern MONTANA's Makoshika State Park.*

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PUBLISHED BY THE
MONTANA STATE HIGHWAY
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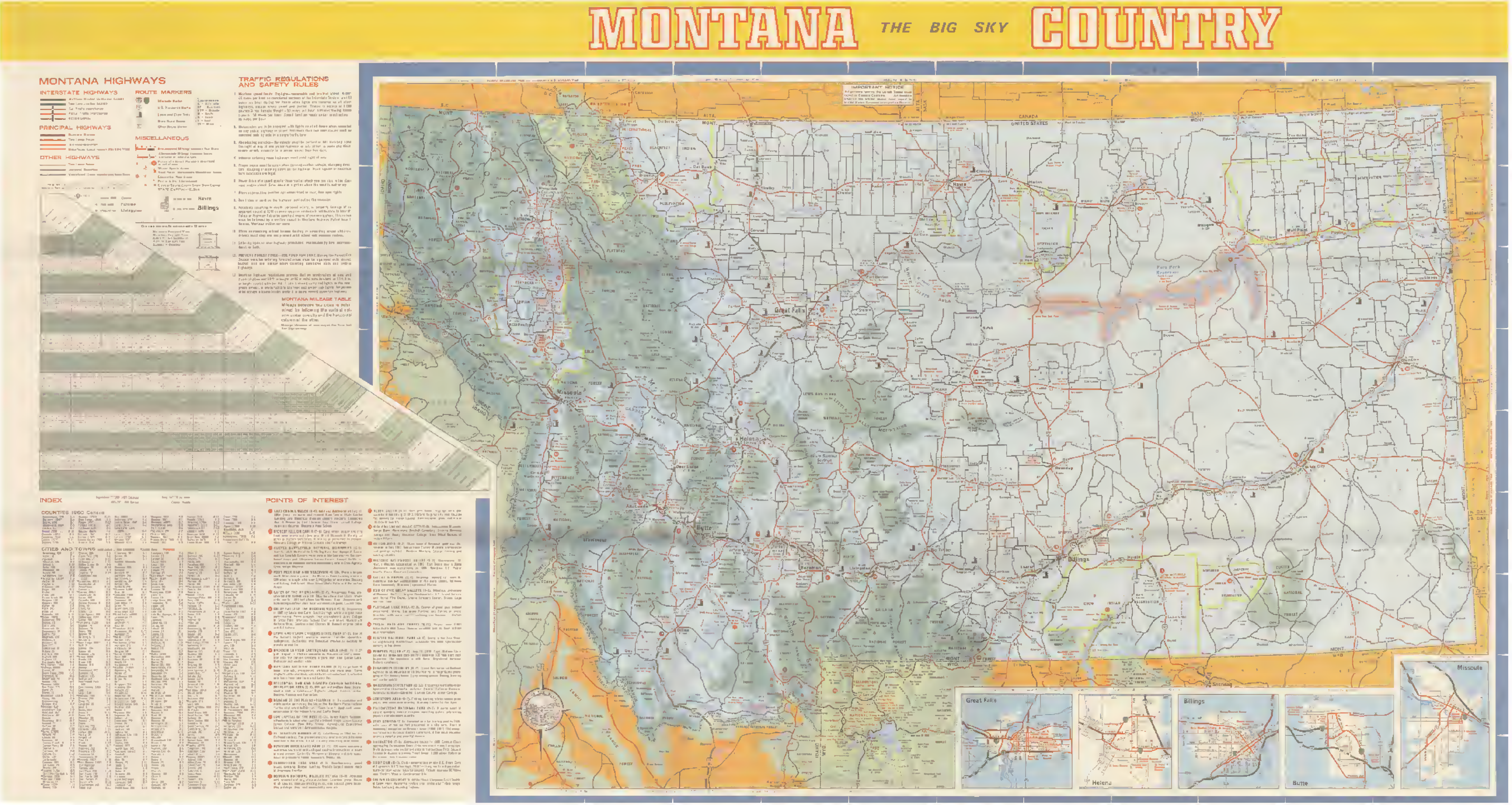
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

Cover Photo by Ross Hall.
MONTANA's seven Indian Reservations offer colorful celebrations and memorable photographic opportunities.

**Montana Highway Commission Photo*

[1969]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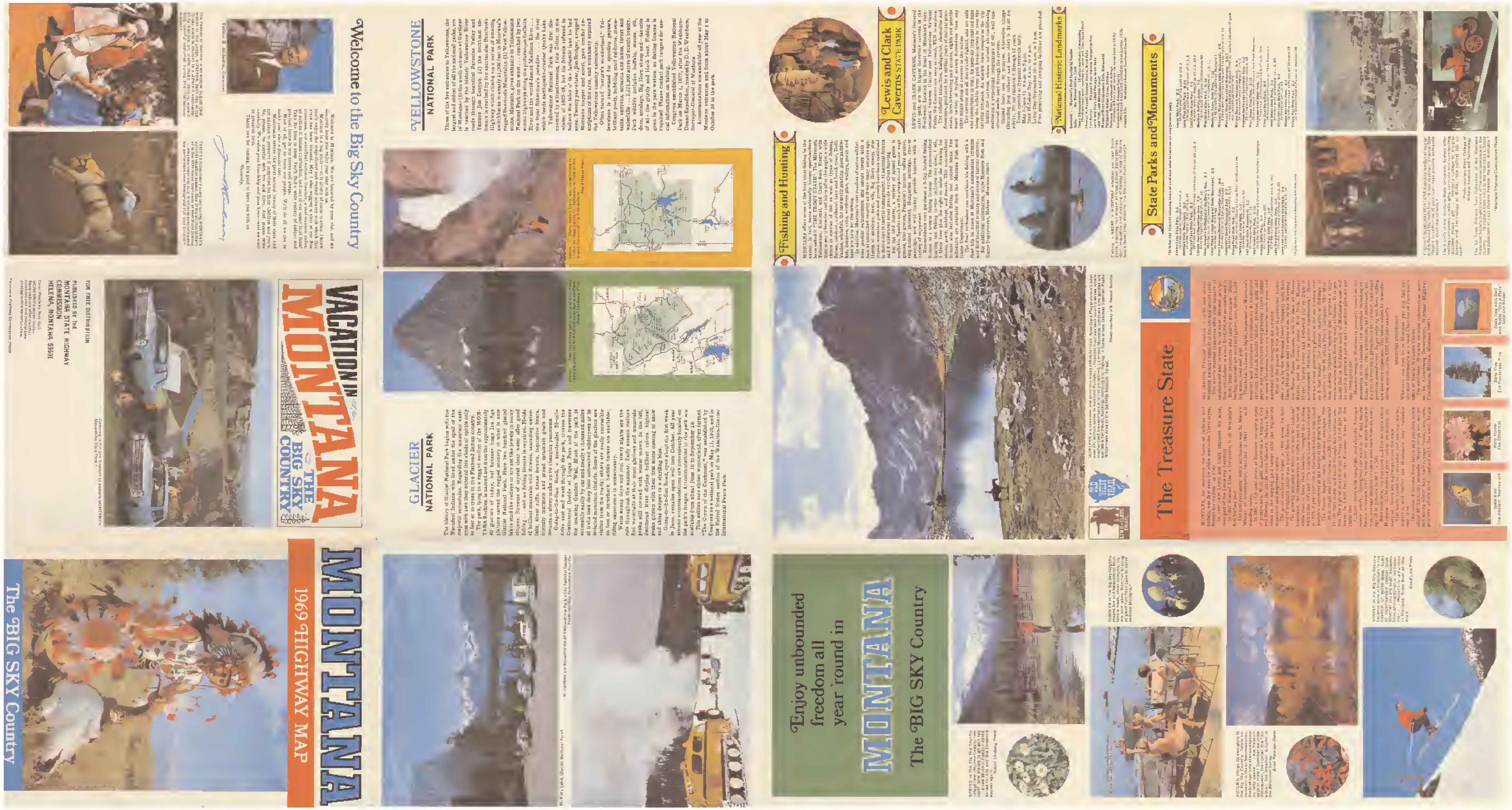

MONTANA
1969 HIGHWAY MAP
The BIG SKY Country

VACATION IN MONTANA
THE BIG SKY COUNTRY

Welcome to the Big Sky Country

YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK

GLACIER
NATIONAL PARK

Enjoy unbounded freedom all year round in
MONTANA
The Big Sky Country

Fishing and Hunting

Lewis and Clark Caverns STATE PARK

National Historic Landmarks

State Parks and Monuments

The Treasure State

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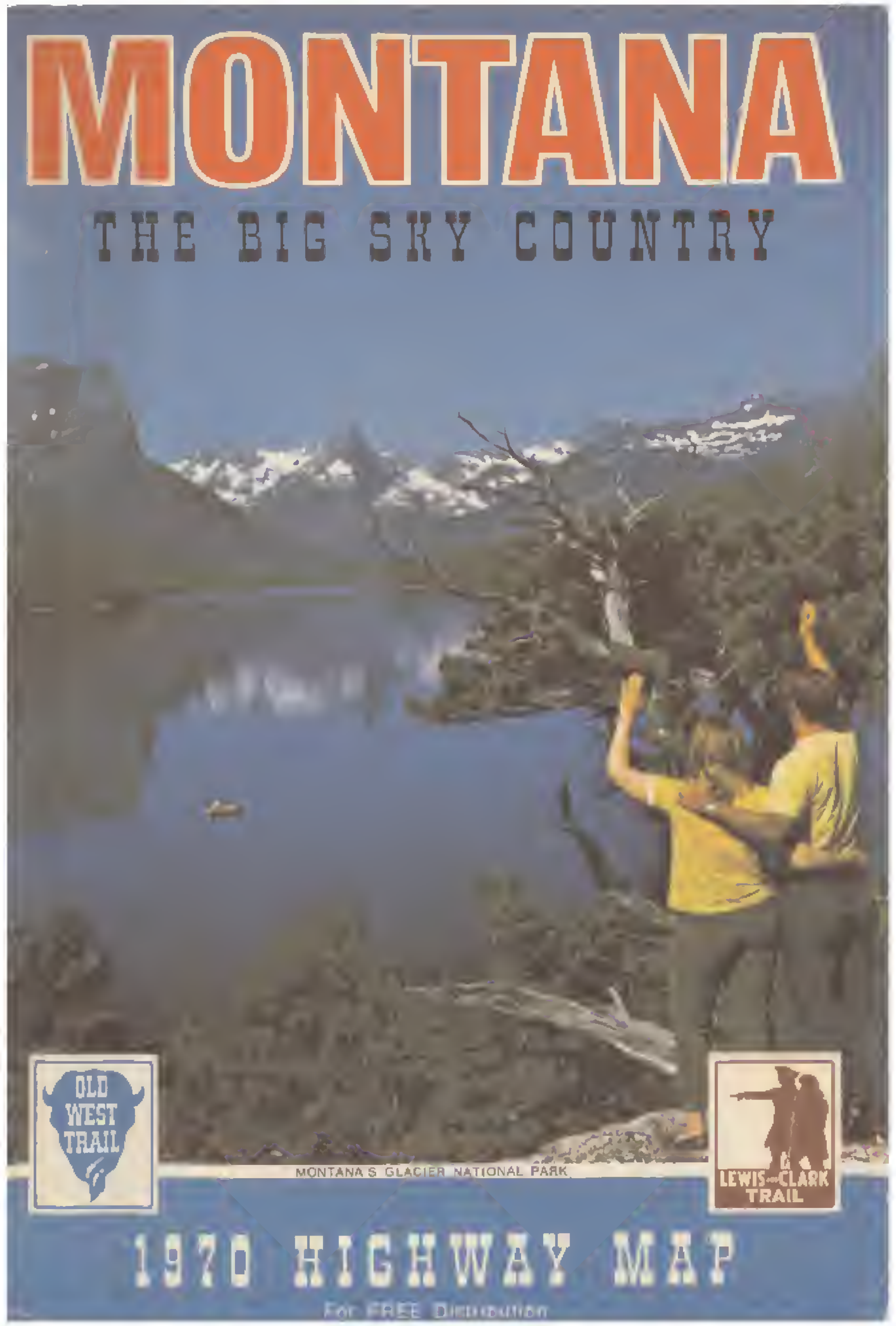
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

[1970]



HISTORIC MARKER 37

First Discovery of Gold in Montana

I-90, MP 169, Gold Creek rest area

Opposite this point a creek flows into the Clark Fork River from the west. In 1852, a French halfbreed, Francois Finlay, commonly known as "Benetsee," prospected the creek for placer gold. Finlay had some experience in the California goldfields but was inadequately equipped with tools. However, he found colors and in 1858 James and Granville Stuart, Reece Anderson and Thomas Adams, having heard of Benetsee's discovery, prospected the creek. The showing obtained convinced them that there were rich placer mines in Montana. The creek was first called "Benetsee Creek" and afterwards became known as Gold Creek.

The rumors of the strike reached disappointed "Pikes Peakers" as well as the backwash of prospectors from California and resulted in an era of prospecting that uncovered the famous placer deposits of Montana.

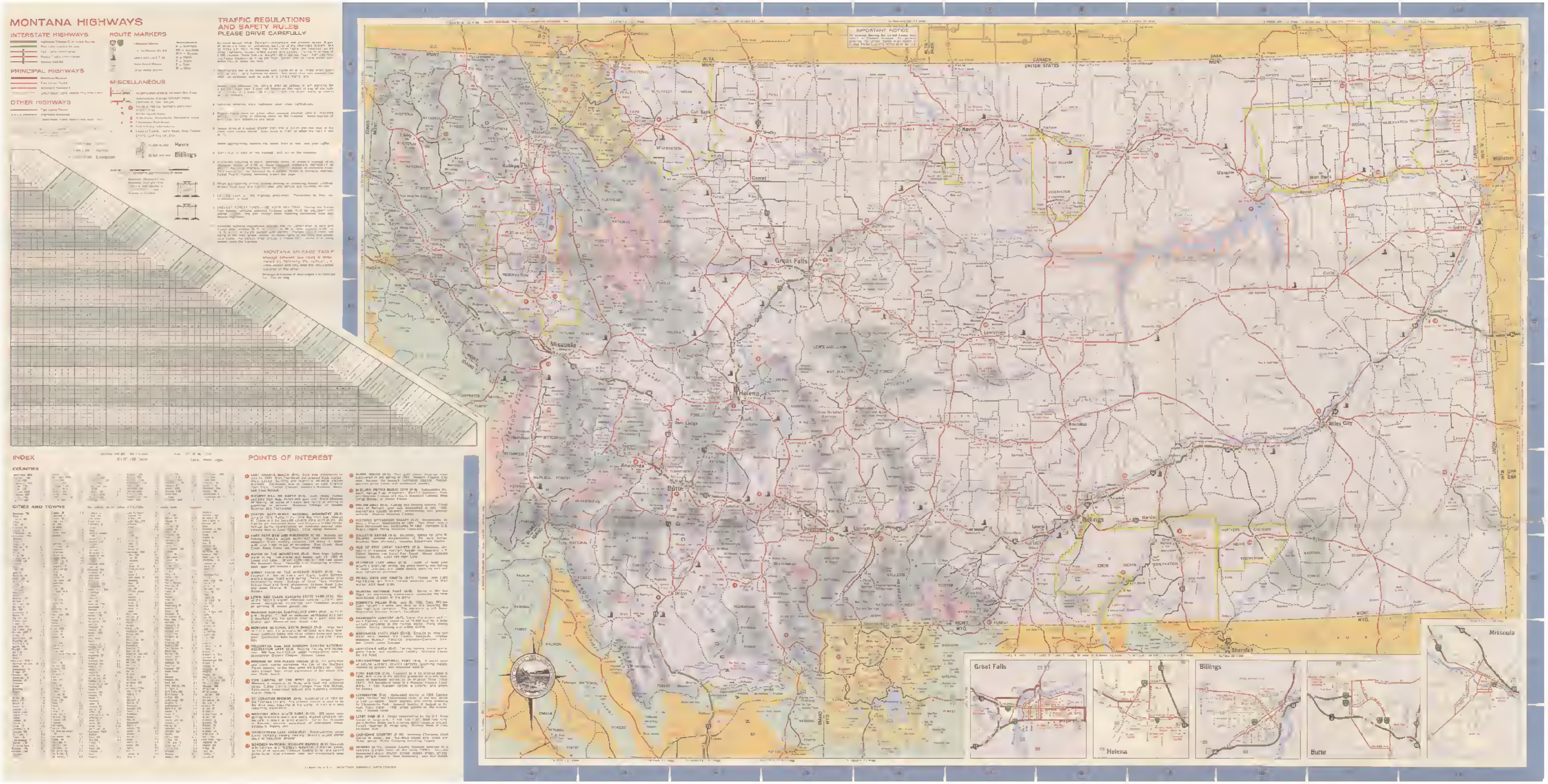
Map Memories:

"Montana is where the snowmobile action is."

B. BROWNING PHOTO

Escape to
MONTANA...
where
Magnificence
is an everyday
happening!
PUBLISHED BY THE MONTANA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION • HELENA, MONTANA

[1970]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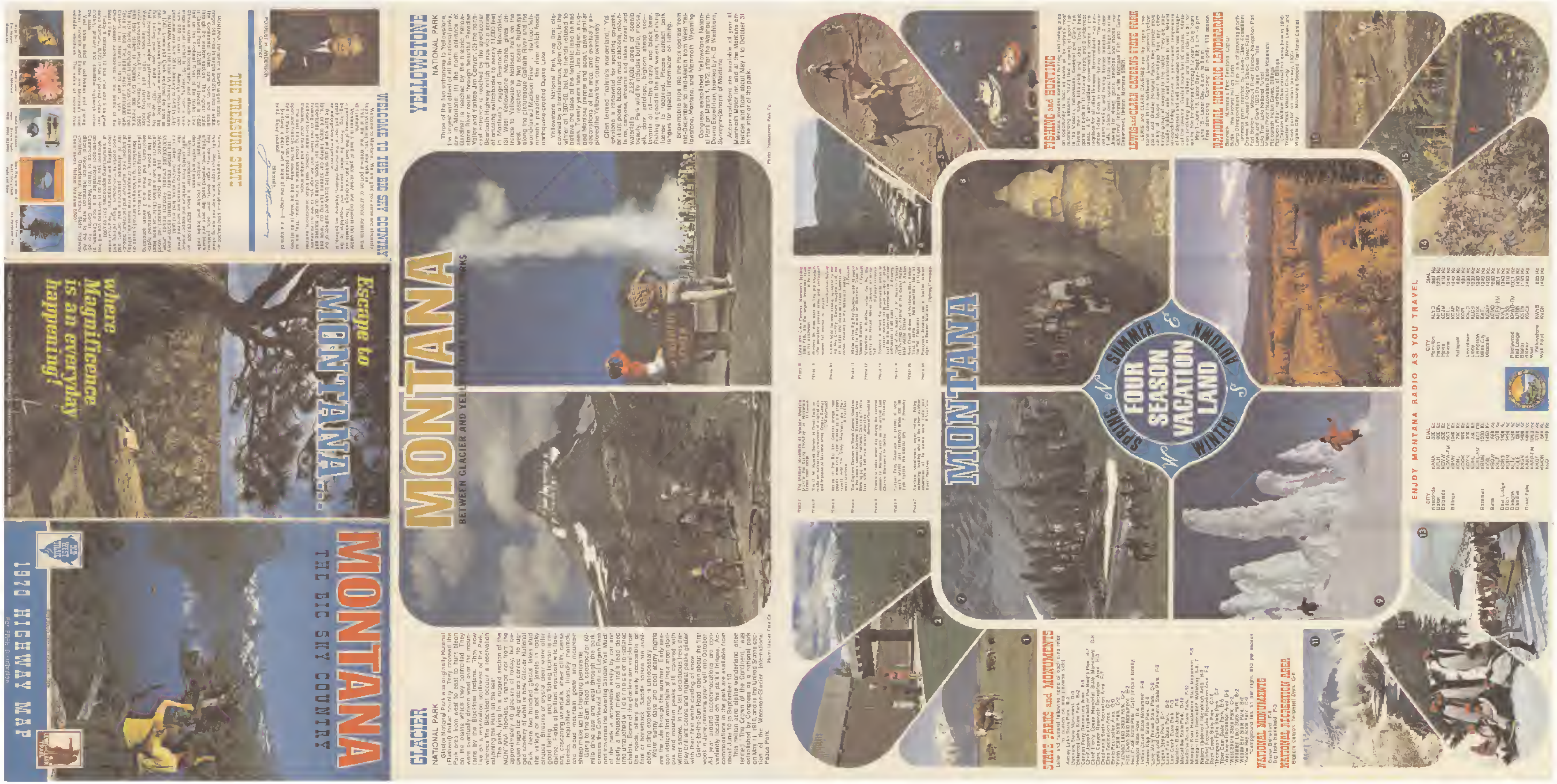
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THE BIG SKY COUNTRY
1970 HIGHWAY MAP
Escape to MONTANA...
where Magnificence is an everyday happening!
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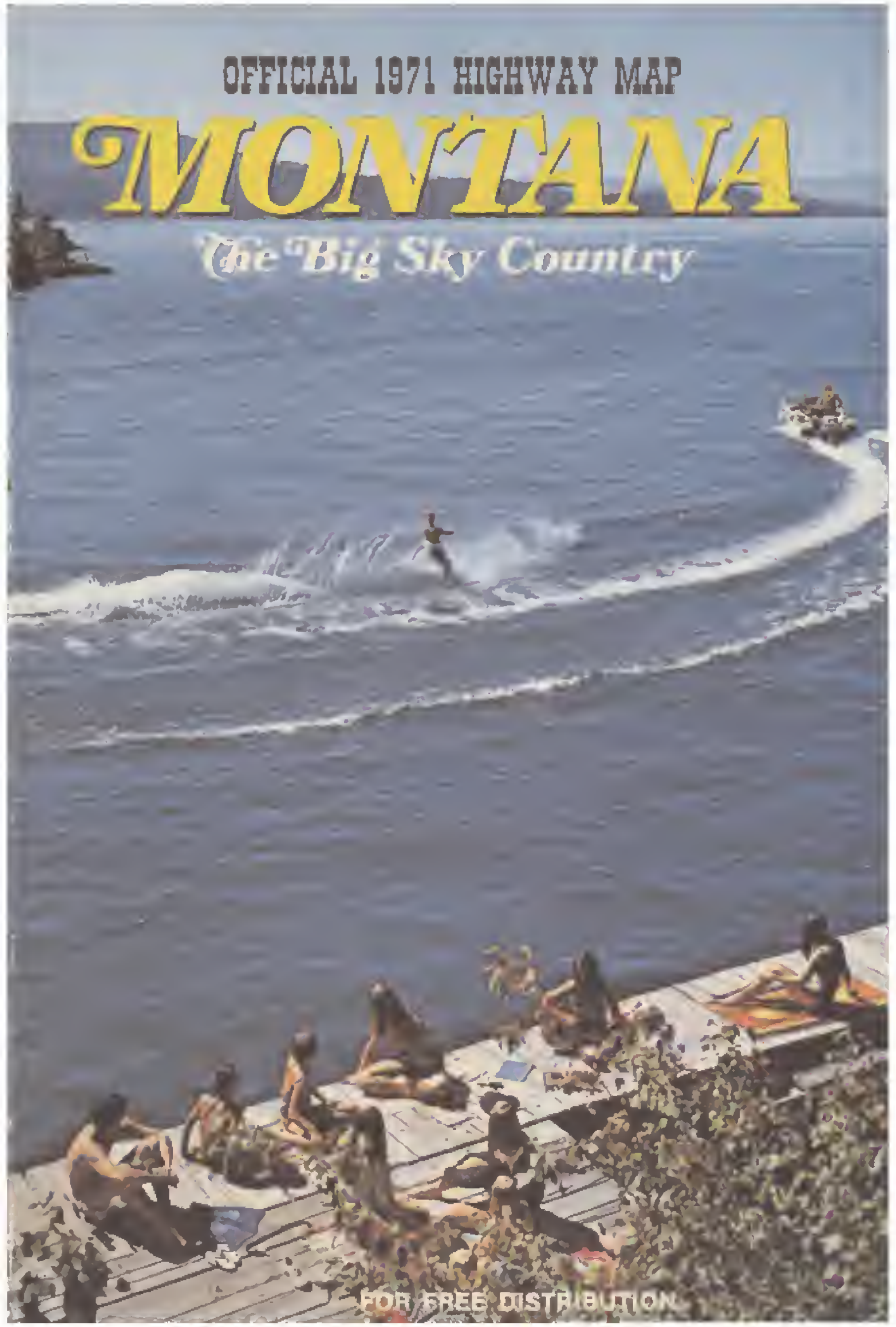

HISTORIC MARKER 66

Virginia City

Montana 287, MP 14, near Virginia City

All of Montana has the deepest pride and affection for Virginia City. No more colorful pioneer mining camp ever existed. Dramatic tales of the early days in this vicinity are legion.

Rich placer diggin's were discovered in Alder Gulch in the spring of 1863 and the stampede of gold-seekers and their parasites was on. Sluices soon lined the gulch and various "cities" blossomed forth as trading and amusement centers for free-handed miners. Virginia City, best known of these and the sole survivor, became the Capital of the Territory. Pioneers, who with their descendants were to mold the destinies of the state, were among its first citizens. If you like true stories more picturesque than fiction, Virginia City and Alder Gulch can furnish them in countless numbers.

Map Memories:

"Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park..."
ROBERT HENKEL PHOTO

Governor Anderson fishing in
Wolf Creek Canyon near Helena
Robert Henkel photo

Welcome to Montana

Montana is a land of great variety and presents the visitor a panorama of the best of nature's design. The contrasts are beguiling. From the silent prairies and mountains to the crash and roar of the mining industry. Montana, we believe, is an unforgettable experience.

We hope you will appreciate the beauty and solitude of our land, and enjoy fishing our streams, hunting our fields and timberlands, skiing our slopes, playing our golf courses and boating on our lakes, and we urge you to see our museums, hell-bent-for-leather rodeos, real Indian celebrations, summer theatres, local fairs and unique shops.

The best thing about Montana is the people. They are as open and friendly as the country and are ready to do all they can to make your visit pleasant.

Montana is more than a state of the union—it is a state of mind. Enjoy yourself.

Forrest H. Anderson

Governor of Montana

State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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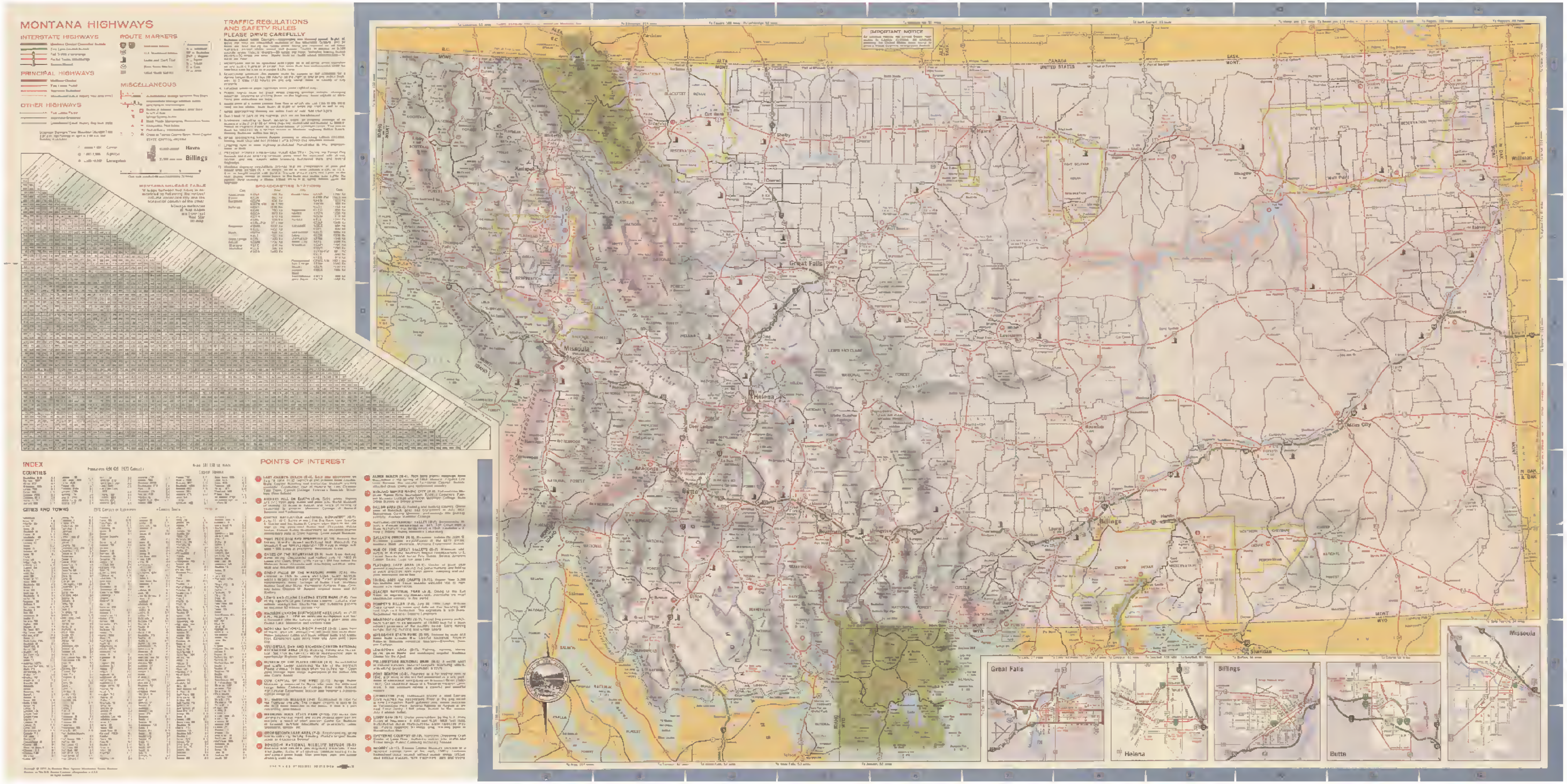
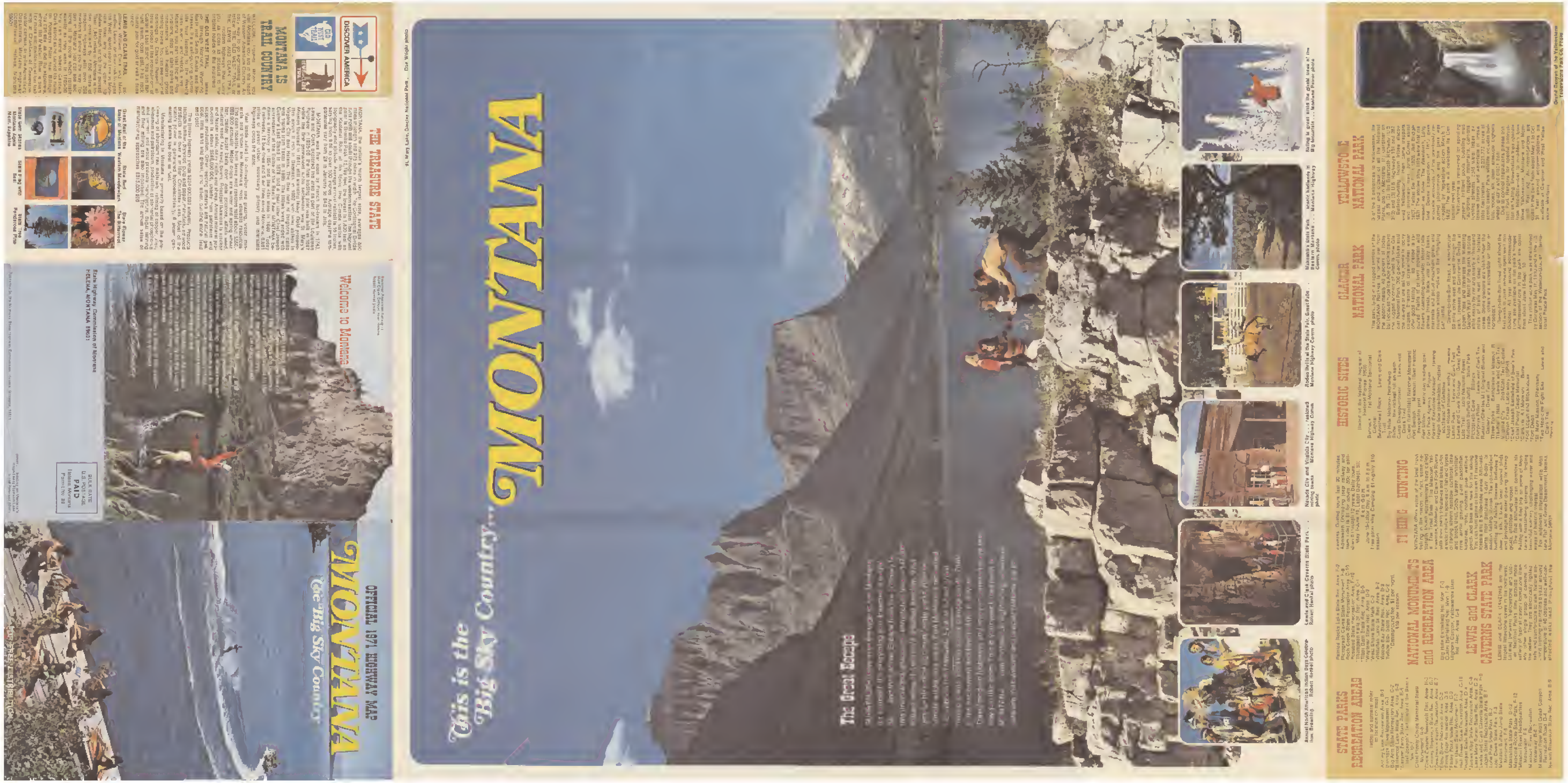
cover . . . boating on Montana's
magnificent Flathead Lake.
Ernst Peterson photo

[1971]




OFFICIAL 1971 HIGHWAY MAP
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The "Big Sky Country"
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THE TREASURE STATE
MONTANA IS TRAIL COUNTRY
This is the "Big Sky Country"...
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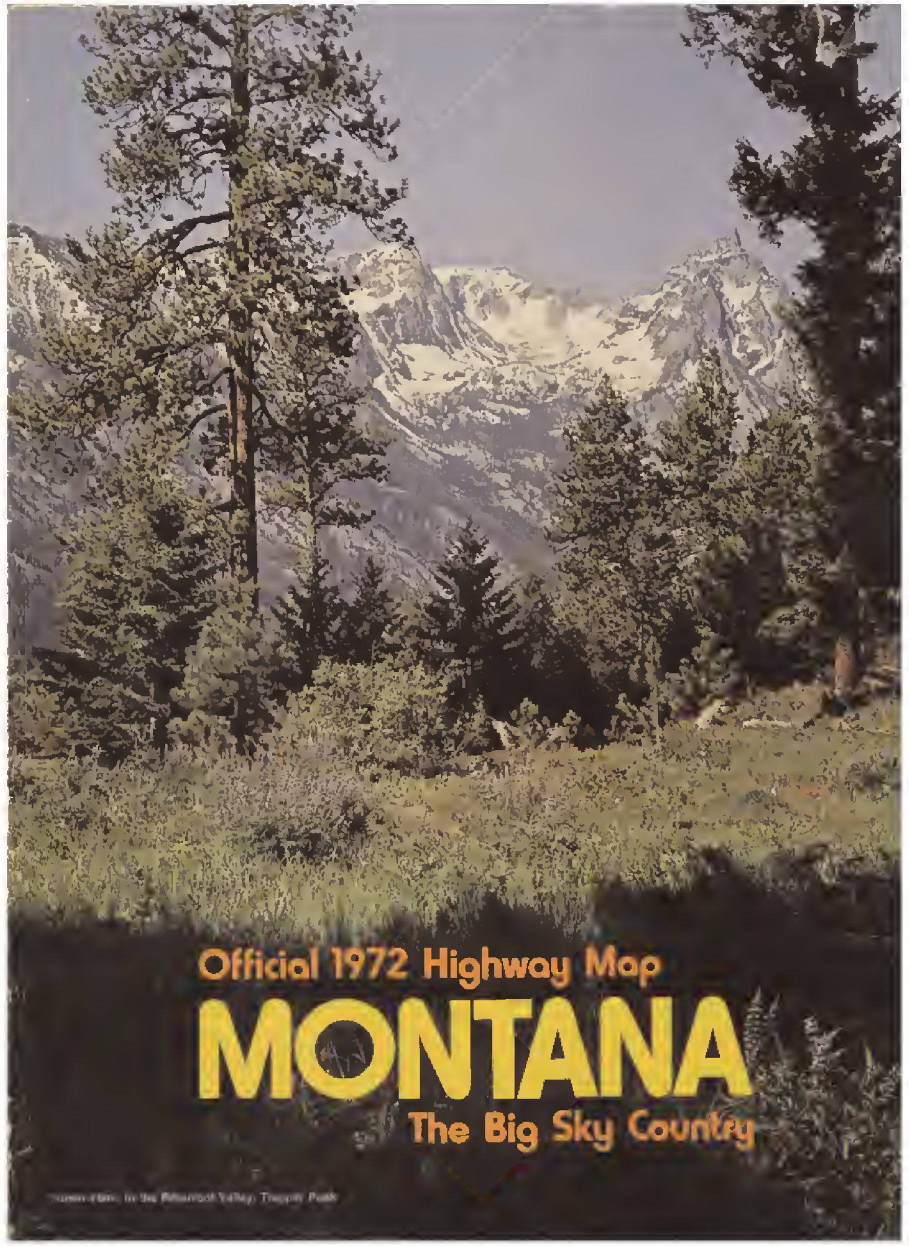
FISHING HUNTING
NATIONAL MONUMENTS and RECREATION AREA
LEWIS and CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK

[1972]



HISTORIC MARKER 68

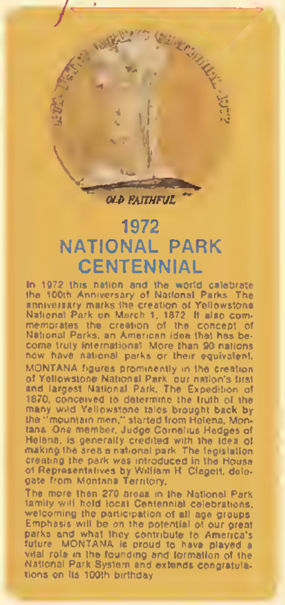
Raynold's Pass

U.S. 287, MP 16, rest area south of Ennis

The low gap in the mountains on the sky line south of here is Raynold's Pass over the Continental Divide.

Jim Bridger, famous trapper and scout, guided an expedition of scientists through the pass in June of 1860. The party was led by Capt. W. F. Raynolds of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. They came through from the south and camped that night on the Madison River near this point. Capt. Raynolds wrote "The pass is . . . so level that it is difficult to locate the exact point at which the waters divide. I named it Low Pass and deem it to be one of the most remarkable and important features of the topography of the Rocky Mountains."

Map Memories:


OLD FAITHFUL

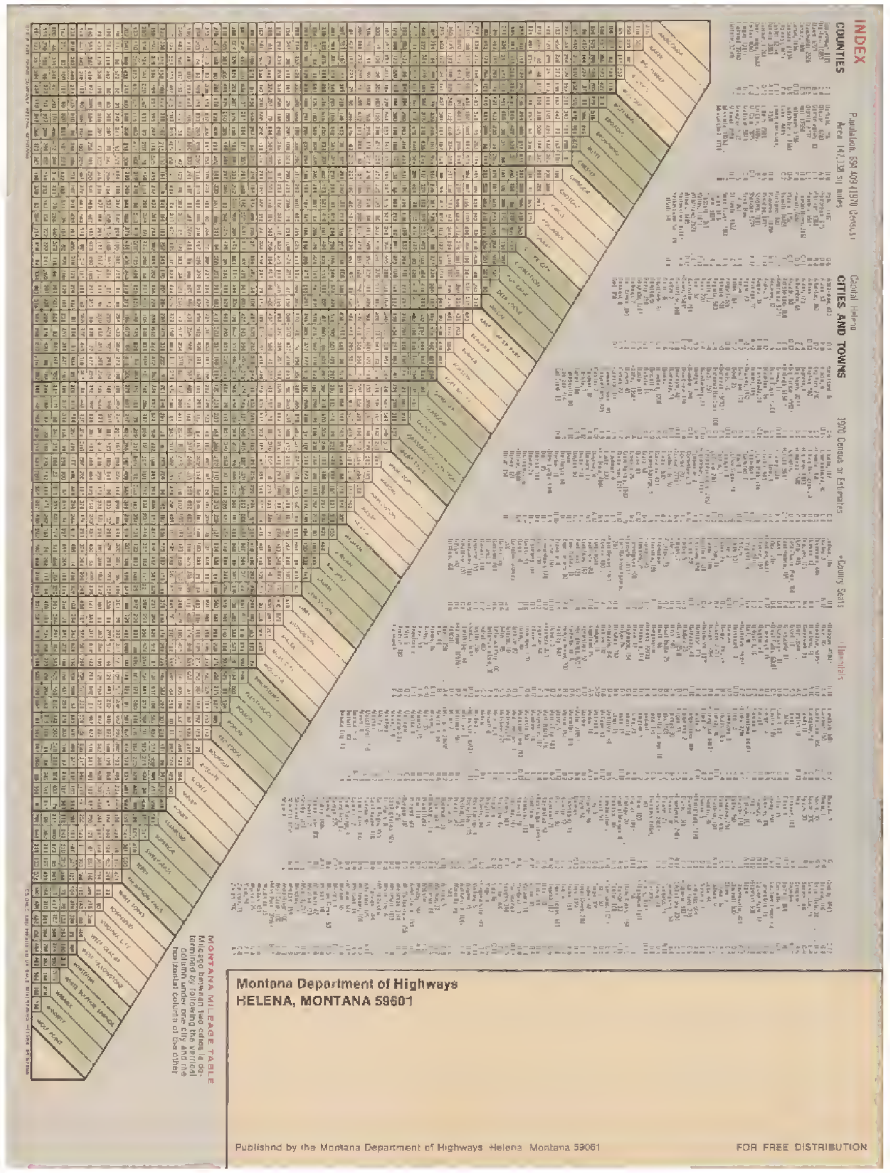
1972
NATIONAL PARK
CENTENNIAL

In 1972 this nation and the world celebrate the 100th Anniversary of National Parks. The anniversary marks the creation of Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872. It also commemorates the creation of the concept of National Parks, an American idea that has become truly international. More than 90 nations now have national parks or their equivalent.

MONTANA figures prominently in the creation of Yellowstone National Park, our nation's first and largest National Park. The Expedition of 1870, conceived to determine the truth of the many wild Yellowstone tales brought back by the "mountain men," started from Helena, Montana. One member, Judge Cornelius Hedges of Helena, is generally credited with the idea of making the area a national park. The legislation creating the park was introduced in the House of Representatives by William H. Clagett, delegate from Montana Territory.

The more than 270 areas in the National Park family will hold local Centennial celebrations, welcoming the participation of all age groups. Emphasis will be on the potential of our great parks and what they contribute to America's future. MONTANA is proud to have played a vital role in the founding and formation of the National Park System and extends congratulations on its 100th birthday

Jim Bridger didn't savvy road maps or air route beacons but he sure knew his way around.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HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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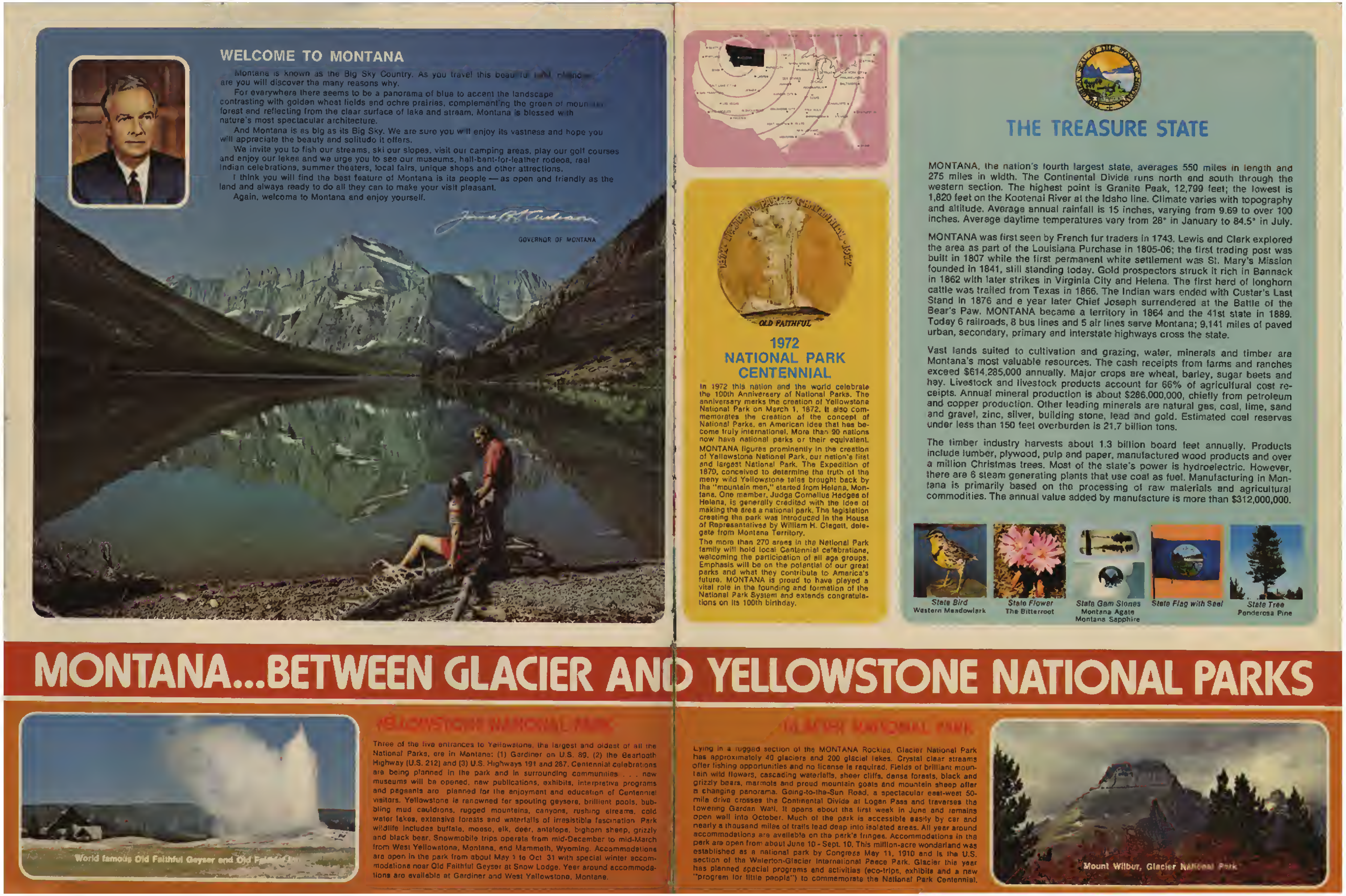
OLD FAITHFUL

WELCOME TO MONTANA

Montana is known as the Big Sky Country. As you travel this beautiful land, chances are you will discover the many reasons why.

For everywhere there seems to be a panorama of blue to accent the landscape contrasting with golden wheat fields and ochre prairies, complementing the green of mountain forest and reflecting from the clear surface of lake and stream. Montana is blessed with nature's most spectacular architecture.

And Montana is as big as its Big Sky. We are sure you will enjoy its vastness and hope you will appreciate the beauty and solitude it offers.

We invite you to fish our streams, ski our slopes, visit our camping areas, play our golf courses and enjoy our lakes and we urge you to see our museums, hell-bent-for-leather rodeos, real Indian celebrations, summer theaters, local fairs, unique shops and other attractions.

I think you will find the best feature of Montana is its people — as open and friendly as the land and always ready to do all they can to make your visit pleasant.

Again, welcome to Montana and enjoy yourself.

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA

1972
NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL

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THE TREASURE STATE

MONTANA, the nation's fourth largest state, averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line. Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall is 15 inches, varying from 9.69 to over 100 inches. Average daytime temperatures vary from 28° in January to 84.5° in July.

MONTANA was first seen by French fur traders in 1743. Lewis and Clark explored the area as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1805-06; the first trading post was built in 1807 while the first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission founded in 1841, still standing today. Gold prospectors struck it rich in Bannack in 1862 with later strikes in Virginia City and Helena. The first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed from Texas in 1866. The Indian wars ended with Custer's Last Stand in 1876 and a year later Chief Joseph surrendered at the Battle of the Bear's Paw. MONTANA became a territory in 1864 and the 41st state in 1889. Today 6 railroads, 8 bus lines and 5 air lines serve Montana; 9,141 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to cultivation and grazing, water, minerals and timber are Montana's most valuable resources. The cash receipts from farms and ranches exceed $614,285,000 annually. Major crops are wheat, barley, sugar beets and hay. Livestock and livestock products account for 66% of agricultural cost receipts. Annual mineral production is about $286,000,000, chiefly from petroleum and copper production. Other leading minerals are natural gas, coal, lime, sand and gravel, zinc, silver, building stone, lead and gold. Estimated coal reserves under less than 150 feet overburden is 21.7 billion tons.

The timber industry harvests about 1.3 billion board feet annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, manufactured wood products and over a million Christmas trees. Most of the state's power is hydroelectric. However, there are 6 steam generating plants that use coal as fuel. Manufacturing in Montana is primarily based on the processing of raw materials and agricultural commodities. The annual value added by manufacture is more than $312,000,000.

State Bird
Western Meadowlark

State Flower
The Bitterroot

State Gem Stones
Montana Agate
Montana Sapphire

State Flag with Seal

State Tree
Ponderosa Pine

MONTANA...BETWEEN GLACIER AND YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARKS

World famous Old Faithful Geyser and Old Faithful Inn

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

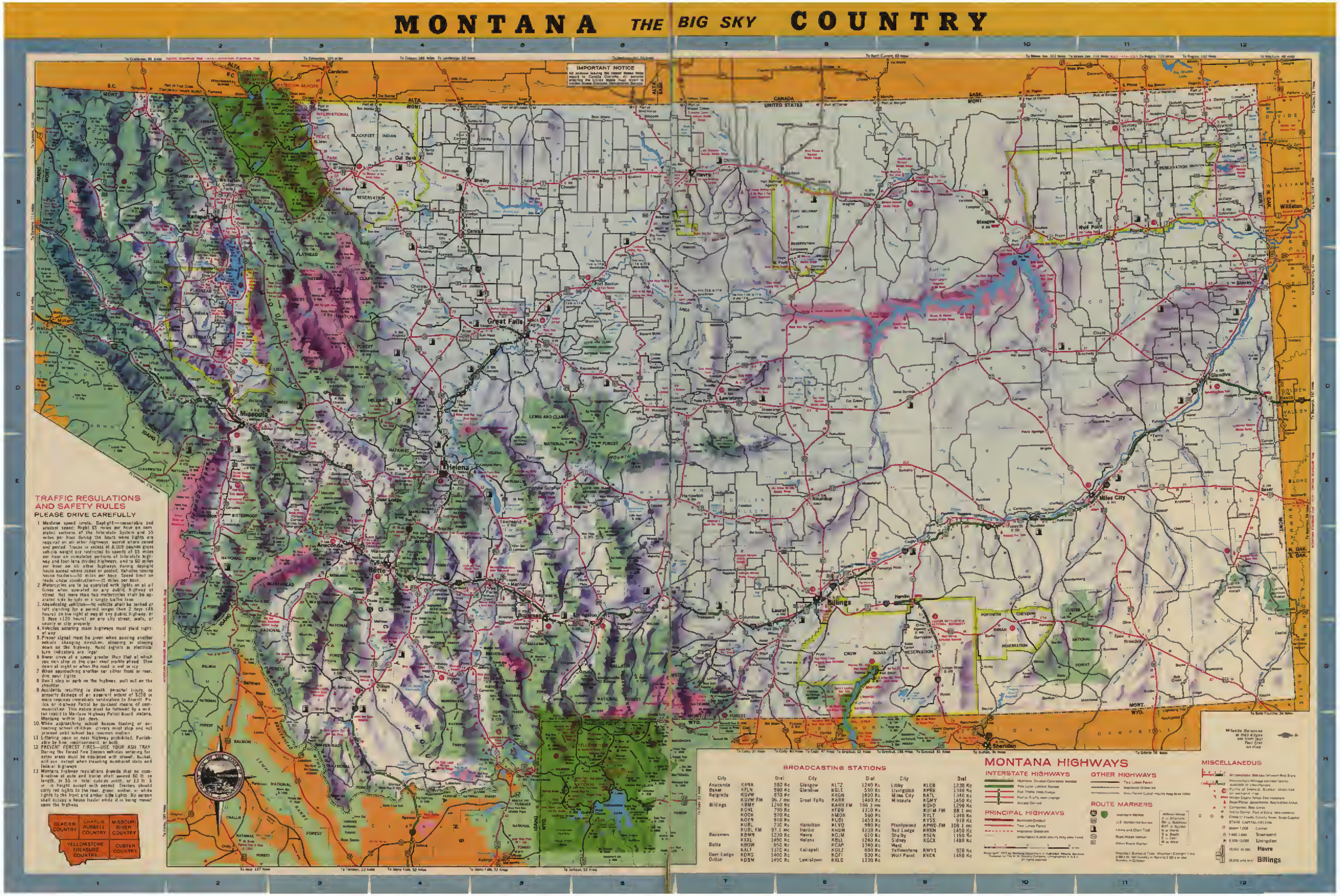
Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the National Parks, are in Montana: (1) Gardiner on U.S. 89, (2) the Beartooth Highway (U.S. 212) and (3) U.S. Highways 191 and 287. Centennial celebrations are being planned in the park and in surrounding communities . . . new museums will be opened, new publications, exhibits, interpretive programs and pageants are planned for the enjoyment and education of Centennial visitors. Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud cauldrons, rugged mountains, canyons, rushing streams, cold water lakes, extensive forests and waterfalls of irresistible fascination. Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, bighorn sheep, grizzly and black bear. Snowmobile trips operate from mid-December to mid-March from West Yellowstone, Montana, and Mammoth, Wyoming. Accommodations are open in the park from about May 1 to Oct. 31 with special winter accommodations near Old Faithful Geyser at Snow Lodge. Year around accommodations are available at Gardiner and West Yellowstone, Montana.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Lying in a rugged section of the MONTANA Rockies, Glacier National Park has approximately 40 glaciers and 200 glacial lakes. Crystal clear streams offer fishing opportunities and no license is required. Fields of brilliant mountain wild flowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, black and grizzly bears, marmots and proud mountain goats and mountain sheep offer a changing panorama. Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular east-west 50-mile drive crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. It opens about the first week in June and remains open well into October. Much of the park is accessible easily by car and nearly a thousand miles of trails lead deep into isolated areas. All year around accommodations are available on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are open from about June 10 - Sept. 10. This million-acre wonderland was established as a national park by Congress May 11, 1910 and is the U.S. section of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Glacier this year has planned special programs and activities (eco-trips, exhibits and a new "program for little people") to commemorate the National Park Centennial.

Mount Wilbur, Glacier National Park

[1972]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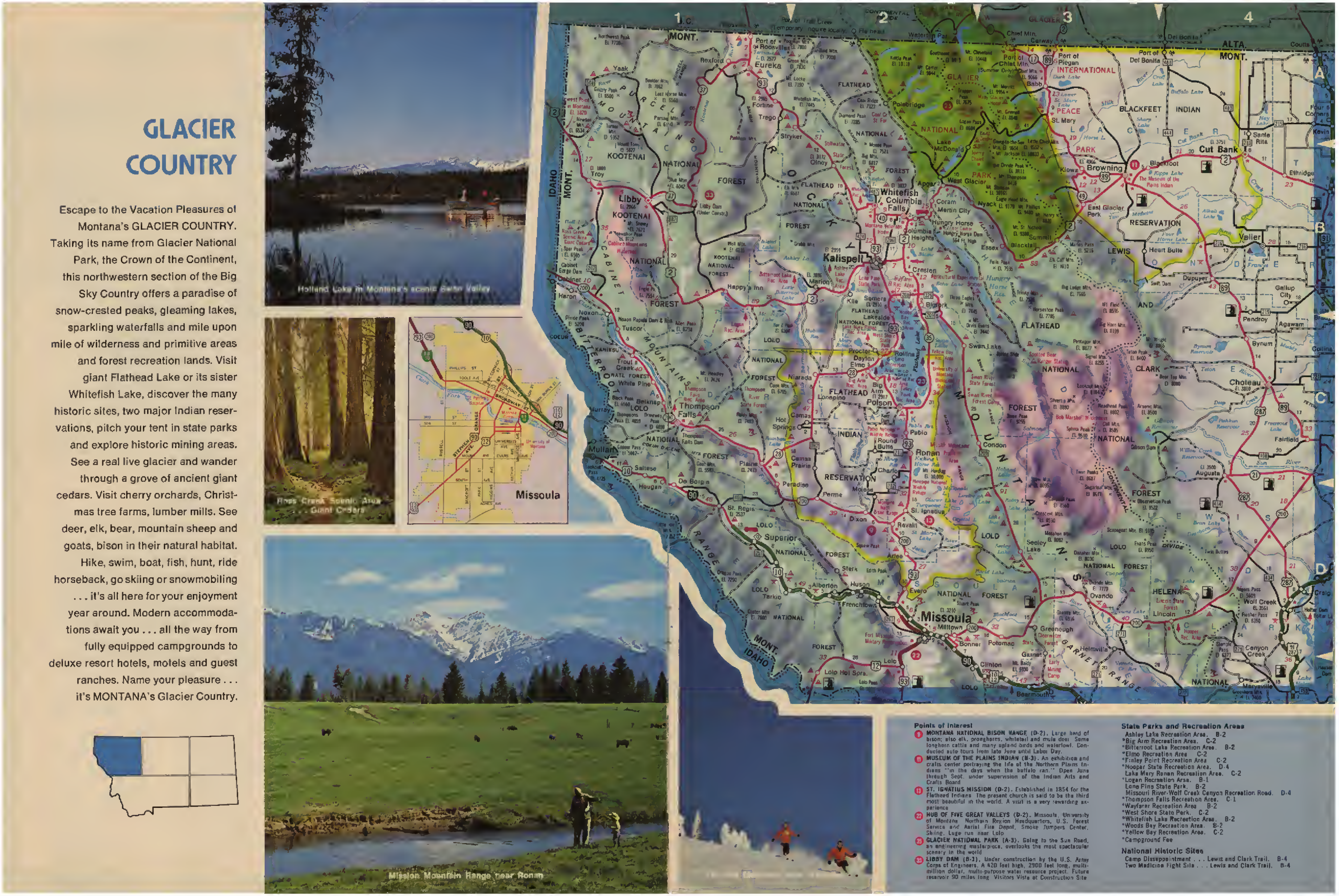
Sheridan



Holland Lake in Montana's scenic Swan Valley
Ross Creek Scenic Area . . . Giant Cedars
Missoula
Mission Mountain Range near Ronan
Kalispell
Missoula
HELENA

GLACIER COUNTRY

Escape to the Vacation Pleasures of Montana's GLACIER COUNTRY. Taking its name from Glacier National Park, the Crown of the Continent, this northwestern section of the Big Sky Country offers a paradise of snow-crested peaks, gleaming lakes, sparkling waterfalls and mile upon mile of wilderness and primitive areas and forest recreation lands. Visit giant Flathead Lake or its sister Whitefish Lake, discover the many historic sites, two major Indian reservations, pitch your tent in state parks and explore historic mining areas. See a real live glacier and wander through a grove of ancient giant cedars. Visit cherry orchards, Christmas tree farms, lumber mills. See deer, elk, bear, mountain sheep and goats, bison in their natural habitat. Hike, swim, boat, fish, hunt, ride horseback, go skiing or snowmobiling . . . it's all here for your enjoyment year around. Modern accommodations await you . . . all the way from fully equipped campgrounds to deluxe resort hotels, motels and guest ranches. Name your pleasure . . . it's MONTANA's Glacier Country.

Points of Interest

⑨ **MONTANA NATIONAL BISON RANGE (D-2).** Large herd of bison; also elk, pronghorns, whitetail and mule deer. Some longhorn cattle and many upland birds and waterfowl. Conducted auto tours from late June until Labor Day.

⑪ **MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN (B-3).** An exhibition and crafts center portraying the life of the Northern Plains Indians "in the days when the buffalo ran." Open June through Sept. under supervision of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board

⑬ **ST. IGNATIUS MISSION (D-2).** Established in 1854 for the Flathead Indians. The present church is said to be the third most beautiful in the world. A visit is a very rewarding experience

㉒ **HUB OF FIVE GREAT VALLEYS (D-2).** Missoula, University of Montana. Northern Region Headquarters, U.S. Forest Service and Aerial Fire Depot, Smoke Jumpers Center, Skiing, Luge run near Lolo

㉕ **GLACIER NATIONAL PARK (A-3).** Going to the Sun Road, an engineering masterpiece, overlooks the most spectacular scenery in the world

㉝ **LIBBY DAM (B-1).** Under construction by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A 420 feet high, 2900 feet long, multi-million dollar, multi-purpose water resource project. Future reservoir 90 miles long. Visitors Vista at Construction Site

State Parks and Recreation Areas

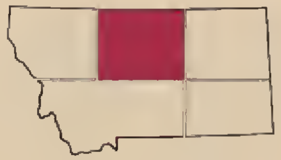
Ashley Lake Recreation Area. B-2
*Big Arm Recreation Area. C-2
*Bitterroot Lake Recreation Area. B-2
*Elmo Recreation Area C-2
*Finley Point Recreation Area C-2
*Hooper State Recreation Area. D-4
Lake Mary Ronan Recreation Area. C-2
*Logan Recreation Area. B-1
Lone Pine State Park. B-2
Missouri River-Wolf Creek Canyon Recreation Road. D-4
*Thompson Falls Recreation Area. C-1
*Wayfarer Recreation Area B-2
*West Shore State Park. C-2
*Whitefish Lake Recreation Area. B-2
*Woods Bay Recreation Area. B-2
*Yellow Bay Recreation Area. C-2
*Campground Fee

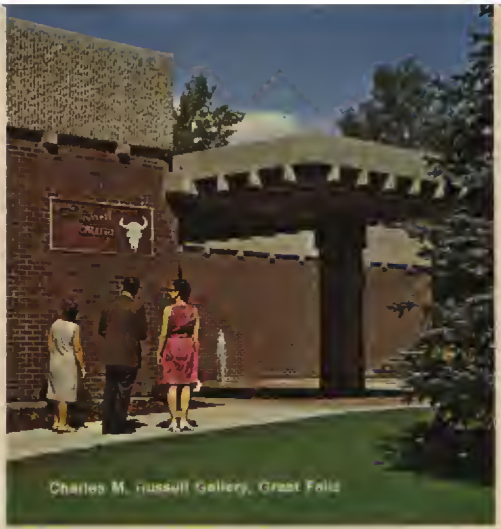
National Historic Sites

Camp Disappointment . . . Lewis and Clark Trail. B-4
Two Medicine Fight Site . . . Lewis and Clark Trail. B-4

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY

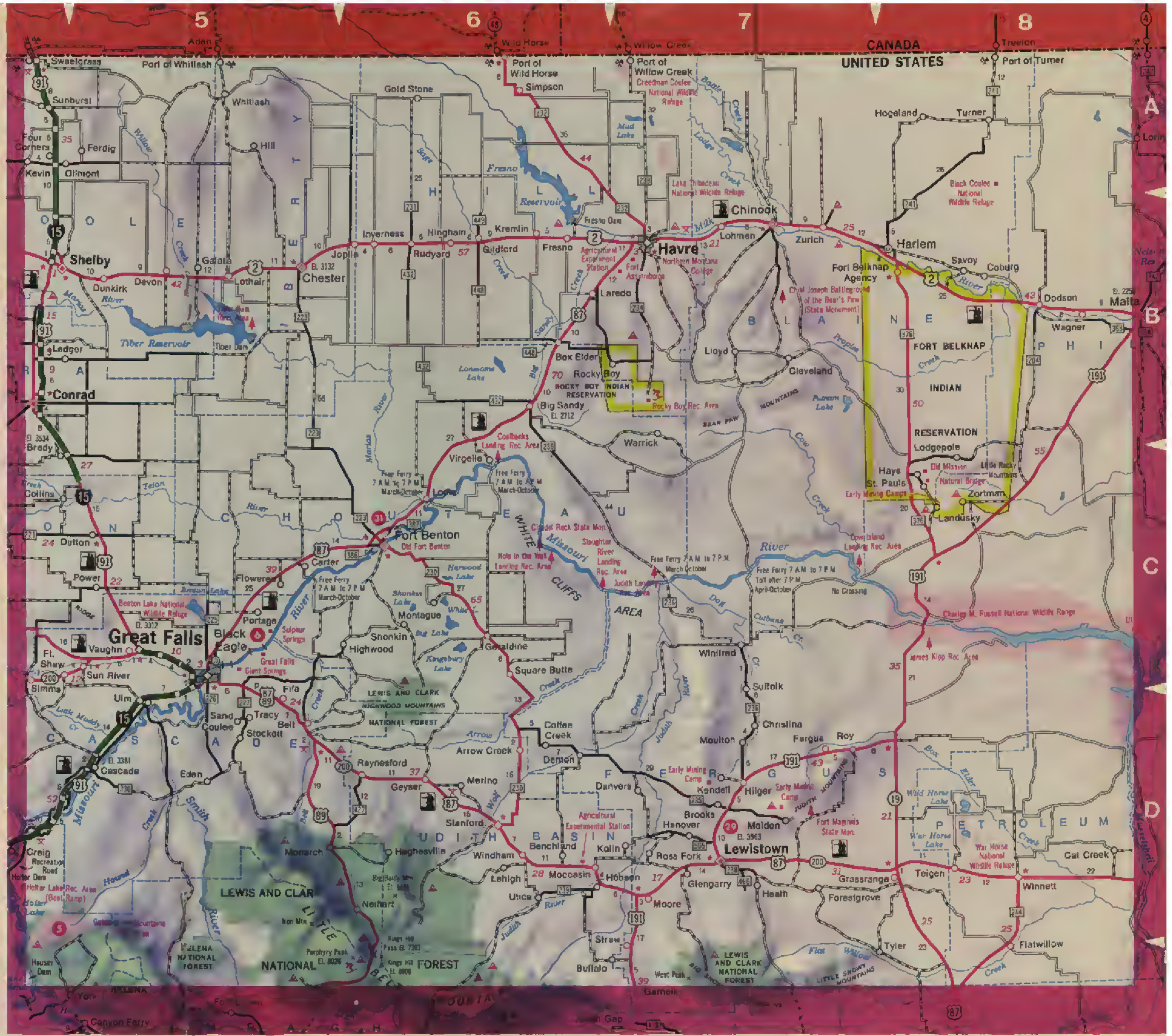
Escape to the real west of Montana . . . a portion so often and so vividly portrayed by cowboy artist Charles M. Russell. He began his career as a teen-age cowboy in the 1880s . . . lived in and painted much of this area until his death in 1926. The most intimate collection of his works and his original log cabin are in Great Falls with another outstanding collection of original oils and bronzes in the Historical Society Museum in Helena. The land he painted is everywhere: the Missouri River breaks, the prairies, the buttes, the cattle spreads, the Indian and the wildlife. As you travel Charlie Russell country today you'll see everything from missions to missiles, you'll follow portions of the Lewis and Clark trail and the Old West Trail, you'll visit two Indian reservations and one of Montana's largest cities. You can float the only portion of the Missouri River which remains essentially the same as when first seen by Lewis and Clark. The hunting, fishing, camping, and sightseeing are superb. This is the life . . . name your pleasure . . . It's MONTANA's Charlie Russell Country.




Charles M. Russell Gallery, Great Falls

Rocky Boy Indian Reservation offers Authentic Teepee Camping

Missouri River near Fort Benton



Points of Interest

GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS (D-4). Boat trips, fishing, water skiing. Discovered and named July 19, 1805 by Lewis and Clark. Sheer cliffs rise to 1,200 feet above the Missouri River. Abounds with interesting wildfowl, deer, bear and mountain goats

GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER (C-5). Discovered in 1805 by Lewis and Clark. Giant Springs, world's largest fresh water spring. Picnic grounds. Five hydroelectric dams. College of Great Falls. Montana School Deaf and Blind. Malmstrom Airforce Base. Cowboy artist Charles M. Russell original cabin and Art Gallery

LEWISTOWN AREA (D-7). Fishing, hunting, winter sports, ghost towns and rockhound country. Montana Center for the Aged

FORT BENTON (C-6). Founded as a fur trading post in 1846 with ruins of the old fort preserved in a city park. Head of steamboat navigation on Missouri River (1860-1887). Old steamboat levee is a National Historic Landmark. A fine museum relives a colorful and eventful history

State Parks and Recreation Areas

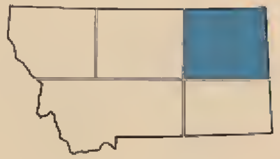
Chief Joseph Battlefield of the Bear's Paw State Mounment. B-7
James Kipp State Recreation Area C-8
Missouri River Recreation Waterway B-6, 7
*Tiber Dam Recreation Area. B 5
*Campground Fee

National Historic Sites

Fort Benton, Missouri River historic navigation port C 6
Great Falls Portage, S. E. of Great Falls, Junction Highways 87, 89 and 91. B-5
Russell (Charles M.) Original Studio and Gallery, Great Falls D-5
Chief Joseph Battlefield of Bear's Paw State Monument B-7

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

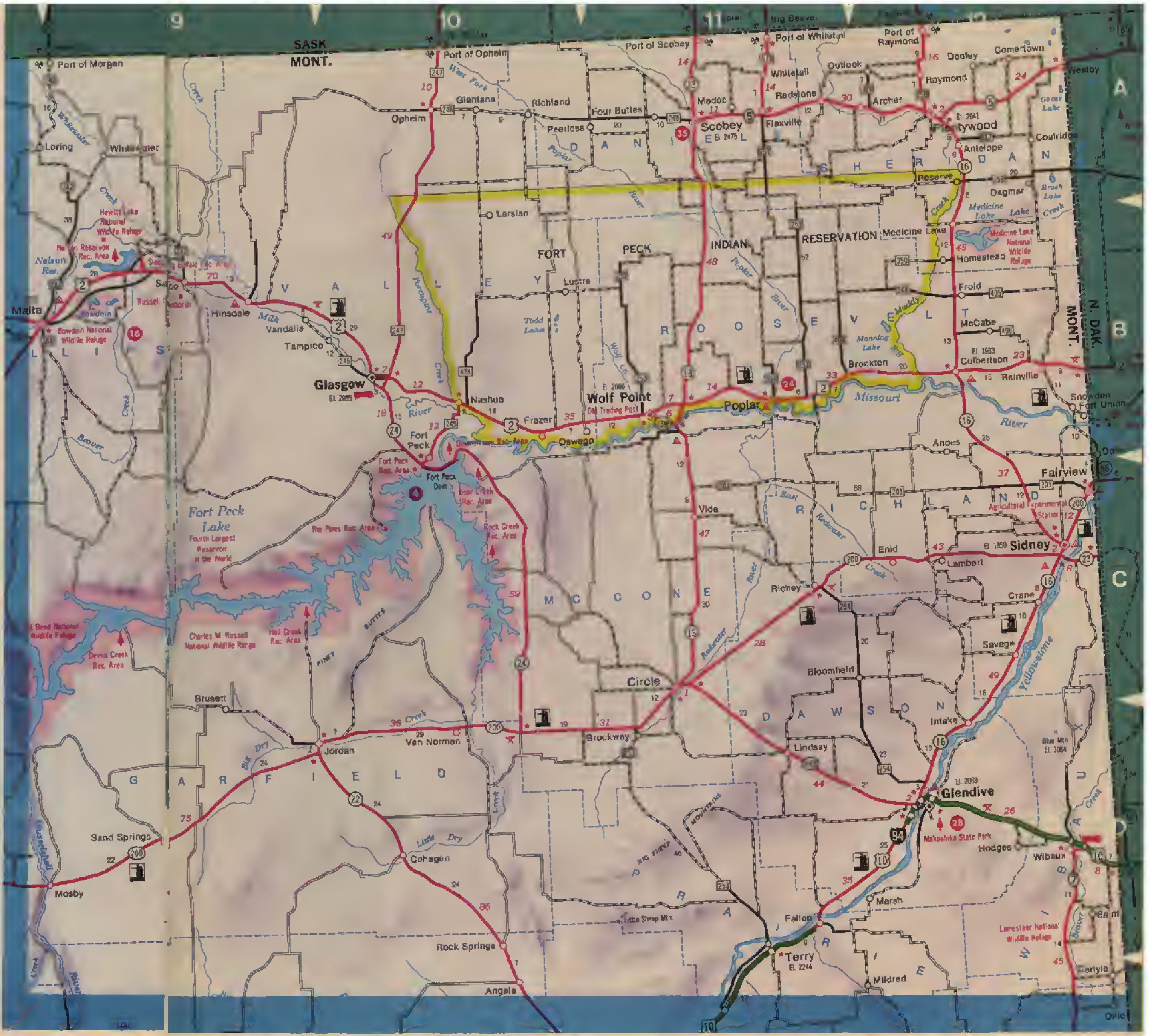
Escape to the fresh and new vacation experiences of MONTANA's Missouri River Country. The great rivers of our land play an important part in its discovery, exploration and development. Today you can enjoy a new phase of the river's importance . . . recreation. Visit giant Fort Peck Lake which backs up 135 miles behind Fort Peck Dam, one of the world's largest. Enjoy unlimited boating, fishing, swimming, camping, water skiing, picnicking, fossil hunting, and wild game viewing. Visit a national wildlife refuge or a major Indian reservation, see one of the most talked-about rodeos in the state at Wolf Point, view a restored frontier town at Scobey, photograph and camp in the awesome badlands area of Makoshika State Park . . . yet enjoy the modern conveniences of excellent highways and accommodations. Visit the historic cattle country near Wibaux, named for the Frenchman who gave up a silk and dye industry in France to "go west." He succeeded . . . and became one of the world's largest cattle raisers. A statue honors Pierre Wibaux in the town that bears his name. It's here . . . name your pleasure. . . it's MONTANA's Missouri River Country.



Shoreline cookout at Fort Peck Lake

Action at the Wild Horse Stampede, Wolf Point

Makoshika State Park



Annual Wagon Trek . . . Malta-Zortman

Points of Interest

④ **FORT PECK DAM AND LAKE (C-10).** Boating and fishing. World's largest earth-filled dam impounds the Missouri River forming a lake 189 miles in length with over 1,600 miles of shoreline. Recreation Areas.

⑯ **BOWDOIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (B-9).** Abounds with resident and migratory waterfowl, Canadian geese, ducks of all species, colonial nesting birds, and upland game birds. Also antelope, deer, and occasionally even elk.

㉔ **TRIBAL ARTS AND CRAFTS (B-11).** Poplar, over 3,000 Assiniboine and Sioux Indians welcome you to their million acre reservation.

㉘ **MAKOSHIKA STATE PARK (D-12).** Erosion by wind and water have created this colorful badlands. Frontier Gateway Museum, historical displays—Glendive, Dawson College. Eastmont Training Center.

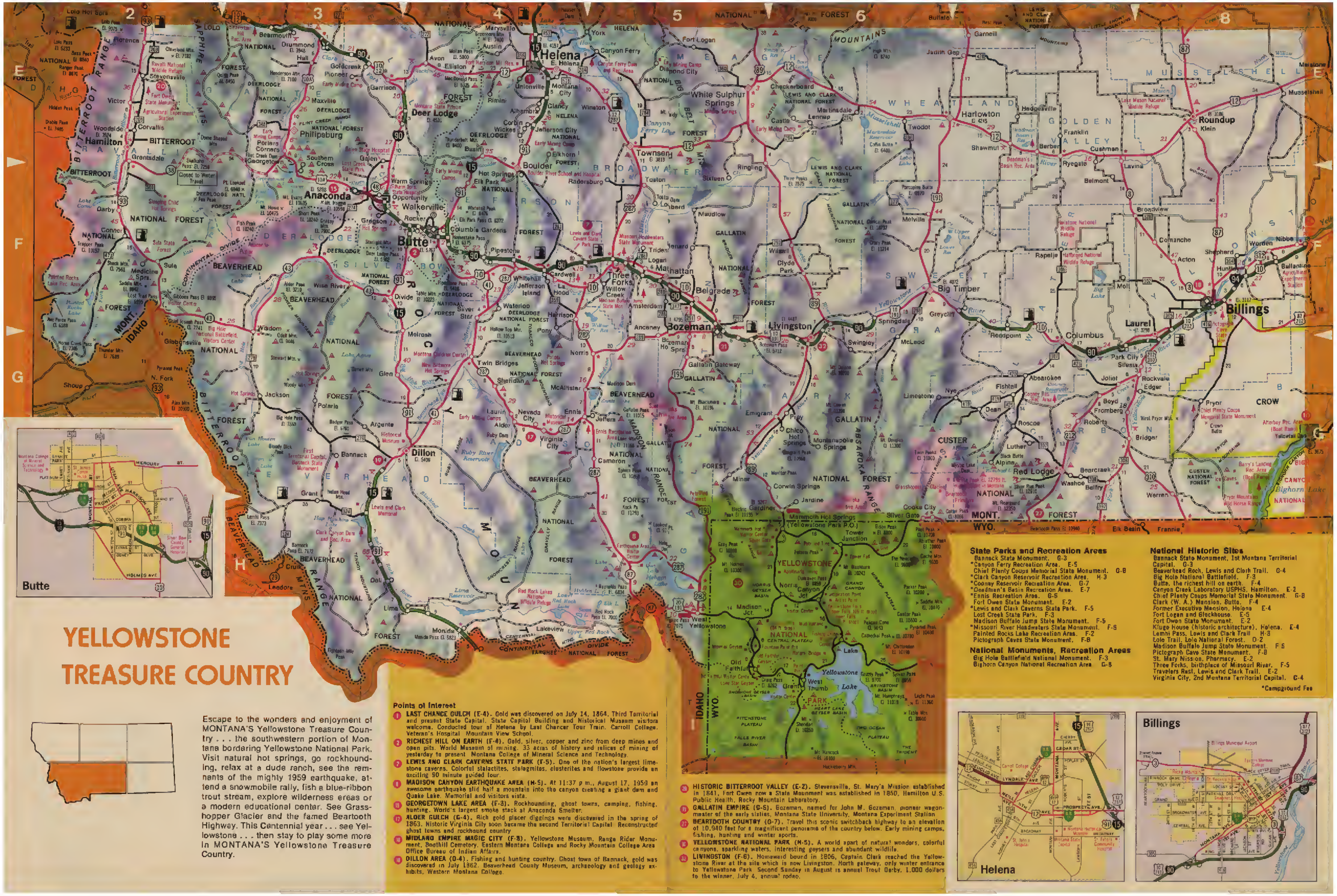
⑮ **SCOBEY (A-11).** Daniels County Museum consists of a restored pioneer town of the early 1900's. Includes homestead shack, church, school, stores, shops, offices; also antique tractors, farm machinery, cars and trucks.

State Parks and Recreation Areas

Hell Creek Recreation Area C-10
Makoshika State Park. D-12
Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area. B-9
Rock Creek Recreation Area C-10

National Historic Sites

Fort Union . . . early day trading post. B-12
Fort Peck Agency . . . Poplar. B-11
Hagen Site (pre-historic Indian, S.E. of Glendive). D-12



YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY

Escape to the wonders and enjoyment of MONTANA'S Yellowstone Treasure Country . . . the southwestern portion of Montana bordering Yellowstone National Park. Visit natural hot springs, go rockhounding, relax at a dude ranch, see the remnants of the mighty 1959 earthquake, attend a snowmobile rally, fish a blue-ribbon trout stream, explore wilderness areas or a modern educational center. See Grasshopper Glacier and the famed Beartooth Highway. This Centennial year . . . see Yellowstone . . . then stay to play some more in MONTANA'S Yellowstone Treasure Country.

Points of Interest

① **LAST CHANCE GULCH (E-4).** Gold was discovered on July 14, 1864. Third Territorial and present State Capital. State Capitol Building and Historical Museum visitors welcome. Conducted tour of Helena by Last Chancer Tour Train. Carroll College. Veteran's Hospital Mountain View School.

② **RICHEST HILL ON EARTH (F-4).** Gold, silver, copper and zinc from deep mines and open pits. World Museum of mining. 33 acres of history and relices of mining of yesterday to present Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology.

⑦ **LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK (F-5).** One of the nation's largest limestone caverns. Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites and flowstone provide an exciting 90 minute guided tour.

⑧ **MADISON CANYON EARTHQUAKE AREA (H-5).** At 11:37 p m., August 17, 1959 an awesome earthquake slid half a mountain into the canyon creating a giant dam and Quake Lake. Memorial and visitors vista.

⑮ **GEORGETOWN LAKE AREA (F-3).** Rockhounding, ghost towns, camping, fishing, hunting. World's largest smoke stack at Anaconda Smelter.

⑰ **ALDER GULCH (G-4).** Rich gold placer diggings were discovered in the spring of 1863. Historic Virginia City soon became the second Territorial Capital Reconstructed ghost towns and rockhound country

⑱ **MIDLAND EMPIRE MAGIC CITY (F-8).** Yellowstone Museum, Range Rider Monument, Boothill Cemetery. Eastern Montana College and Rocky Mountain College Area Office Bureau of Indian Affairs.

⑲ **DILLON AREA (G-4).** Fishing and hunting country. Ghost town of Bannack, gold was discovered in July 1862. Beaverhead County Museum, archaeology and geology exhibits. Western Montana College.

⑳ **HISTORIC BITTERROOT VALLEY (E-2).** Stevensville, St. Mary's Mission established in 1841, Fort Owen now a State Monument was established in 1850, Hamilton U.S. Public Health, Rocky Mountain Laboratory.

㉑ **GALLATIN EMPIRE (G-5).** Bozeman, named for John M. Bozeman, pioneer wagonmaster of the early sixties, Montana State University, Montana Experiment Station

㉗ **BEARTOOTH COUNTRY (G-7).** Travel this scenic switchback highway to an elevation of 10,940 feet for a magnificent panorama of the country below. Early mining camps, fishing, hunting and winter sports.

㉚ **YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK (H-5).** A world apart of natural wonders, colorful canyons, sparkling waters, interesting geysers and abundant wildlife.

㉜ **LIVINGSTON (F-6).** Homeward bound in 1806, Captain Clark reached the Yellowstone River at the site which is now Livingston. North gateway, only winter entrance to Yellowstone Park Second Sunday in August is annual Trout Derby, 1,000 dollars to the winner, July 4, annual rodeo.

State Parks and Recreation Areas

Bannack State Monument. G-3
*Canyon Ferry Recreation Area. E-5
Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument. G-8
*Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreation Area. H-3
*Cooney Reservoir Recreation Area. G-7
*Deadman's Basin Recreation Area. E-7
*Ennis Recreation Area. G-5
Fort Owen State Monument. E-2
*Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park. F-5
Lost Creek State Park. F-3
Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument. F-5
*Missouri River Headwaters State Monument. F-5
Painted Rocks Lake Recreation Area. F-2
Pictograph Caves State Monument. F-8

National Monuments, Recreation Areas

Big Hole Battlefield National Monument. F-3
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area G-8

National Historic Sites

Bannack State Monument, 1st Montana Territorial Capital. G-3
Beaverhead Rock, Lewis and Clark Trail. G-4
Big Hole National Battlefield. F-3
Butte, the richest hill on earth. F-4
Canyon Creek Laboratory USPHS, Hamilton. E-2
Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument. G-8
Clark (W. A.) Mansion, Butte. F-4
Former Executive Mansion, Helena E-4
Fort Logan and Blockhouse. E-5
Fort Owen State Monument. E-2
Kluge House (historic architecture), Helena. E-4
Lemhi Pass, Lewis and Clark Trail H-3
Lolo Trail, Lolo National Forest. D-2
Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument. F-5
Pictograph Cave State Monument. F-8
St. Mary Mission, Pharmacy. E-2
Three Forks, birthplace of Missouri River. F-5
Travelers Rest, Lewis and Clark Trail. E-2
Virginia City, 2nd Montana Territorial Capital. G-4

*Campground Fee

CUSTER COUNTRY

Every school child learns of the historical defeat in 1876 of Lt. Col. George A. Custer and every member of his command at the hands of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors . . . and vows some day to see where it happened. Custer Battlefield National Monument in the valley of the Little Bighorn River in southeastern Montana memorializes one of the last armed Indian efforts against the westward march of the white man's civilization. Here you'll see where the actual battle took place and relive its strategy. You can drive the circle tour of the battlefield in the comfort of your own car, visit the museum with battle relics and hear National Park Service personnel explain its significance. Nearby you can visit two Indian reservations with a major new recreation area. Not far away you'll visit Pompey's Pillar where Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition carved his name in 1806. It is now on the National Register of Historic Places. This is rich oil and sugarbeet country, agate and fossil country, cattle and history country. Escape to a different kind of vacation experience in MONTANA's Custer Country.

Crow Heritage Village near Hardin

Points of Interest

- ③ **CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT (G-9).** June 25, 1876, Battle of the Little Big Horn. Gen. George A. Custer and his Seventh Cavalry were slain to the last man by the combined Sioux and Cheyenne Indian forces. Annual Battle re-enactment on weekend nearest anniversary date at Crow Agency. Little Big Horn complex consisting of Sun Lodge-Motel, Heritage Village Museum and Sports Arena.
- ⑩ **YELLOWTAIL DAM AND BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA (G-9).** Boating, fishing and recreation. 500 foot, multi-million dollar hydroelectric dam in spectacular Bighorn Canyon. Visitors Center.
- ⑫ **COW CAPITAL OF THE WEST (E-11).** Range Riders Museum, a memorial to those who rode the unfenced range. Annual bucking horse sale each spring. Miles Community College, Pine Hills School, Agricultural Experiment Station and Veteran's Administration Hospital.
- ⑭ **MEDICINE ROCK STATE PARK (F-12).** 220 acres containing numerous weird and oddly shaped sandrock formations, a result of wind erosion. Carter Co. Museum at Ekalaka, exhibits specimens of prehistoric times, dinosaurs, fossils, etc.
- ⑳ **POMPEY'S PILLAR (F-8).** July 25, 1806, Capt. William Clark carved his name and date on this towering 200 foot high rock formation. The signature is still there. Registered National Historic Landmark.
- ㉞ **CHEYENNE COUNTRY (F-10).** Northern Cheyenne Craft Center at Lame Door. Authentic Indian arts, crafts and Tribal songs. Public Camping including Tepees.

State Parks and Recreation Areas

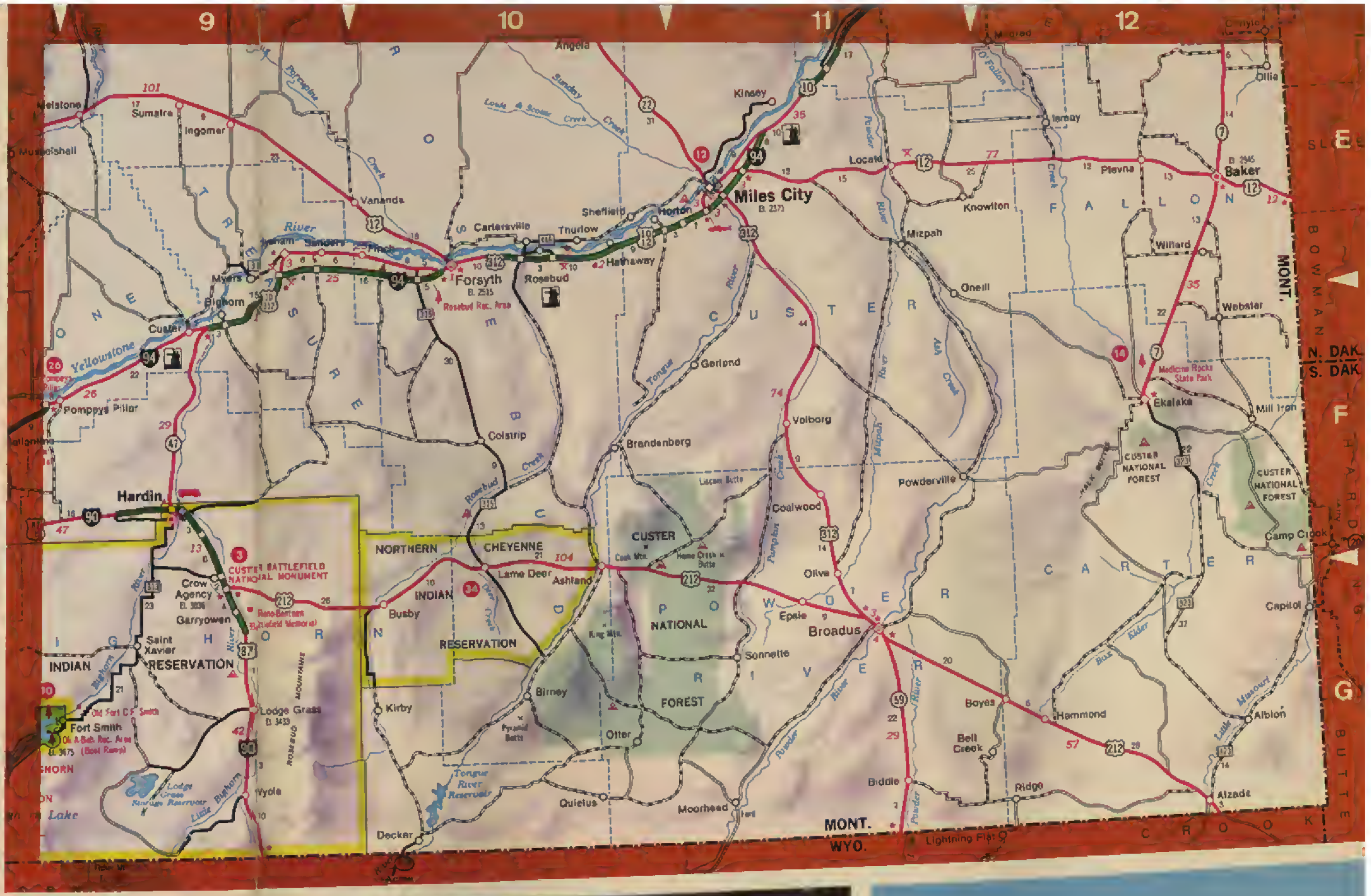
Medicine Rocks State Park	F-12
Rosebud Recreation Area	E-10

National Monument or Recreation Area

Custer Battlefield	F-9
Binghorn Canyon National Recreation Area	G-8

National Historic Sites

Custer Battlefield	F-9
Pompey's Pillar — Lewis and Clark Trail	F-9



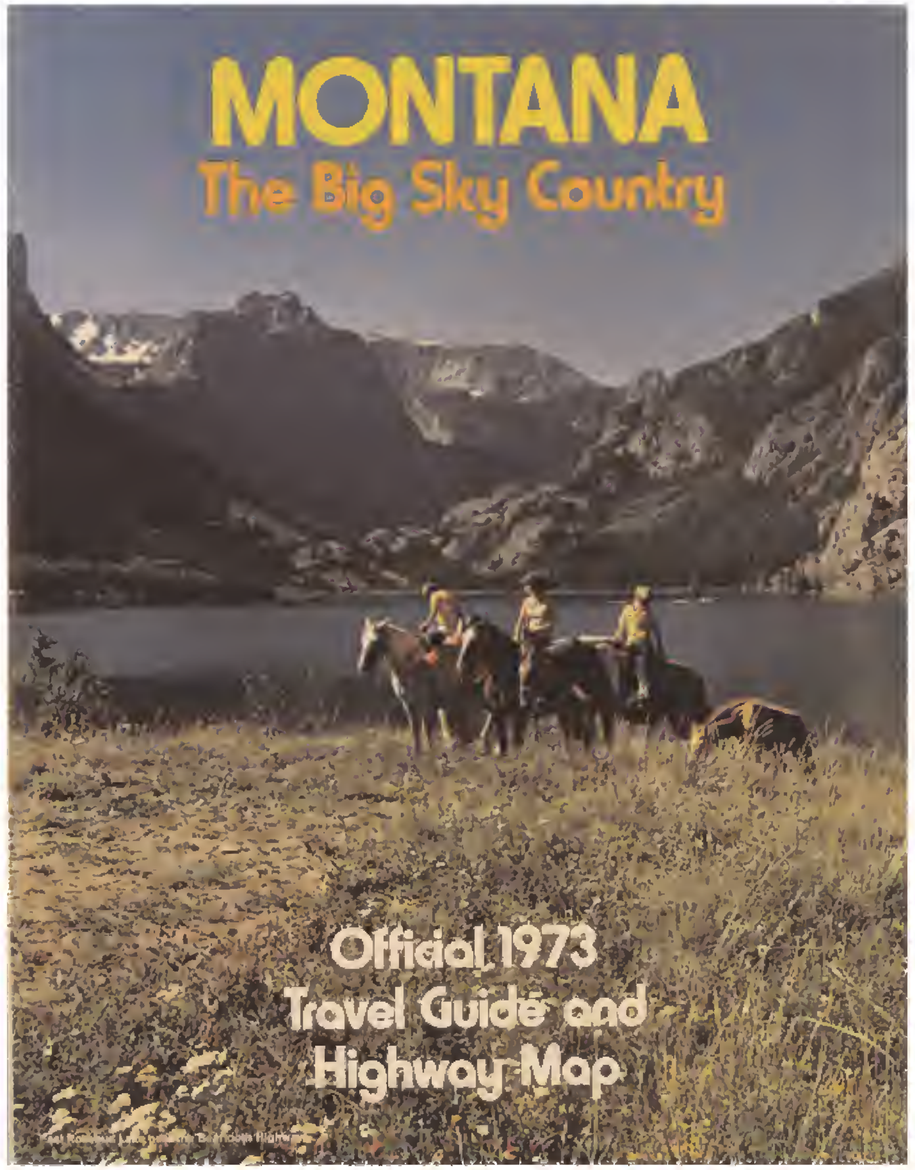
Custer Battlefield National Monument near Hardin

Dude Ranch visitors enjoy a high-country get-together

Pompey's Pillar near Billings

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area

[1973]



HISTORIC MARKER 64

Adobetown

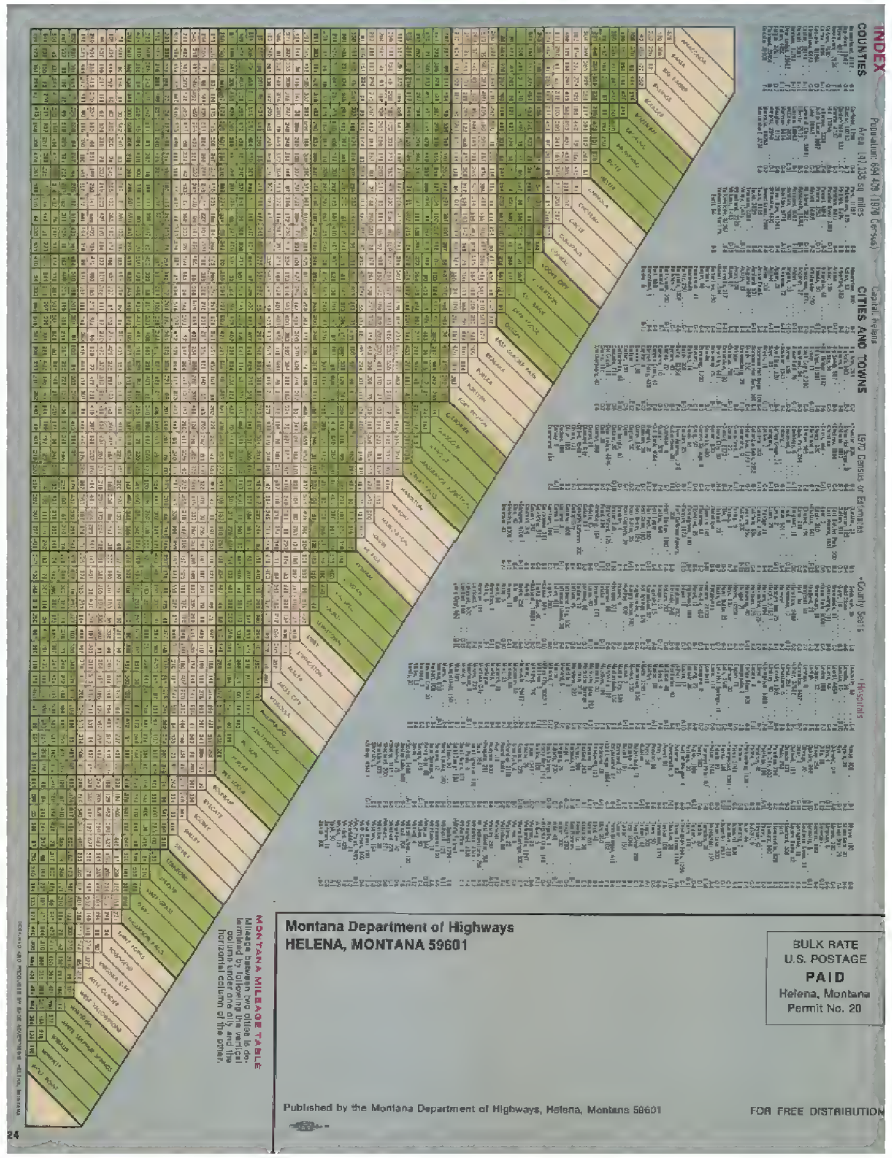
Montana 287, MP 17, northwest of Virginia City

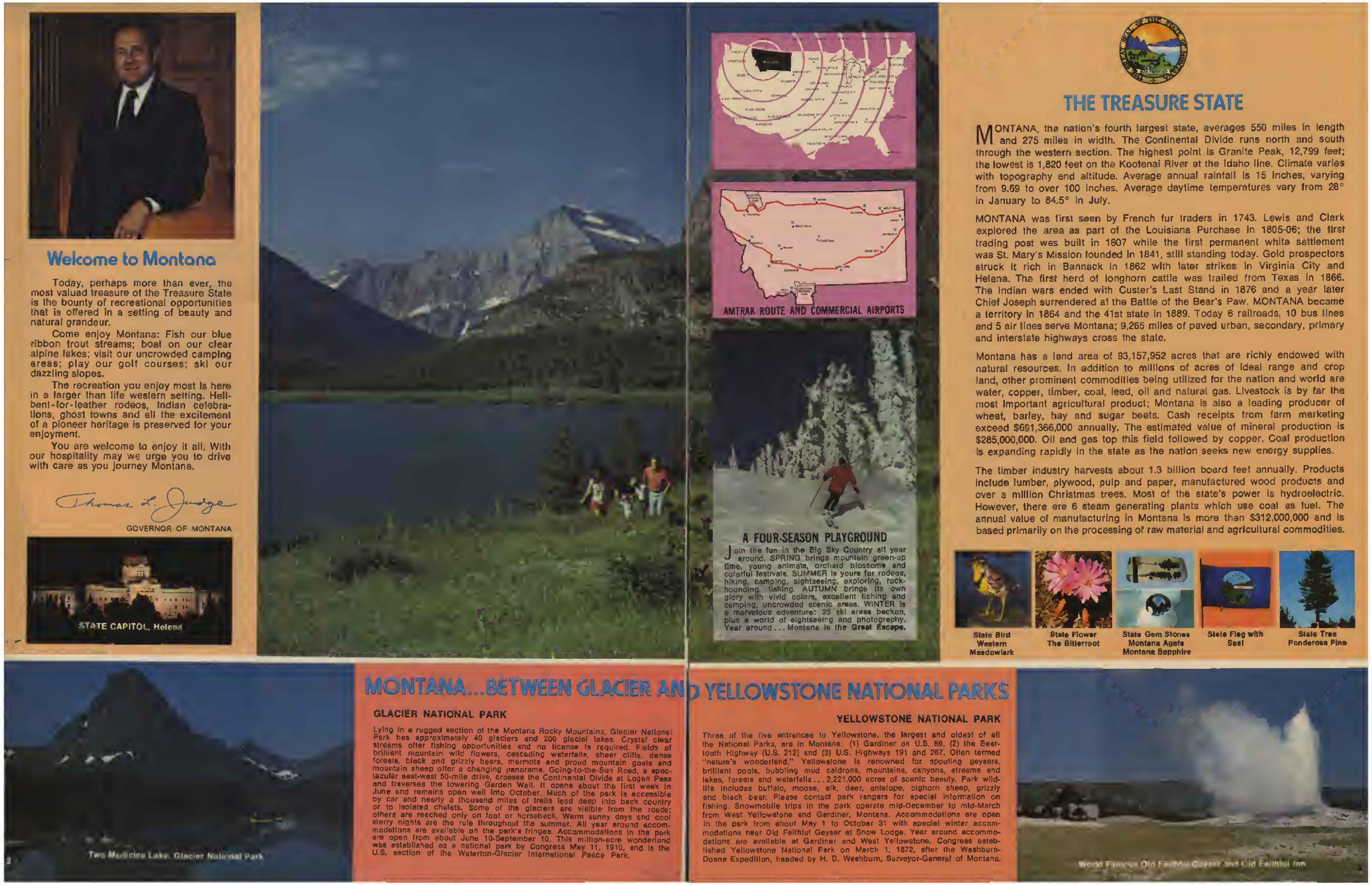
Placer riches in Alder Gulch spawned many colorful communities. Among them, Adobetown flourished briefly as the center of mining activity in 1864. In that year alone, miners extracted over $350,000 in gold from nearby streams.

Taking its name from the numerous adobe shacks the miners constructed in the vicinity, Adobetown assumed permanence in the fall of 1865 when Nicholas Carey and David O'Brien erected a large log store. The building's central location contributed to the growth of the settlement and the development of other businesses. Stages from Salt Lake City and later the Union Pacific Railroad at Corinne, Utah, made regular stops at the Adobetown store for passengers and mail.

The town received an official post office in 1875 with Carey as postmaster. He, and later his wife Mary, served as the community's only postmasters until her retirement and the subsequent close of the office in the fall of 1907.

Once in lively rivalry with Virginia City for social and political leadership of Alder Gulch, Adobetown's population and importance waned after 1865 as the placer gold gave out in the immediate area.





Welcome to Montana

Today, perhaps more than ever, the most valued treasure of the Treasure State is the bounty of recreational opportunities that is offered in a setting of beauty and natural grandeur.

Come enjoy Montana: Fish our blue ribbon trout streams; boat on our clear alpine lakes; visit our uncrowded camping areas; play our golf courses; ski our dazzling slopes.

The recreation you enjoy most is here in a larger than life western setting. Hell-bent-for-leather rodeos, Indian celebrations, ghost towns and all the excitement of a pioneer heritage is preserved for your enjoyment.

You are welcome to enjoy it all. With our hospitality may we urge you to drive with care as you journey Montana.

Thomas L. Judge

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA

STATE CAPITOL, Helena

AMTRAK ROUTE AND COMMERCIAL AIRPORTS

A FOUR-SEASON PLAYGROUND

Join the fun in the Big Sky Country all year around. SPRING brings mountain green-up time, young animals, orchard blossoms and colorful festivals. SUMMER is yours for rodeos, hiking, camping, sightseeing, exploring, rock-hounding, fishing. AUTUMN brings its own glory with vivid colors, excellent fishing and camping, uncrowded scenic areas. WINTER is a marvelous adventure: 25 ski areas beckon, plus a world of sightseeing and photography. Year around . . . Montana is the **Great Escape.**

THE TREASURE STATE

MONTANA, the nation's fourth largest state, averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line. Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall is 15 inches, varying from 9.69 to over 100 inches. Average daytime temperatures vary from 28° in January to 84.5° in July.

MONTANA was first seen by French fur traders in 1743. Lewis and Clark explored the area as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1805-06; the first trading post was built in 1807 while the first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission founded in 1841, still standing today. Gold prospectors struck it rich in Bannack in 1862 with later strikes in Virginia City and Helena. The first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed from Texas in 1866. The Indian wars ended with Custer's Last Stand in 1876 and a year later Chief Joseph surrendered at the Battle of the Bear's Paw. MONTANA became a territory in 1864 and the 41st state in 1889. Today 6 railroads, 10 bus lines and 5 air lines serve Montana; 9,265 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the state.

Montana has a land area of 93,157,952 acres that are richly endowed with natural resources. In addition to millions of acres of ideal range and crop land, other prominent commodities being utilized for the nation and world are water, copper, timber, coal, lead, oil and natural gas. Livestock is by far the most important agricultural product; Montana is also a leading producer of wheat, barley, hay and sugar beets. Cash receipts from farm marketing exceed $691,366,000 annually. The estimated value of mineral production is $285,000,000. Oil and gas top this field followed by copper. Coal production is expanding rapidly in the state as the nation seeks new energy supplies.

The timber industry harvests about 1.3 billion board feet annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, manufactured wood products and over a million Christmas trees. Most of the state's power is hydroelectric. However, there are 6 steam generating plants which use coal as fuel. The annual value of manufacturing in Montana is more than $312,000,000 and is based primarily on the processing of raw material and agricultural commodities.

State Bird
Western
Meadowlark

State Flower
The Bitterroot

State Gem Stones
Montana Agate
Montana Sapphire

State Flag with
Seal

State Tree
Ponderosa Pine

Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park

MONTANA...BETWEEN GLACIER AND YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARKS

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

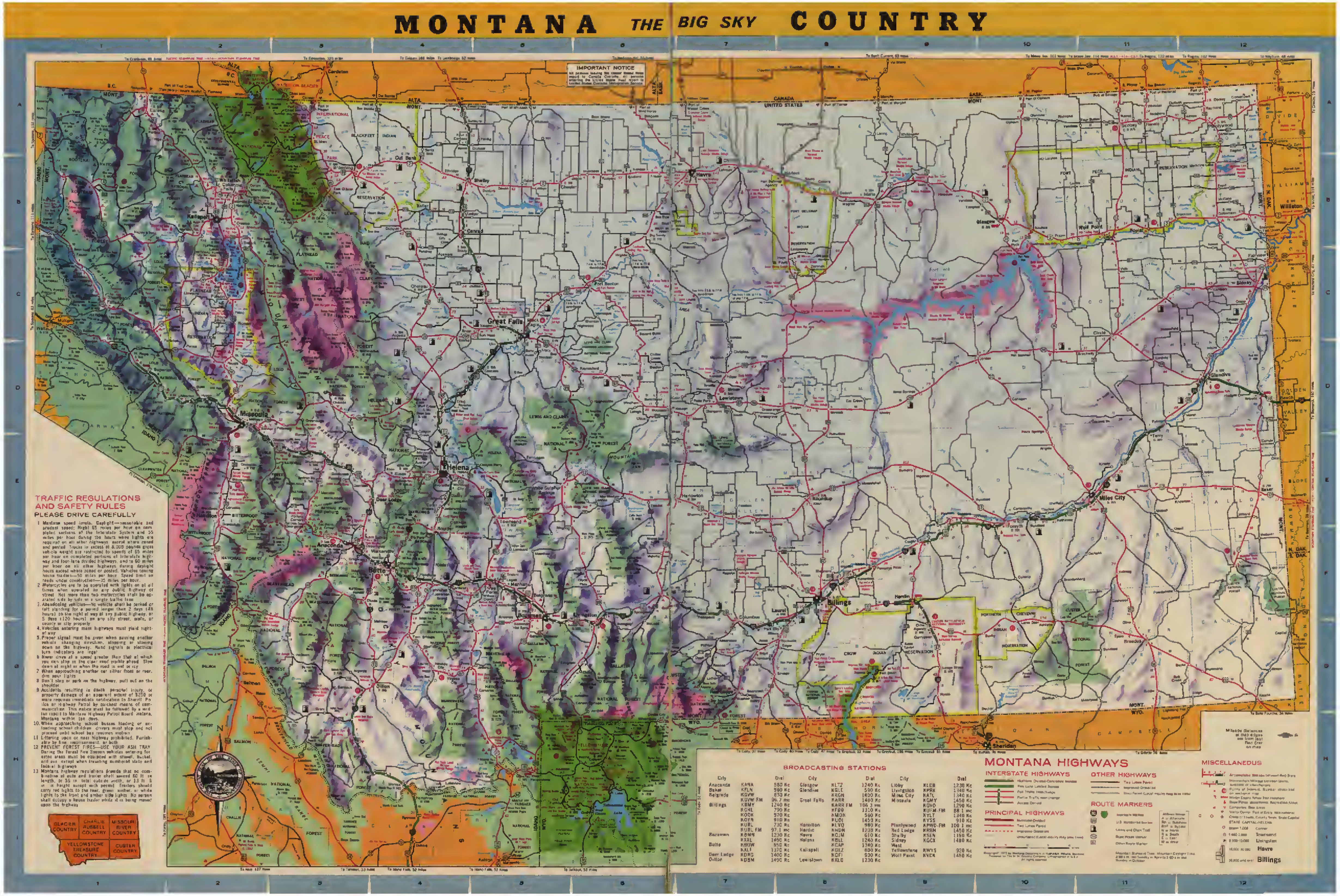
Lying in a rugged section of the Montana Rocky Mountains, Glacier National Park has approximately 40 glaciers and 200 glacial lakes. Crystal clear streams offer fishing opportunities and no license is required. Fields of brilliant mountain wild flowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, black and grizzly bears, marmots and proud mountain goats and mountain sheep offer a changing panorama. Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular east-west 50-mile drive, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. It opens about the first week in June and remains open well into October. Much of the park is accessible by car and nearly a thousand miles of trails lead deep into back country or to isolated chalets. Some of the glaciers are visible from the roads; others are reached only on foot or horseback. Warm sunny days and cool starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. All year around accommodations are available on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are open from about June 10-September 10. This million-acre wonderland was established as a national park by Congress May 11, 1910, and is the U.S. section of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the National Parks, are in Montana: (1) Gardiner on U.S. 89, (2) the Beartooth Highway (U.S. 212) and (3) U.S. Highways 191 and 287. Often termed "nature's wonderland," Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forests and waterfalls . . . 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty. Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, bighorn sheep, grizzly and black bear. Please contact park rangers for special information on fishing. Snowmobile trips in the park operate mid-December to mid-March from West Yellowstone and Gardiner, Montana. Accommodations are open in the park from about May 1 to October 31 with special winter accommodations near Old Faithful Geyser at Snow Lodge. Year around accommodations are available at Gardiner and West Yellowstone. Congress established Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872, after the Washburn-Doane Expedition, headed by H. D. Washburn, Surveyor-General of Montana.

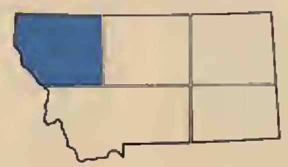
World Famous Old Faithful Geyser and Old Faithful Inn

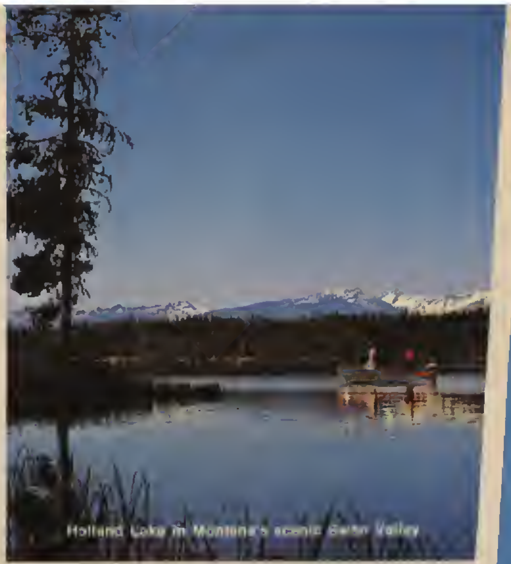
[1973]

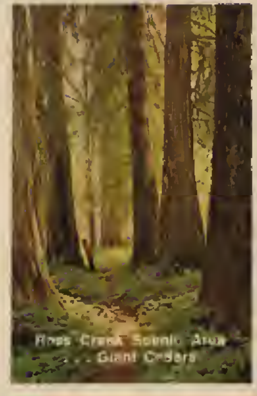

MONTANA THE BIG SKY COUNTRY
TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES
PLEASE DRIVE CAREFULLY
BROADCASTING STATIONS
MONTANA HIGHWAYS
INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
OTHER HIGHWAYS
PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS
ROUTE MARKERS
MISCELLANEOUS
IMPORTANT NOTICE
Great Falls
Helena
Missoula
Butte
Anaconda
Billings
Miles City
Glendive
Havre
Lewistown
Kalispell
Sheridan
Williston
Glasgow
Wolf Point
GLACIER COUNTRY
CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY
MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY
YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY
CUSTER COUNTRY

GLACIER COUNTRY

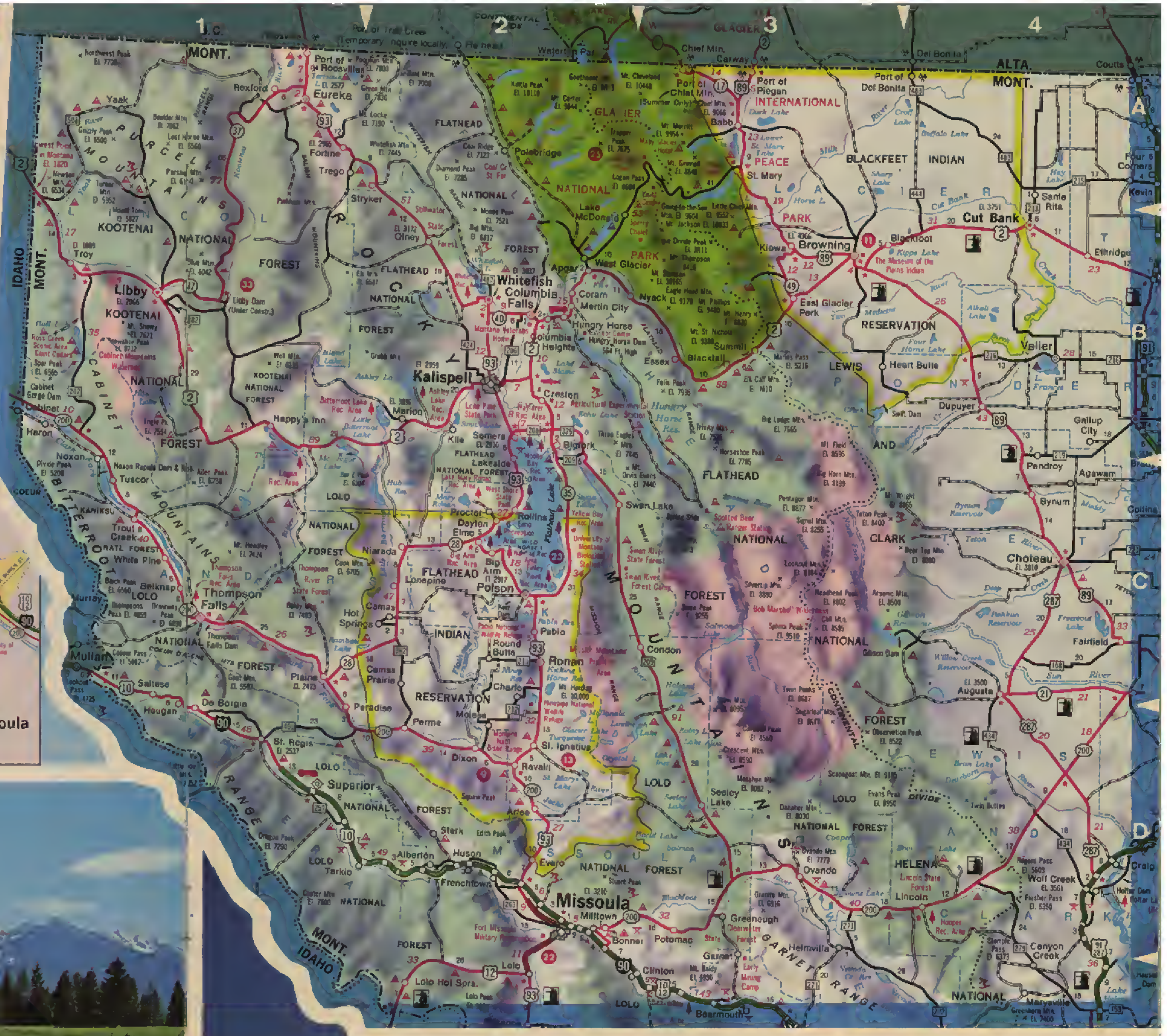
Escape to the Vacation Pleasures of Montana's GLACIER COUNTRY. Taking its name from Glacier National Park, the Crown of the Continent, this northwestern section of the Big Sky Country offers a paradise of snow-crested peaks, gleaming lakes, sparkling waterfalls and mile upon mile of wilderness and primitive areas and forest recreation lands. Visit giant Flathead Lake or its sister Whitefish Lake, discover the many historic sites, two major Indian reservations, pitch your tent in state parks and explore historic mining areas. See a real live glacier and wander through a grove of ancient giant cedars. Visit cherry orchards, Christmas tree farms, lumber mills. See deer, elk, bear, mountain sheep and goats, bison in their natural habitat. Hike, swim, boat, fish, hunt, ride horseback, go skiing or snowmobiling . . . it's all here for your enjoyment year around. Modern accommodations await you . . . all the way from fully equipped campgrounds to deluxe resort hotels, motels and guest ranches. Name your pleasure . . . it's MONTANA's Glacier Country.




Holland Lake in Montana's scenic Swan Valley


Ross Creek Scenic Area . . . Giant Cedars

Mission Mountain Range near Ronan



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Points of Interest

- ⑨ **MONTANA NATIONAL BISON RANGE (D-2).** Large herd of bison; also elk, pronghorns, whitetail and mule deer. Some longhorn cattle and many upland birds and waterfowl. Conducted auto tours from late June until Labor Day.
- ⑪ **MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN (B-3).** An exhibition and crafts center portraying the life of the Northern Plains Indians "in the days when the buffalo ran." Open June through Sept. under supervision of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.
- ⑬ **ST. IGNATIUS MISSION (D-2).** Established in 1854 for the Flathead Indians. The present church is said to be the third most beautiful in the world. A visit is a very rewarding experience.
- ㉒ **HUB OF FIVE GREAT VALLEYS (D-2).** Missoula, University of Montana. Northern Region Headquarters, U.S. Forest Service and Aerial Fire Depot. Smoke Jumpers Center. Skiing. Luge run near Lolo.
- ㉕ **GLACIER NATIONAL PARK (A-3).** Going to the Sun Road, an engineering masterpiece, overlooks the most spectacular scenery in the world.
- ㉝ **LIBBY DAM (B-1).** Under construction by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A 420 feet high, 2900 feet long, multi-million dollar, multi-purpose water resource project. Future reservoir 90 miles long. Visitors Vista at Construction Site.

State Parks and Recreation Areas

Ashley Lake Recreation Area.	B-2
*Big Arm Recreation Area.	C-2
*Bitterroot Lake Recreation Area.	B-2
*Elmo Recreation Area	C-2
*Finley Point Recreation Area	C-2
*Hooper State Recreation Area.	D-4
Lake Mary Ronan Recreation Area.	C-2
*Logan Recreation Area.	B-1
Lone Pine State Park.	B-2
Missouri River-Wolf Creek Canyon Recreation Road.	D-4
*Thompson Falls Recreation Area.	C-1
*Wayfarer Recreation Area	B-2
*West Shore State Park.	C-2
*Whitefish Lake Recreation Area.	B-2
*Woods Bay Recreation Area.	B-2
*Yellow Bay Recreation Area.	C-2

*Campground Fee

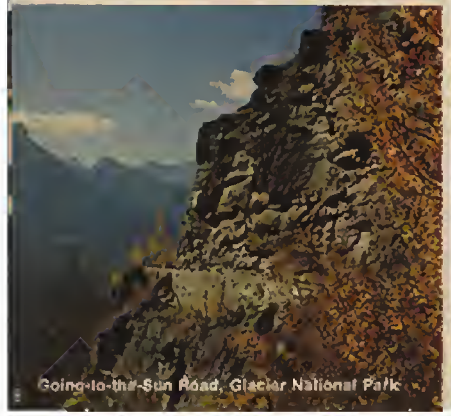
National Historic Sites

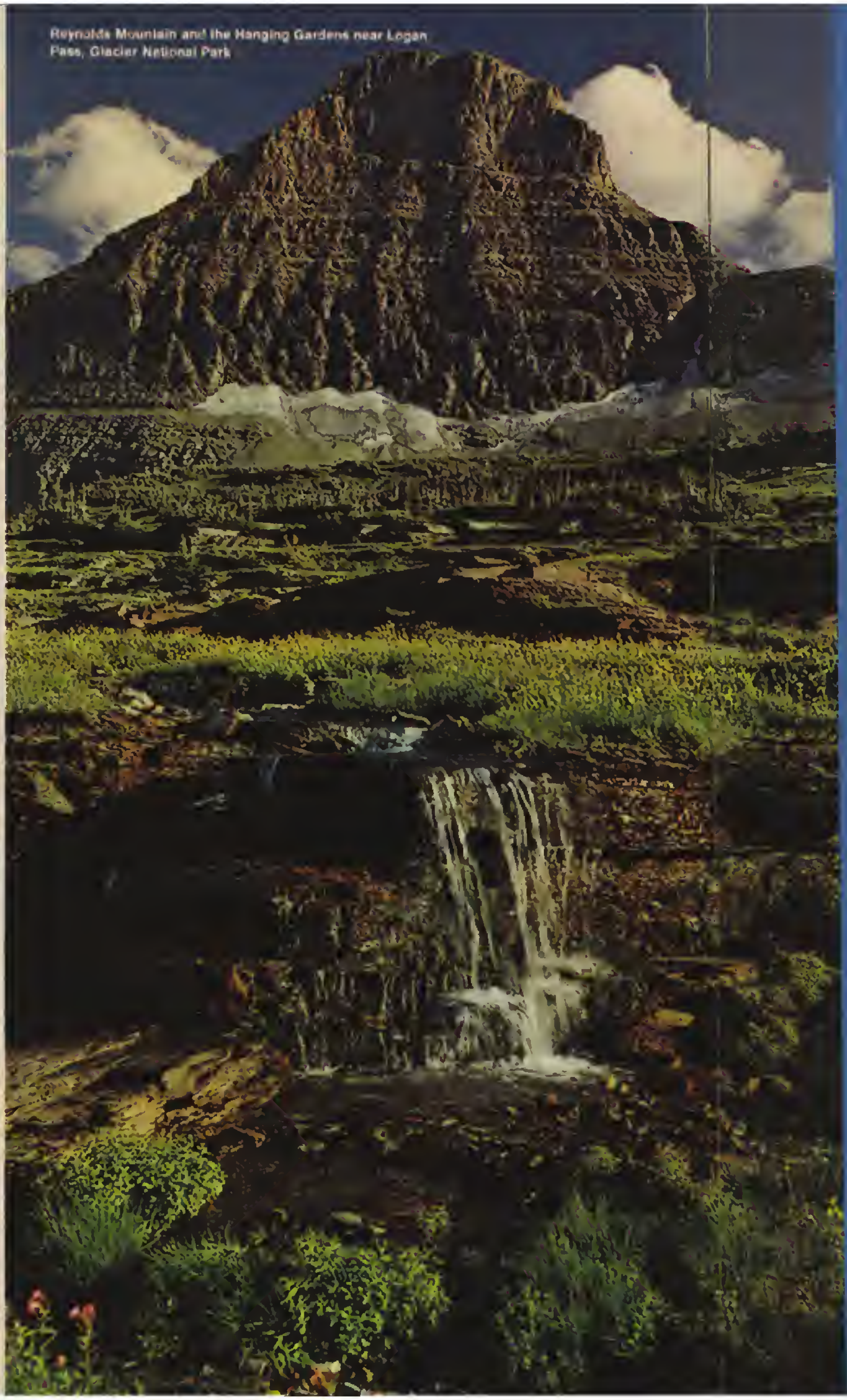
Camp Disappointment . . . Lewis and Clark Trail.	B-4
Two Medicine Fight Site . . . Lewis and Clark Trail.	B-4

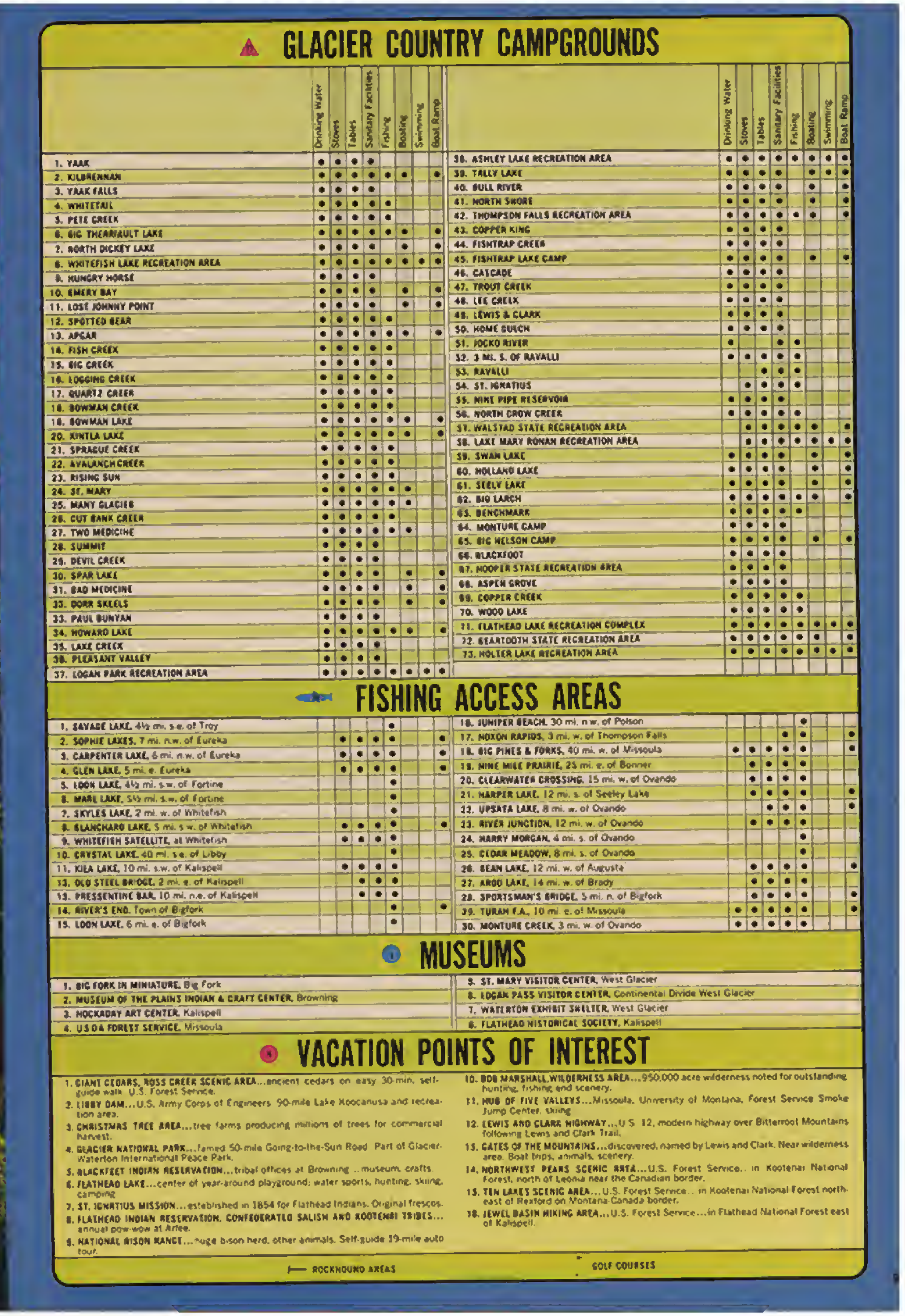
Bighorn Mountain Sheep near Many Glacier

Montana's historic highway signs are unique

Spring is blossom time in the Flathead Valley


Going-to-the-Sun Road, Glacier National Park


Reynolds Mountain and the Hanging Gardens near Logan Pass, Glacier National Park



GLACIER COUNTRY CAMPGROUNDS

	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. YAAK	●	●	●	●				
2. KILBRENNAN	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
3. YAAK FALLS	●	●	●	●				
4. WHITETAIL	●	●	●	●	●			
5. PETE CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
6. BIG THERRIAULT LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
7. NORTH DICKEY LAKE	●	●	●	●		●		●
8. WHITEFISH LAKE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. HUNGRY HORSE	●	●	●	●				
10. EMERY BAY	●	●	●	●		●		●
11. LOST JOHNNY POINT	●	●	●	●		●		●
12. SPOTTED BEAR	●	●	●	●	●			
13. APGAR	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
14. FISH CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
15. BIG CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
16. LOGGING CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
17. QUARTZ CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
18. BOWMAN CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
19. BOWMAN LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
20. KINTLA LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
21. SPRAGUE CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
22. AVALANCHCREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
23. RISING SUN	●	●	●	●	●			
24. ST. MARY	●	●	●	●	●	●		
25. MANY GLACIER	●	●	●	●	●	●		
26. CUT BANK CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
27. TWO MEDICINE	●	●	●	●	●	●		
28. SUMMIT	●	●	●	●				
29. DEVIL CREEK	●	●	●	●				
30. SPAR LAKE	●	●	●	●		●		●
31. BAD MEDICINE	●	●	●	●		●		●
32. DORR SKEELS	●	●	●	●		●		●
33. PAUL BUNYAN	●	●	●	●				
34. HOWARD LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
35. LAKE CREEK	●	●	●	●				
36. PLEASANT VALLEY	●	●	●	●				
37. LOGAN PARK RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
38. ASHLEY LAKE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
39. TALLY LAKE	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
40. BULL RIVER	●	●	●	●		●		●
41. NORTH SHORE	●	●	●	●		●		●
42. THOMPSON FALLS RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
43. COPPER KING	●	●	●	●				
44. FISHTRAP CREEK	●	●	●	●				
45. FISHTRAP LAKE CAMP	●	●	●	●		●		●
46. CASCADE	●	●	●	●				
47. TROUT CREEK	●	●	●	●				
48. LEE CREEK	●	●	●	●				
49. LEWIS & CLARK	●	●	●	●				
50. HOME GULCH	●	●	●	●				
51. JOCKO RIVER	●			●	●			
52. 3 MI. S. OF RAVALLI	●	●	●	●	●			
53. RAVALLI			●	●	●			
54. ST. IGNATIUS		●	●	●	●			
55. NINE PIPE RESERVOIR	●	●	●	●				
56. NORTH CROW CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
57. WALSTAD STATE RECREATION AREA		●	●	●	●	●		●
58. LAKE MARY RONAN RECREATION AREA		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
59. SWAN LAKE	●	●	●	●		●		●
60. HOLLAND LAKE	●	●	●	●		●		●
61. SEELY LAKE	●	●	●	●		●		●
62. BIG LARCH	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
63. BENCHMARK	●	●	●	●	●			
64. MONTURE CAMP	●	●	●	●				
65. BIG NELSON CAMP	●	●	●	●		●		●
66. BLACKFOOT	●	●	●	●				
67. HOOPER STATE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●				
68. ASPEN GROVE	●	●	●	●				
69. COPPER CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
70. WOOD LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
71. FLATHEAD LAKE RECREATION COMPLEX	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
72. BEARTOOTH STATE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
73. HOLTER LAKE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

FISHING ACCESS AREAS

	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. **SAVAGE LAKE**, 4½ mi. s.e. of Troy					●			
2. **SOPHIE LAKES**, 7 mi. n.w. of Eureka		●	●	●	●			●
3. **CARPENTER LAKE**, 6 mi. n.w. of Eureka		●	●	●	●			●
4. **GLEN LAKE**, 5 mi. e. Eureka		●	●	●	●			●
5. **LOON LAKE**, 4½ mi. s.w. of Fortine					●			
6. **MARL LAKE**, 5½ mi. s.w. of Fortine					●			
7. **SKYLES LAKE**, 2 mi. w. of Whitefish					●			
8. **BLANCHARD LAKE**, 5 mi. s.w. of Whitefish		●	●	●	●			●
9. **WHITEFISH SATELLITE**, at Whitefish		●	●	●	●			
10. **CRYSTAL LAKE**, 40 mi. s.e. of Libby					●			
11. **KILA LAKE**, 10 mi. s.w. of Kalispell		●	●	●	●			
12. **OLD STEEL BRIDGE**, 2 mi. e. of Kalispell			●	●	●			
13. **PRESSENTINE BAR**, 10 mi. n.e. of Kalispell			●	●	●			
14. **RIVER'S END**, Town of Bigfork					●			●
15. **LOON LAKE**, 6 mi. e. of Bigfork					●			
16. **JUNIPER BEACH**, 30 mi. n.w. of Polson					●			
17. **NOXON RAPIDS**, 3 mi. w. of Thompson Falls				●	●			●
18. **BIG PINES & FORKS**, 40 mi. w. of Missoula	●	●	●	●	●			●
19. **NINE MILE PRAIRIE**, 25 mi. e. of Bonner		●	●	●	●			
20. **CLEARWATER CROSSING**, 15 mi. w. of Ovando		●	●	●	●			
21. **HARPER LAKE**, 12 mi. s. of Seeley Lake		●	●	●	●			●
22. **UPSATA LAKE**, 8 mi. w. of Ovando			●	●	●			●
23. **RIVER JUNCTION**, 12 mi. w. of Ovando		●	●	●	●			
24. **HARRY MORGAN**, 4 mi. s. of Ovando					●			
25. **CEDAR MEADOW**, 8 mi. s. of Ovando					●			
26. **BEAN LAKE**, 12 mi. w. of Augusta		●	●	●	●			●
27. **AROD LAKE**, 14 mi. w. of Brady		●	●	●	●			
28. **SPORTSMAN'S BRIDGE**, 5 mi. n. of Bigfork		●	●	●	●			●
29. **TURAH F.A.**, 10 mi. e. of Missoula	●	●	●	●	●			●
30. **MONTURE CREEK**, 3 mi. w. of Ovando	●	●	●	●	●			

MUSEUMS

1. **BIG FORK IN MINIATURE**, Big Fork
2. **MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN & CRAFT CENTER**, Browning
3. **HOCKADAY ART CENTER**, Kalispell
4. **U.S.D.A. FOREST SERVICE**, Missoula
5. **ST. MARY VISITOR CENTER**, West Glacier
6. **LOGAN PASS VISITOR CENTER**, Continental Divide West Glacier
7. **WATERTON EXHIBIT SHELTER**, West Glacier
8. **FLATHEAD HISTORICAL SOCIETY**, Kalispell

VACATION POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **GIANT CEDARS, ROSS CREEK SCENIC AREA**...ancient cedars on easy 30-min. self-guide walk. U.S. Forest Service.
2. **LIBBY DAM**...U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 90-mile Lake Koocanusa and recreation area.
3. **CHRISTMAS TREE AREA**...tree farms producing millions of trees for commercial harvest.
4. **GLACIER NATIONAL PARK**...famed 50-mile Going-to-the-Sun Road. Part of Glacier-Waterton International Peace Park.
5. **BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION**...tribal offices at Browning...museum, crafts.
6. **FLATHEAD LAKE**...center of year-around playground; water sports, hunting, skiing, camping.
7. **ST. IGNATIUS MISSION**...established in 1854 for Flathead Indians. Original frescos.
8. **FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES**...annual pow-wow at Arlee.
9. **NATIONAL BISON RANGE**...huge bison herd, other animals. Self-guide 19-mile auto tour.
10. **BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS AREA**...950,000 acre wilderness noted for outstanding hunting, fishing and scenery.
11. **HUB OF FIVE VALLEYS**...Missoula. University of Montana, Forest Service Smoke Jump Center, skiing.
12. **LEWIS AND CLARK HIGHWAY**...U.S. 12, modern highway over Bitterroot Mountains following Lewis and Clark Trail.
13. **GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS**...discovered, named by Lewis and Clark. Near wilderness area. Boat trips, animals, scenery.
14. **NORTHWEST PEAKS SCENIC AREA**...U.S. Forest Service...in Kootenai National Forest, north of Leonia near the Canadian border.
15. **TEN LAKES SCENIC AREA**...U.S. Forest Service...in Kootenai National Forest northeast of Rexford on Montana-Canada border.
16. **JEWEL BASIN HIKING AREA**...U.S. Forest Service...in Flathead National Forest east of Kalispell.

⊢— ROCKHOUND AREAS

GOLF COURSES

Do it right . . . Escape to the fresh new experience of MONTANA's

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

The great rivers of our land play an important part in its discovery, exploration and development. Today you can enjoy a new phase of the river's importance . . . recreation. Visit giant Fort Peck Lake which backs up 135 miles behind Missouri River's Fort Peck Dam, one of the world's largest. Enjoy unlimited boating, fishing, swimming, camping, water skiing, picnicking, fossil hunting and wild game viewing. Visit a national wildlife refuge or a major Indian reservation, see one of the most talked-about rodeos in the state at Wolf Point, view a restored frontier town at Scobey, photograph and camp in the awesome badlands area of Makoshika State Park . . . yet enjoy the modern conveniences of excellent highways and accommodations. Visit the historic cattle country near Wibaux, named for Pierre Wibaux, the Frenchman, who gave up a silk and dye industry in France to "go west". He made it BIG . . . and became one of the world's largest cattle raisers. It's here . . . name your pleasure . . . it's MONTANA's Missouri River Country.

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY CAMPGROUNDS

▲	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. NELSON RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. THE PINES	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
3. FORT PECK LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
4. MAKOSHIKA STATE PARK		●	●	●				
5. DOWNSTREAM	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6. BEAR CREEK			●	●	●			
7. ROCK CREEK RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
8. WOLF POINT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. SIMS SPRING	●			●				
10. POPLAR COMMUNITY PARK	●	●	●	●	●		●	
11. BROCKTON	●	●	●	●	●			
12. HELL CREEK RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

FISHING ACCESS AREAS

	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. COLE PONDS, 12 mi. n. of Saco		●	●	●	●			
2. DURAND RESERVOIR, 1 mi. s. of Whitetail		●	●	●	●			
3. INTAKE DAM F.A., 15 mi. n.e. of Glendive		●	●	●	●			●
4. GARTSIDE LAKE, 15 mi. s.w. of Sidney					●			
5. DREDGE CUTS, 3 mi. n. of Fort Peck				●	●			●

MUSEUMS

1. MC CONE COUNTY MUSEUM, Circle
2. FORT PECK EXHIBITION, Fort Peck
3. VALLEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Glasgow
4. FRONTIER GATEWAY MUSEUM, Glendive
5. SHERIDAN COUNTY MUSEUM, Plentywood
6. POPLAR MUSEUM, Poplar
7. DANIELS COUNTY MUSEUM & PIONEER TOWN, Scobey

VACATION POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **BOWDOIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**...waterfowl, upland game birds, antelope, deer, elk.
2. **GLASGOW**...modern western town, international airport. Fair and rodeo, 1st week of August.
3. **WOLF POINT**...home of the grandaddy of Montana rodeos, the Wild Horse Stampede. 2nd week in July.
4. **FORT PECK INDIAN RESERVATION**...annual Indian Days Oil Discovery Celebration, 3rd week in August, Poplar. Assiniboine and Sioux tribes.
5. **RESTORED PIONEER TOWN OF 1900's, SCOBEY**...homestead shack, shops, stores, antique tractors, farm machinery, cars, trucks.
6. **FORT UNION AND FORT BUFORD**...on Montana-North Dakota border. Army and trading posts now being restored.
7. **C. M. RUSSELL WILDLIFE RANGE**...scenic loop wildlife tour at Slippery Ann...Missouri River Breaks terrain.
8. **FORT PECK DAM AND LAKE**...world's largest earth fill dam. 189-mile reservoir, over 1,600 mile shoreline. Water recreation, camping, state parks.
9. **FOSSIL HUNTING**...one of the world's greatest undeveloped fossil grounds in eroded areas along shoreline. Obtain permission before digging.
10. **MAKOSHIKA STATE PARK**...colorful badlands created by wind and water erosion ...excellent photography. Just out of Glendive.
11. **GLENDIVE**...modern city, center of activity for Williston Oil Basin. Entry to Makoshika State Park, Dawson College, Eastmont Training Center.
12. **PADDLEFISH**...unusual fish easily caught at Intake, 18 miles northeast of Glendive.
13. **AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK AREA**...rich, fertile ranch land, site of early day buffalo hunts.

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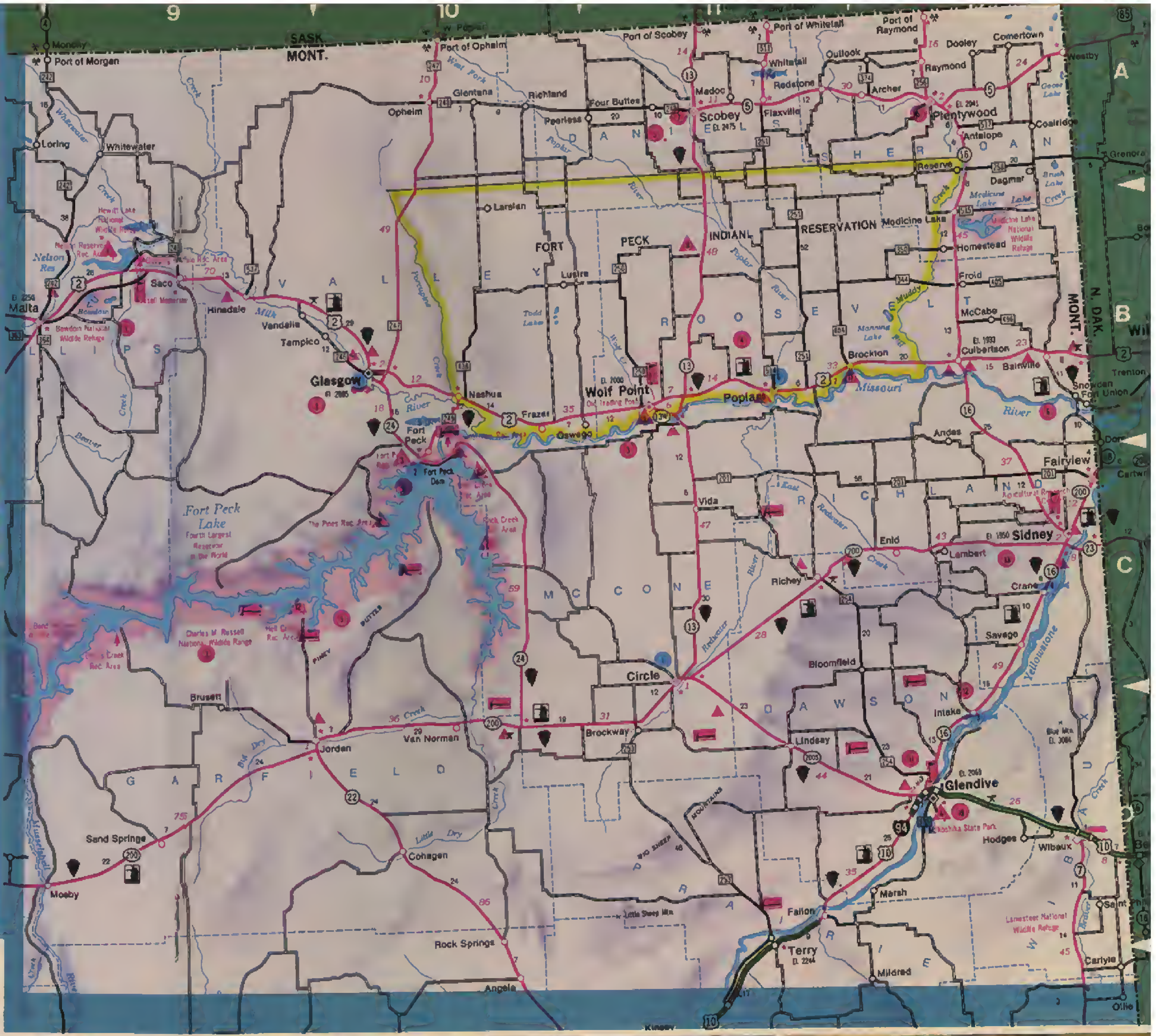
GOLF COURSES



Fort Peck Lake south of Glasgow

Makoshika State Park near Glendive

Annual Wagon Trek . . . Malta-Zortman

Antelope play near Lake Bowdoin

Wild Horse Stampede . . . Wolf Point

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4. MAKOSHIKA STATE PARK		●	●	●				
5. DOWNSTREAM	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6. BEAR CREEK			●	●	●			
7. ROCK CREEK RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
8. WOLF POINT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. SIMS SPRING	●			●				
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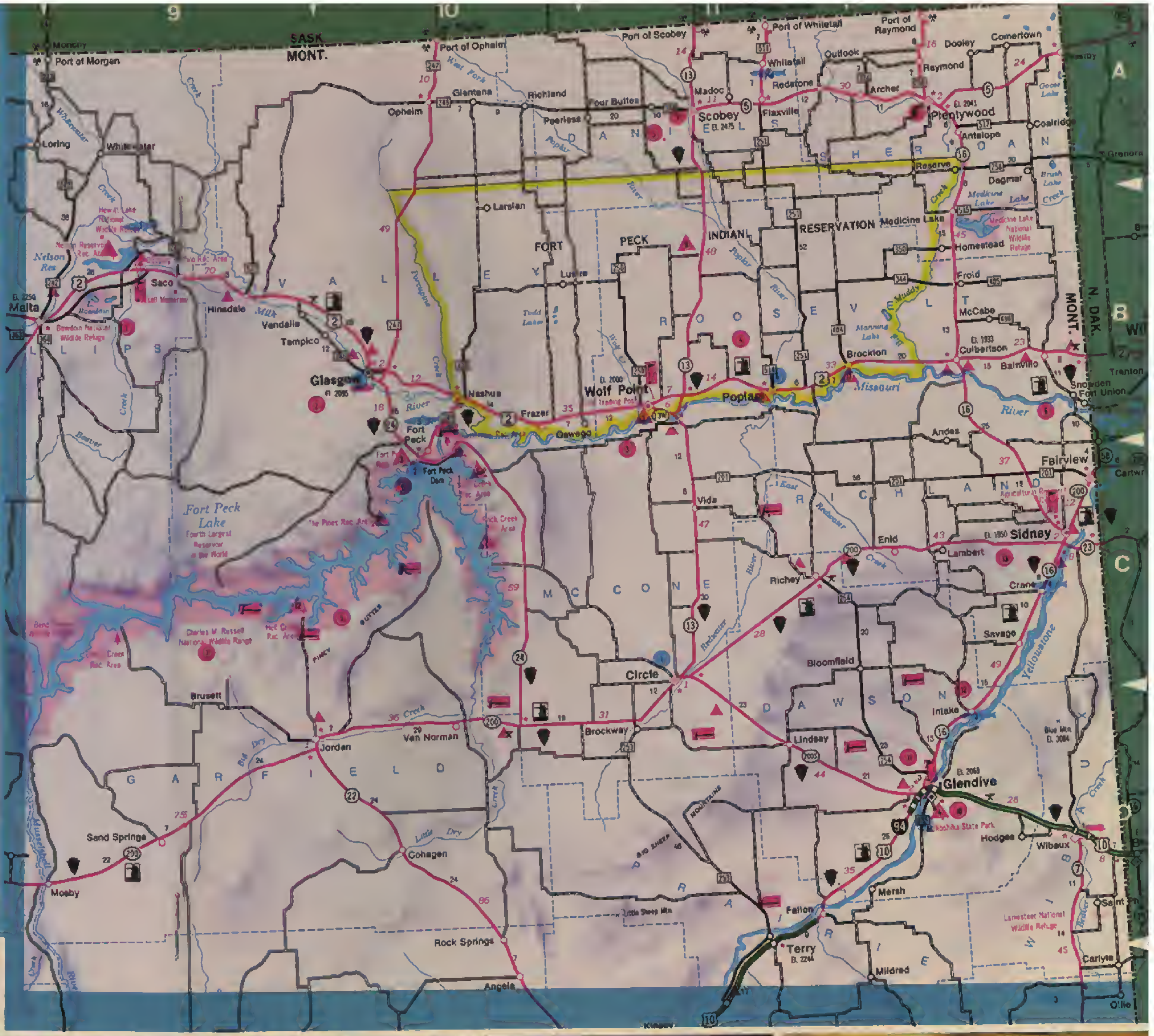

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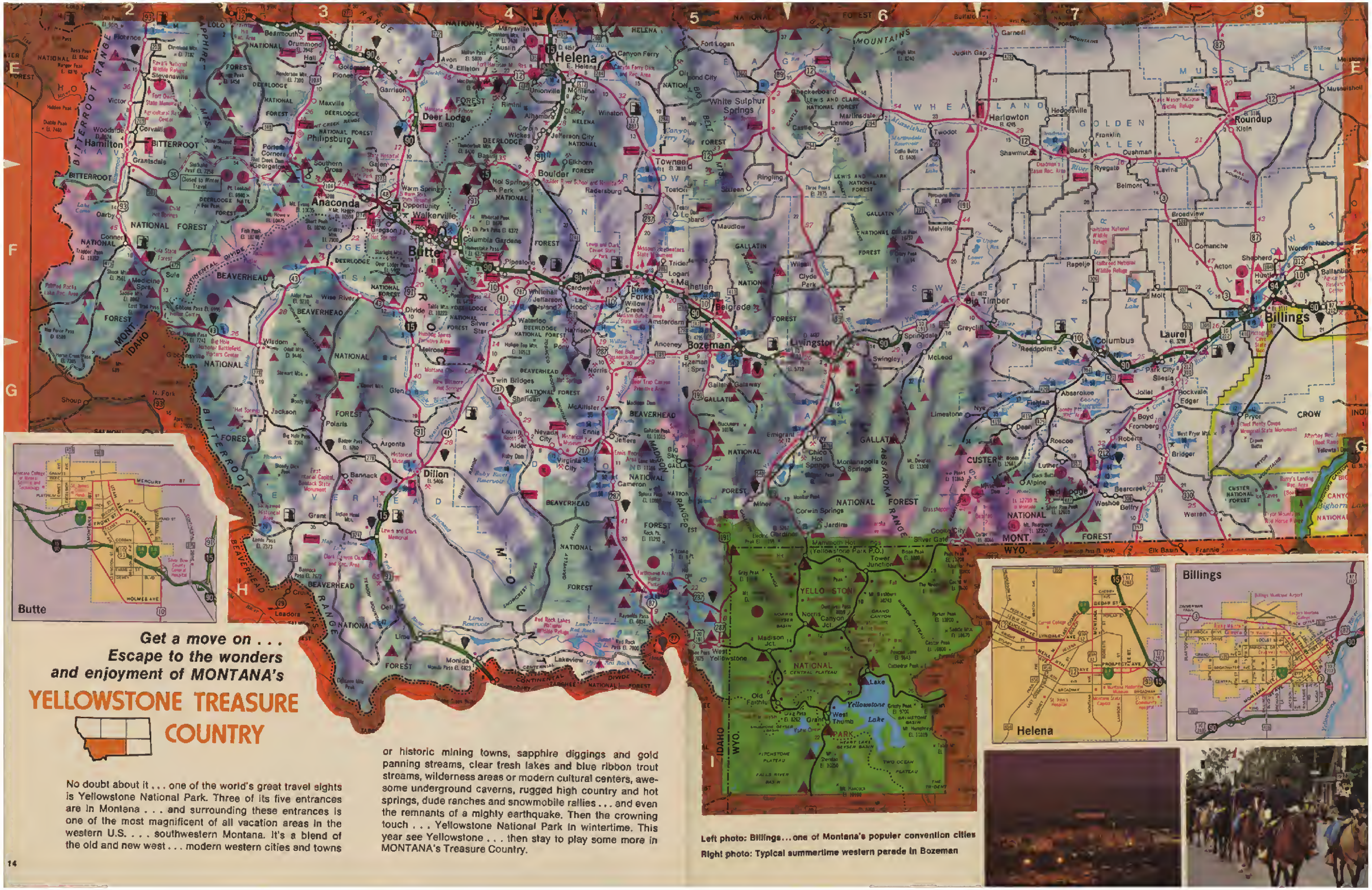
Annual Wagon Trek . . . Malta-Zortman

Antelope play near Lake Bowdoin

Wild Horse Stampede . . . Wolf Point



Get a move on . . .
Escape to the wonders
and enjoyment of MONTANA's

YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY

No doubt about it . . . one of the world's great travel sights is Yellowstone National Park. Three of its five entrances are in Montana . . . and surrounding these entrances is one of the most magnificent of all vacation areas in the western U.S. . . . southwestern Montana. It's a blend of the old and new west . . . modern western cities and towns or historic mining towns, sapphire diggings and gold panning streams, clear fresh lakes and blue ribbon trout streams, wilderness areas or modern cultural centers, awesome underground caverns, rugged high country and hot springs, dude ranches and snowmobile rallies . . . and even the remnants of a mighty earthquake. Then the crowning touch . . . Yellowstone National Park in wintertime. This year see Yellowstone . . . then stay to play some more in MONTANA's Treasure Country.

Left photo: Billings...one of Montana's popular convention cities

Right photo: Typical summertime western parade in Bozeman

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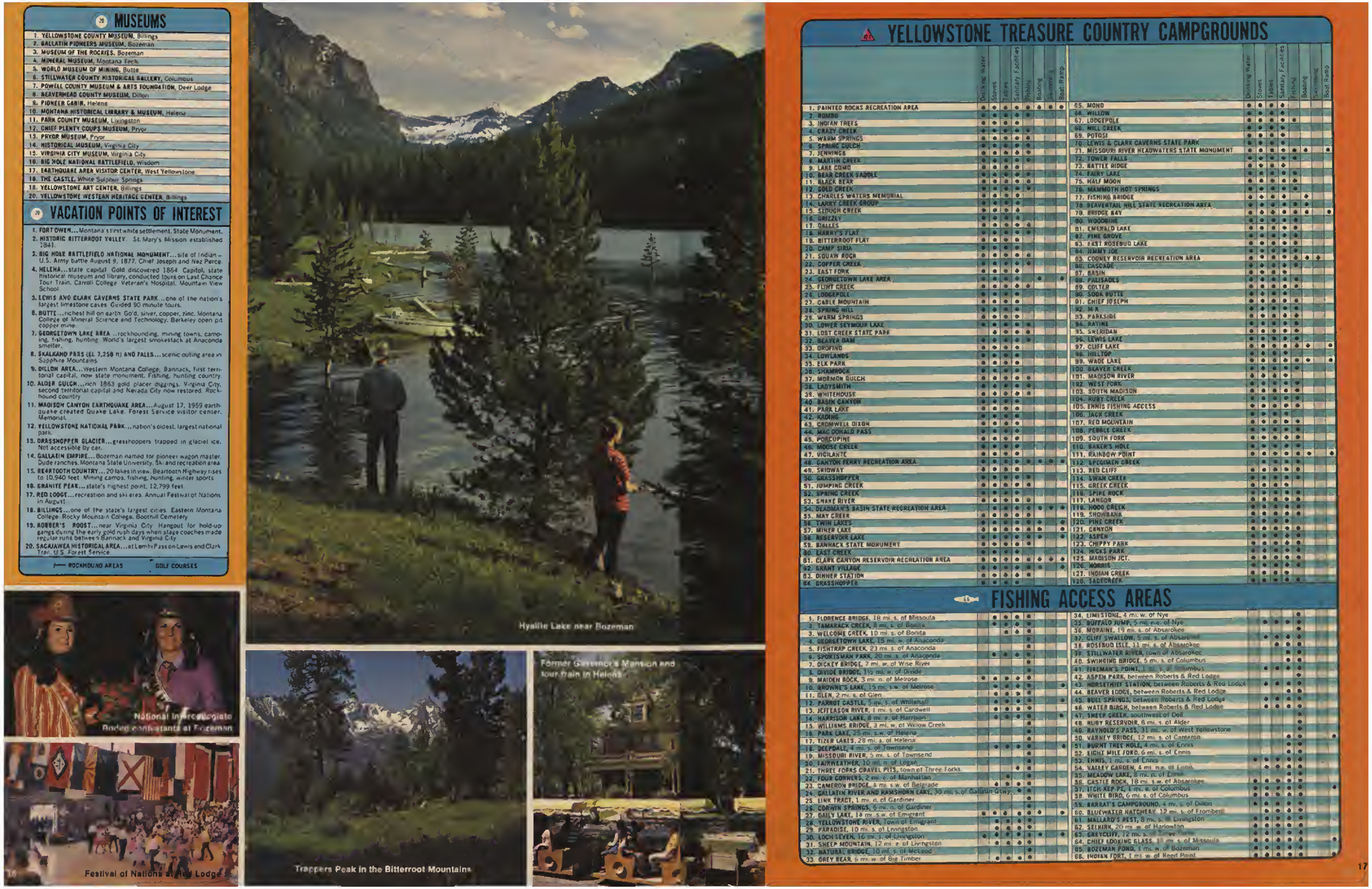


MUSEUMS

1. **YELLOWSTONE COUNTY MUSEUM**, Billings
2. **GALLATIN PIONEERS MUSEUM**, Bozeman
3. **MUSEUM OF THE ROCKIES**, Bozeman
4. **MINERAL MUSEUM**, Montana Tech
5. **WORLD MUSEUM OF MINING**, Butte
6. **STILLWATER COUNTY HISTORICAL GALLERY**, Columbus
7. **POWELL COUNTY MUSEUM & ARTS FOUNDATION**, Deer Lodge
8. **BEAVERHEAD COUNTY MUSEUM**, Dillon
9. **PIONEER CABIN**, Helena
10. **MONTANA HISTORICAL LIBRARY & MUSEUM**, Helena
11. **PARK COUNTY MUSEUM**, Livingston
12. **CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MUSEUM**, Pryor
13. **PRYOR MUSEUM**, Pryor
14. **HISTORICAL MUSEUM**, Virginia City
15. **VIRGINIA CITY MUSEUM**, Virginia City
16. **BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD**, Wisdom
17. **EARTHQUAKE AREA VISITOR CENTER**, West Yellowstone
18. **THE CASTLE**, White Sulphur Springs
19. **YELLOWSTONE ART CENTER**, Billings
20. **YELLOWSTONE WESTERN HERITAGE CENTER**, Billings

VACATION POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **FORT OWEN**...Montana's first white settlement. State Monument.
2. **HISTORIC BITTERROOT VALLEY**. St. Mary's Mission established 1841.
3. **BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT**...site of Indian–U.S. Army battle August 9, 1877. Chief Joseph and Nez Perce.
4. **HELENA**...state capital. Gold discovered 1864. Capitol, state historical museum and library, conducted tours on Last Chance Tour Train. Carroll College. Veteran's Hospital. Mountain View School.
5. **LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK**...one of the nation's largest limestone caves. Guided 90 minute tours.
6. **BUTTE**...richest hill on earth. Gold, silver, copper, zinc. Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology. Berkeley open pit copper mine.
7. **GEORGETOWN LAKE AREA**...rockhounding, mining towns, camping, fishing, hunting. World's largest smokestack at Anaconda smelter.
8. **SKALKAHO PASS (EL. 7,258 ft) AND FALLS**...scenic outing area in Sapphire Mountains.
9. **DILLON AREA**...Western Montana College; Bannack, first territorial capital, now state monument. Fishing, hunting country.
10. **ALDER GULCH**...rich 1863 gold placer diggings. Virginia City, second territorial capital and Nevada City now restored. Rockhound country.
11. **MADISON CANYON EARTHQUAKE AREA**...August 17, 1959 earthquake created Quake Lake. Forest Service visitor center. Memorial.
12. **YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK**...nation's oldest, largest national park.
13. **GRASSHOPPER GLACIER**...grasshoppers trapped in glacial ice. Not accessible by car.
14. **GALLATIN EMPIRE**...Bozeman named for pioneer wagon master. Dude ranches. Montana State University. Ski and recreation area.
15. **BEARTOOTH COUNTRY**...20 lakes in view. Beartooth Highway rises to 10,940 feet. Mining camps, fishing, hunting, winter sports.
16. **GRANITE PEAK**...state's highest point, 12,799 feet.
17. **RED LODGE**...recreation and ski area. Annual Festival of Nations in August.
18. **BILLINGS**...one of the state's largest cities. Eastern Montana College. Rocky Mountain College. Boothill Cemetery.
19. **ROBBER'S ROOST**...near Virginia City. Hangout for hold-up gangs during the early gold rush days when stage coaches made regular runs between Bannack and Virginia City.
20. **SACAJAWEA HISTORICAL AREA**...at Lemhi Pass on Lewis and Clark Trail. U.S. Forest Service.

⟵ ROCKHOUND AREAS ▸ GOLF COURSES

National Intercollegiate Rodeo contestants at Bozeman

Festival of Nations at Red Lodge

Hyalite Lake near Bozeman

Trappers Peak in the Bitterroot Mountains

Former Governor's Mansion and tour train in Helena

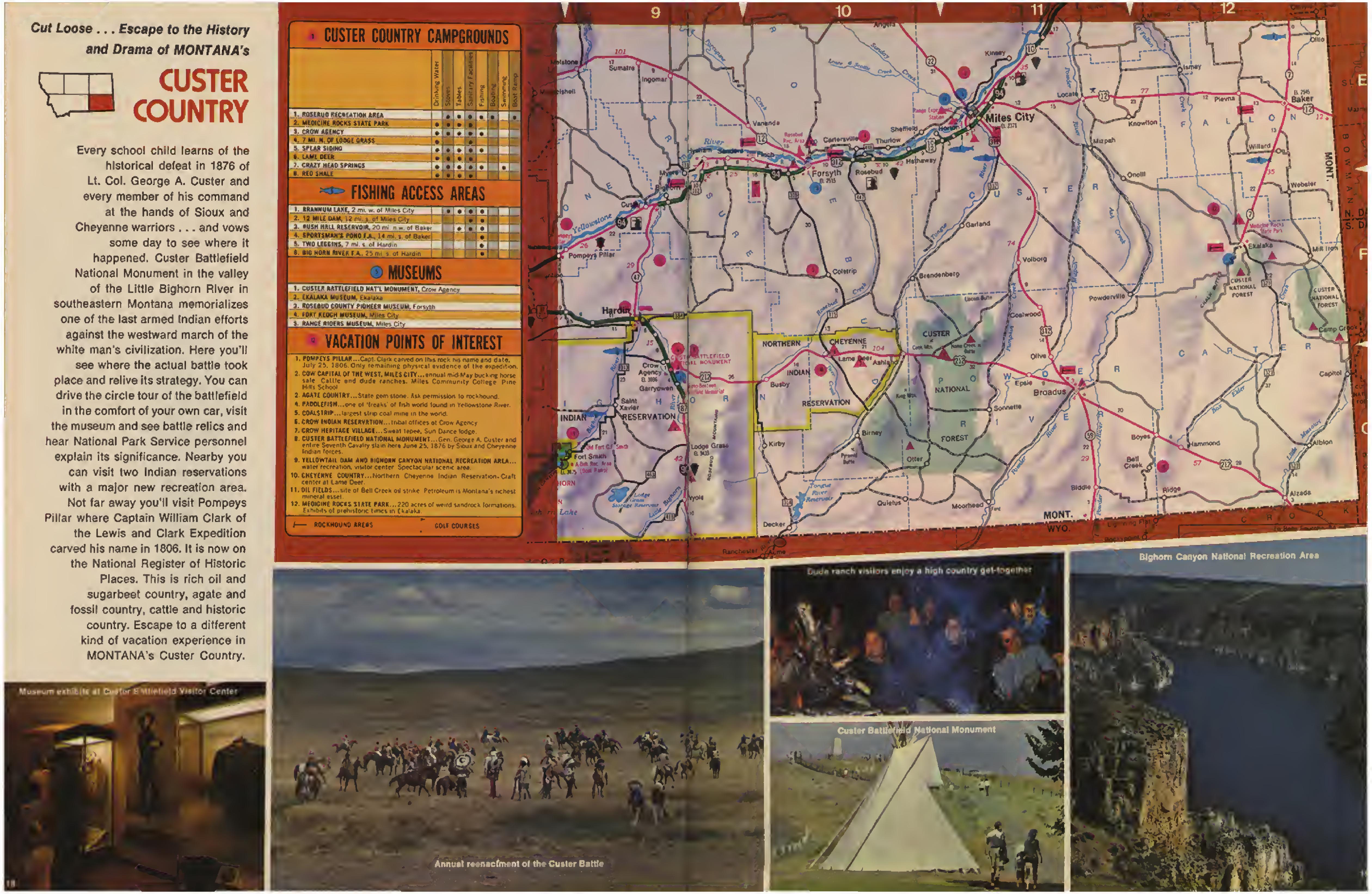
YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY CAMPGROUNDS

	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. PAINTED ROCKS RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. ROMBO	●	●	●	●	●			
3. INDIAN TREES	●	●	●	●				
4. CRAZY CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
5. WARM SPRINGS	●	●	●	●	●			
6. SPRING GULCH	●	●	●	●	●			
7. JENNINGS	●	●	●	●	●			
8. MARTIN CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
9. LAKE COMO	●	●	●	●				
10. BEAR CREEK SADDLE	●	●	●	●	●			
11. BLACK BEAR	●	●	●	●	●			
12. GOLD CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
13. CHARLES WATERS MEMORIAL	●	●	●	●				
14. LARRY CREEK GROUP	●	●	●	●				
15. SLOUGH CREEK	●	●	●	●				
16. GRIZZLY	●	●	●	●				
17. DALLES	●	●	●	●	●			
18. HARRY'S FLAT	●	●	●	●	●			
19. BITTERROOT FLAT	●	●	●	●				
20. CAMP SIRIA	●	●	●	●				
21. SQUAW ROCK	●	●	●	●	●			
22. COPPER CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
23. EAST FORK	●	●	●	●				
24. GEORGETOWN LAKE AREA	●	●	●	●		●		●
25. FLINT CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
26. LODGEPOLE	●	●	●	●				
27. CABLE MOUNTAIN	●	●	●	●				
28. SPRING HILL	●	●	●	●				
29. WARM SPRINGS	●	●	●	●				
30. LOWER SEYMOUR LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
31. LOST CREEK STATE PARK		●	●	●	●			
32. BEAVER DAM	●	●	●	●	●			
33. OROFINO	●	●	●	●				
34. LOWLANDS	●	●	●	●				
35. ELK PARK	●	●	●	●				
36. SHAMROCK	●	●	●	●				
37. MORMON GULCH	●	●	●	●	●			
38. LADYSMITH	●	●	●	●	●			
39. WHITEHOUSE	●	●	●	●	●			
40. BASIN CANYON	●	●	●	●				
41. PARK LAKE	●	●	●	●				
42. KADING	●	●	●	●				
43. CROMWELL DIXON	●	●	●	●				
44. MAC DONALD PASS	●	●	●	●				
45. PORCUPINE	●	●	●	●				
46. MOOSE CREEK	●	●	●	●				
47. VIGILANTE	●	●	●	●				
48. CANYON FERRY RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
49. SHIDWAY	●	●	●	●				
50. GRASSHOPPER	●	●	●	●	●			
51. JUMPING CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
52. SPRING CREEK	●	●	●	●				
53. SNAKE RIVER	●	●	●	●	●			
54. DEADMAN'S BASIN STATE RECREATION AREA		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
55. MAY CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
56. TWIN LAKES	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
57. MINER LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
58. RESERVOIR LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
59. BANNACK STATE MONUMENT	●	●	●	●	●			
60. EAST CREEK	●	●	●	●				
61. CLARK CANYON RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
62. GRANT VILLAGE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
63. DINNER STATION	●	●	●	●	●			
64. GRASSHOPPER	●	●	●	●				
65. MONO	●	●	●	●				
66. WILLOW	●	●	●	●				
67. LODGEPOLE	●	●	●	●	●			
68. MILL CREEK	●	●	●	●				
69. POTOSI	●	●	●	●				
70. LEWIS & CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK	●	●	●	●				
71. MISSOURI RIVER HEADWATERS STATE MONUMENT	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
72. TOWER FALLS	●	●	●	●	●			
73. BATTLE RIDGE	●	●	●	●				
74. FAIRY LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
75. HALF MOON	●	●	●	●	●			
76. MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS	●	●	●	●	●			
77. FISHING BRIDGE	●	●	●	●		●		
78. BEAVERTAIL HILL STATE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		
79. BRIDGE BAY	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
80. WOODBINE	●	●	●	●	●			
81. EMERALD LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
82. PINE GROVE	●	●	●	●	●			
83. EAST ROSEBUD LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
84. JIMMY JOE	●	●	●	●	●			
85. COONEY RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
86. CASCADE	●	●	●	●	●			
87. BASIN	●	●	●	●				
88. PALISADES	●	●	●	●	●			
89. COLTER	●	●	●	●	●			
90. SODA BUTTE	●	●	●	●				
91. CHIEF JOSEPH	●	●	●	●	●			
92. M-K	●	●	●	●	●			
93. PARKSIDE	●	●	●	●	●			
94. RATINE	●	●	●	●	●			
95. SHERIDAN	●	●	●	●	●			
96. LEWIS LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
97. CLIFF LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
98. HILLTOP	●	●	●	●				
99. WADE LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
100. BEAVER CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
101. MADISON RIVER	●	●	●	●				
102. WEST FORK	●	●	●	●	●			
103. SOUTH MADISON	●	●	●	●	●			
104. RUBY CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
105. ENNIS FISHING ACCESS	●	●	●	●	●			
106. JACK CREEK	●	●	●	●				
107. RED MOUNTAIN	●	●	●	●	●			
108. PEBBLE CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
109. SOUTH FORK	●	●	●	●	●			
110. BAKER'S HOLE	●	●	●	●	●			
111. RAINBOW POINT	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
112. SPECIMEN CREEK		●	●	●	●			
113. RED CLIFF	●	●	●	●	●			
114. SWAN CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
115. GREEK CREEK	●	●	●	●				
116. SPIRE ROCK	●	●	●	●	●			
117. LANGOR	●	●	●	●	●			
118. HOOD CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
119. SNOWBANK	●	●	●	●	●			
120. PINE CREEK	●	●	●	●				
121. CANYON	●	●	●	●	●			
122. ASPEN	●	●	●	●	●			
123. CHIPPY PARK	●	●	●	●	●			
124. HICKS PARK	●	●	●	●	●			
125. MADISON JCT.	●	●	●	●	●			
126. NORRIS	●	●	●	●	●			
127. INDIAN CREEK	●	●	●	●				
128. SAGECREEK	●	●	●	●	●			

FISHING ACCESS AREAS

1. FLORENCE BRIDGE, 18 mi. s. of Missoula		●	●	●	●			
2. TAMARACK CREEK, 8 mi. s. of Bonita		●	●	●	●			
3. WELCOME CREEK, 10 mi. s. of Bonita			●	●	●			
4. GEORGETOWN LAKE, 15 mi. w. of Anaconda					●			
5. FISHTRAP CREEK, 23 mi. s. of Anaconda					●			
6. SPORTSMAN PARK, 20 mi. s. of Anaconda		●	●	●	●			
7. DICKEY BRIDGE, 7 mi. w. of Wise River					●			
8. DIVIDE BRIDGE, 1½ mi. w. of Divide					●			
9. MAIDEN ROCK, 3 mi. n. of Melrose	●	●	●	●	●			
10. BROWNE'S LAKE, 15 mi. s.w. of Melrose		●	●	●	●			●
11. GLEN, 2 mi. s. of Glen		●	●	●	●			
12. PARROT CASTLE, 5 mi. s. of Whitehall		●	●	●	●			●
13. JEFFERSON RIVER, 1 mi. s. of Cardwell		●	●	●	●			
14. HARRISON LAKE, 8 mi. e. of Harrison		●	●	●	●			●
15. WILLIAMS BRIDGE, 3 mi. w. of Willow Creek					●			
16. PARK LAKE, 25 mi. s.w. of Helena					●			
17. TIZER LAKES, 28 mi. s. of Helena					●			
18. DEEPDALE, 4 mi. s. of Townsend		●	●	●	●			●
19. MISSOURI RIVER, 5 mi. s. of Townsend					●			
20. FAIRWEATHER, 10 mi. n. of Logan					●			
21. THREE FORKS GRAVEL PITS, town of Three Forks				●	●			
22. FOUR CORNERS, 2 mi. e. of Manhattan			●		●			
23. CAMERON BRIDGE, 4 mi. s.w. of Belgrade		●	●	●	●			
24. GALLATIN RIVER AND RAMSHORN LAKE, 30 mi. s. of Gallatin Gtwy.				●	●			
25. LINK TRACT, 1 mi. n. of Gardiner					●			
26. CORWIN SPRINGS, 6 mi. n. of Gardiner					●			
27. DAILY LAKE, 14 mi. s.w. of Emigrant	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
28. YELLOWSTONE RIVER, Town of Emigrant		●	●	●	●			
29. PARADISE, 10 mi. s. of Livingston		●	●	●	●			
30. LOCH LEVEN, 16 mi. s. of Livingston	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
31. SHEEP MOUNTAIN, 12 mi. e. of Livingston		●	●	●	●			
32. NATURAL BRIDGE, 10 mi. s. of McLeod					●			
33. GREY BEAR, 6 mi. w. of Big Timber		●	●	●	●			
34. LIMESTONE, 4 mi. w. of Nye					●			
35. BUFFALO JUMP, 5 mi. n.e. of Nye		●	●	●	●			
36. MORAINE, 19 mi. s. of Absarokee					●			
37. CLIFF SWALLOW, 5 mi. s. of Absarokee		●	●	●	●			
38. ROSEBUD ISLE, 11 mi. s. of Absarokee			●	●	●			
39. STILLWATER RIVER, town of Absarokee				●	●			
40. SWINGING BRIDGE, 5 mi. s. of Columbus				●	●			
41. FIREMAN'S POINT, 1 mi. s. of Columbus		●	●	●	●			
42. ASPEN PARK, between Roberts & Red Lodge					●			
43. HORSETHIEF STATION, between Roberts & Red Lodge		●	●	●	●			
44. BEAVER LODGE, between Roberts & Red Lodge				●	●			
45. BULL SPRINGS, between Roberts & Red Lodge		●	●	●	●			
46. WATER BIRCH, between Roberts & Red Lodge		●	●	●	●			
47. SHEEP CREEK, southwest of Dell					●			
48. RUBY RESERVOIR, 6 mi. s. of Alder					●			
49. RAYNOLD'S PASS, 31 mi. w. of West Yellowstone					●			
50. VARNEY BRIDGE, 12 mi. s. of Cameron				●	●			●
51. BURNT TREE HOLE, 4 mi. s. of Ennis				●	●			
52. EIGHT MILE FORD, 6 mi. s. of Ennis				●	●			
53. ENNIS, 1 mi. s. of Ennis	●	●	●	●	●			
54. VALLEY GARDEN, 4 mi. n.e. of Ennis		●	●	●	●			
55. MEADOW LAKE, 8 mi. n. of Ennis				●	●			
56. CASTLE ROCK, 18 mi. s.w. of Absarokee	●	●	●	●	●			
57. ITCH-KEP-PE, 1 mi. e. of Columbus	●	●	●	●	●			●
58. WHITE BIRD, 6 mi. s. of Columbus	●	●	●	●	●			
59. BARRAT'S CAMPGROUND, 4 mi. s. of Dillon	●	●	●	●	●			
60. BLUEWATER HATCHERY, 12 mi. s. of Fromberg		●	●	●	●			
61. MALLARD'S REST, 8 mi. s. of Livingston	●	●	●	●	●			
62. SELKIRK, 20 mi. w. of Harlowton	●	●	●	●	●			
63. GREYCLIFF, 12 mi. s. [illegible]	●	●	●	●	●			
64. CHIEF LOOKING GLASS, [illegible] mi. s. of Missoula	●	●	●	●	●			●
65. BOZEMAN POND, 1 mi. w. of Bozeman	●	●	●	●	●			
66. INDIAN FORT, 1 mi. w. of Reed Point	●	●	●	●	●			●

17



Cut Loose . . . Escape to the History and Drama of MONTANA's

CUSTER COUNTRY

Every school child learns of the historical defeat in 1876 of Lt. Col. George A. Custer and every member of his command at the hands of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors . . . and vows some day to see where it happened. Custer Battlefield National Monument in the valley of the Little Bighorn River in southeastern Montana memorializes one of the last armed Indian efforts against the westward march of the white man's civilization. Here you'll see where the actual battle took place and relive its strategy. You can drive the circle tour of the battlefield in the comfort of your own car, visit the museum and see battle relics and hear National Park Service personnel explain its significance. Nearby you can visit two Indian reservations with a major new recreation area. Not far away you'll visit Pompeys Pillar where Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition carved his name in 1806. It is now on the National Register of Historic Places. This is rich oil and sugarbeet country, agate and fossil country, cattle and historic country. Escape to a different kind of vacation experience in MONTANA's Custer Country.

CUSTER COUNTRY CAMPGROUNDS

	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. ROSEBUD RECREATION AREA		●	●	●	●	●		●
2. MEDICINE ROCKS STATE PARK	●	●	●	●				
3. CROW AGENCY	●	●	●	●	●			
4. 7 MI. N. OF LODGE GRASS	●			●				
5. SPEAR SIDING	●	●	●	●	●			
6. LAME DEER	●	●	●	●				
7. CRAZY HEAD SPRINGS	●	●	●	●	●		●	
8. RED SHALE	●	●	●	●				

FISHING ACCESS AREAS

	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. BRANNUM LAKE, 2 mi. w. of Miles City		●	●	●	●			
2. 12 MILE DAM, 12 mi. s. of Miles City				●	●			
3. BUSH HALL RESERVOIR, 20 mi. n.w. of Baker			●	●	●			
4. SPORTSMAN'S POND F.A., 14 mi. s. of Baker					●			
5. TWO LEGGINS, 7 mi. s. of Hardin					●			
6. BIG HORN RIVER F.A., 25 mi. s. of Hardin					●			

MUSEUMS

1. CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NAT'L MONUMENT, Crow Agency
2. EKALAKA MUSEUM, Ekalaka
3. ROSEBUD COUNTY PIONEER MUSEUM, Forsyth
4. FORT KEOGH MUSEUM, Miles City
5. RANGE RIDERS MUSEUM, Miles City

VACATION POINTS OF INTEREST

1. POMPEYS PILLAR...Capt. Clark carved on this rock his name and date, July 25, 1806. Only remaining physical evidence of the expedition.
2. COW CAPITAL OF THE WEST, MILES CITY...annual mid-May bucking horse sale. Cattle and dude ranches. Miles Community College. Pine Hills School.
3. AGATE COUNTRY...State gem stone. Ask permission to rockhound.
4. PADDLEFISH...one of 'freaks' of fish world found in Yellowstone River.
5. COALSTRIP...largest strip coal mine in the world.
6. CROW INDIAN RESERVATION...tribal offices at Crow Agency.
7. CROW HERITAGE VILLAGE...Sweat tepee, Sun Dance lodge.
8. CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT...Gen. George A. Custer and entire Seventh Cavalry slain here June 25, 1876 by Sioux and Cheyenne Indian forces.
9. YELLOWTAIL DAM AND BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA...water recreation, visitor center. Spectacular scenic area.
10. CHEYENNE COUNTRY...Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. Craft center at Lame Deer.
11. OIL FIELDS...site of Bell Creek oil strike. Petroleum is Montana's richest mineral asset.
12. MEDICINE ROCKS STATE PARK...220 acres of weird sandrock formations. Exhibits of prehistoric times in Ekalaka.

ROCKHOUND AREAS

GOLF COURSES

Museum exhibits at Custer Battlefield Visitor Center

18

Annual reenactment of the Custer Battle

Dude ranch visitors enjoy a high country get-together

Custer Battlefield National Monument

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area

MONTANA STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS

and NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Key numbers refer to location on the highway map, pages 4 and 5.

LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS . . . F-5
Yellowstone Treasure Country
The largest limestone caverns in the northwest. Naturally air-conditioned, electrically lighted, safe and comfortable. Guided tours daily from May 1 to September 30 require 90 minutes at $1 for adults, 50c for children. Picnic and camping area. Just off I-90 47 miles east of Butte.

MISSOURI RIVER RECREATION WATERWAY . . . B6, 7
Charlie Russell Country
A series of five boater campsites are situated at intervals on the Missouri River between Virgelle and James Kipp State Recreation Area in Charlie Russell Country. The five sites are Coal Banks Landing, Cow Island Landing, Judith Landing, Hole-In-The-Wall and Slaughter River. On the route of Lewis and Clark.

MISSOURI RIVER—WOLF CREEK CANYON RECREATION ROAD . . . D-4
Charlie Russell Country
The Recreation Road begins approximately 25 miles north of Helena just off I-15 and continues north along Prickly Pear Creek and the Missouri River for about 33 miles. Camping, fishing and picnic sites are available along this scenic recreation area.

BANNACK MONUMENT . . . G-3
Yellowstone Treasure Country
Montana's first territorial capital is now a ghost town . . . well maintained, full of history. Off U.S. 91 near Dillon.

CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEFIELD . . . B-7
Charlie Russell Country
16 miles south of Chinook. Marks the final battle and surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce. After a bitter six-day siege the famed warrior said: "From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever."

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL . . . G-8
Yellowstone Treasure Country
35 miles south of Billings at Pryor. Indian relics museum.

INDIAN CAVES MONUMENT . . . F-8
Yellowstone Treasure Country
East of Billings. Indian pictographs on cave walls.

FORT OWEN MONUMENT . . . E-2
Yellowstone Treasure Country
Montana's first white settlement. Off U.S. 93 at Stevensville south of Missoula.

MADISON BUFFALO JUMP MONUMENT . . . F-5
Yellowstone Treasure Country
7 miles south of Logan west of Bozeman off I-90. This buffalo jump (pishkun) vividly demonstrates a hunting technique used by prehistoric man in Montana as long as 2,000 years ago or more.

MISSOURI RIVER HEADWATERS MONUMENT . . . F-5
Yellowstone Treasure Country
Off I-90 near Three Forks. Lewis and Clark discovered the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers joining to form the Missouri.

GIANT SPRINGS STATE PARK . . . C-5
Charlie Russell Country
Newly acquired state parks area (facilities under construction). One of the largest fresh water springs in the world, Giant Springs flows at a measured rate of 338 million gallons of water per day. Discovered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805.

GLACIER COUNTRY
- Ashley Lake Recreation Area . . . west of Kalispell off U.S. 2. B-2
- Beartooth Recreation Area . . . north of Helena near Holter Lake off I-15. D-4
- Big Arm State Recreation Area . . . north of Polson on Flathead Lake off U.S. 93. C-2
- Bitterroot Lake Recreation Area . . . west of Kalispell off U.S. 2. B-2
- Elmo Recreation Area* . . . north of Polson on Flathead Lake off U.S. 93. C-2
- Finley Point State Recreation Area* . . . northeast of Polson on Flathead Lake off Montana 35. C-2

Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park
Between Butte and Bozeman

- Hooper State Recreation Area* . . . east of Missoula off Montana 200. D-4
- Lake Mary Ronan State Recreation Area . . . northwest of Polson off U.S. 93. C-2
- Logan State Recreation Area . . . west of Kalispell off U.S. 2. B-1
- Lone Pine State Park . . . west of Kalispell off U.S. 2. B-2
- Missouri River-Wolf Creek Canyon Recreation Road. D-4
- Thompson Falls State Recreation Area* . . . west of Thompson Falls off Montana 200. C-1
- Walstad Recreation Area. C-2
- Wayfarer State Recreation Area* . . . east of Somers on Flathead Lake off Montana 208. B-2
- West Shore State Park* . . . south of Kalispell on Flathead Lake off U.S. 93. C-2
- Whitefish Lake State Recreation Area* . . . out of Whitefish on Whitefish Lake off U.S. 93. B-2
- Woods Bay State Recreation Area . . . out of Bigfork on Flathead Lake off Montana 35. B-2
- Yellow Bay State Recreation Area* . . . south of Bigfork on Flathead Lake off Montana 35. C-2

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY
- James Kipp State Recreation Area* . . . northeast of Lewistown off U.S. 191. C-8
- Tiber Dam State Recreation Area* . . . southeast of Shelby off U.S. 2. B-5
- Ulm Pishkun State Monument . . . 3 miles northwest of Ulm off I-15. C-5

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY
- Hell Creek State Recreation Area . . . north of Jordan off Montana 200. C-10
- Makoshika State Park . . . out of Glendive off I-94. D-12
- Nelson Reservoir State Recreation Area . . . east of Malta off U.S. 2. B-9
- Rock Creek State Recreation Area . . . southeast of Glasgow off Montana 24. C-10

YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY
- Beavertail Hill Recreation Area . . . 25 miles east of Missoula off I-90. E-3
- Canyon Ferry State Recreation Area* . . . east of Helena off U.S. 12-287. E-5
- Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreation Area* . . . south of Dillon off I-15. H-3
- Cooney Reservoir Recreation Area.* G-7
- Deadman's Basin Recreation Area* . . . east of Harlowton off U.S. 12. E-7
- Ennis State Recreation Area* . . . out of Ennis off U.S. 287. G-5
- Lost Creek State Park . . . northwest of Anaconda off I-90. F-3
- Painted Rocks Lake State Recreation Area . . . south of Hamilton off I-93 and Montana 473. F-2

Diorama in the State Historical Society depicts Pishkun, Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument

CUSTER COUNTRY
- Medicine Rocks State Park . . . north of Ekalaka off Montana 7. F-12
- Rosebud State Recreation Area . . . at Forsyth on the Yellowstone River. E-10

*Campground fee

Pets are required to be on leash in State and National Parks.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

GLACIER COUNTRY
- Camp Disappointment . . . Lewis and Clark Trail. B-4
- Two Medicine Fight Site . . . Lewis and Clark Trail B-4

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY
- Fort Benton, Missouri River historic navigation port. C-6
- Great Falls Portage. S.E. of Great Falls, Junction Highways 87, 89, 91. Lewis and Clark Trail. D-5
- Russell (Charles M.) Original Studio and Gallery, Great Falls. D-5
- Chief Joseph Battlefield of the Bear's Paw State Monument. B-7

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY
- Fort Union . . . early day trading post. B-12
- Fort Peck Agency . . . Poplar. B-11
- Hagan Site (pre-historic Indian, S.E. of Glendive). D-12

YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY
- Big Hole Battlefield National Monument F-3
- Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. G-8
- Bannack State Monument, 1st Montana Territorial Capital. G-3
- Beaverhead Rock, Lewis and Clark Trail. G-4
- Big Hole National Battlefield. F-3
- Butte, the richest hill on earth. F-4
- Canyon Creek Laboratory USPHS, Hamilton. E-2
- Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument. G-8
- Clark (W. A.) Mansion, Butte. F-4
- Former Executive Mansion, Helena. E-4
- Fort Logan and Blockhouse. E-5
- Fort Owen State Monument. E-2
- Grant-Kohrs Ranch. E-3
- Kluge House (historic architecture), Helena. E-4
- Lemhi Pass, Lewis and Clark Trail. H-3
- Lolo Trail, Lolo National Forest. D-2
- Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument. F-5
- Pictograph Cave State Monument. F-8
- St. Mary's Mission, Pharmacy. E-2
- Three Forks, birthplace of Missouri River. F-5
- Travelers Rest, Lewis and Clark Trail. E-2
- Virginia City, 2nd Montana Territorial Capital. G-4

CUSTER COUNTRY
- Custer Battlefield. F-9
- Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. G-8
- Pompeys Pillar . . . Lewis and Clark Trail. F-8

MONTANA'S BEST FISHING AREAS

BIG BLACKFOOT RIVER
Western Montana, Bonner vicinity. Rainbow and cutthroat trout. Clearwater lakes also offer bass, brook and Dolly Varden.

BIG HOLE RIVER
Southwestern Montana. Famous for rainbow and brown trout. Grayling in headwaters.

BITTERROOT RIVER
Western Montana. Hamilton vicinity. Rainbow, brook and brown trout. Whitefishing in winter. Subalpine lakes at its headwaters provide cutthroat.

CLARK FORK RIVER
Drains a large area west of the Continental Divide. Brook trout and cutthroat in most tributaries, rainbow downstream. Brown trout at Drummond and in Little Blackfoot.

FLATHEAD LAKE
Northwestern Montana. Cutthroat, Dolly Varden and kokanee predominate. Bass in protected bays, perch in fall and winter. Excellent whitefish. Large lake trout.

FLATHEAD RIVER
Western Montana. Above Flathead Lake, three tributaries yield cutthroat and Dolly Varden; kokanee in the fall. In Glacier Park, cutthroat, Dolly Varden and lake trout. Large lake trout in Whitefish Lake. Below Flathead Lake, cutthroat and rainbow.

FORT PECK RESERVOIR
Northeastern Montana, formed by Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri River. Walleye, northern pike, channel catfish, goldeye, coho salmon.

GALLATIN RIVER
Southern Montana, Bozeman vicinity. Brook, rainbow, cutthroat and brown trout.

GEORGETOWN LAKE
Western Montana near Anaconda. Rainbow, brook, small kokanee, coho. Suitable for fly fishing and trolling. Excellent and accessible by car.

JEFFERSON RIVER
Southwestern Montana, above Twin Bridges. Rainbow and brown trout. Brook and cutthroat in upper watersheds.

JUDITH RIVER
Central Montana, Lewistown vicinity. Rainbow, brook, brown trout. Spring Creek, flowing through Lewistown, provides good, accessible fishing.

KOOTENAI RIVER
Northwestern Montana. Cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish and ling in main river. Cutthroat, brook, rainbow in tributaries.

Fishing near Augusta

LAKE FISHING IN EASTERN MONTANA
Small reservoirs contain bass, bluegills, crappie, walleye and northern pike or trout.

MADISON RIVER
Southern Montana, Ennis vicinity. Reputed to be the nation's most outstanding trout stream. Rainbow and brown trout, whitefish.

MARIAS RIVER
Northern Montana, Shelby vicinity. Good trout fishing in the headwaters, with a short section of good rainbow fishing in the Marias just below Tiber Dam.

MILK RIVER
Northern Montana. Rainbow trout in headwaters. Walleye, perch and northern pike in Fresno Reservoir.

MISSOURI RIVER
Three Forks to Culbertson. A great diversity of fishing. In the upper river are cutthroat, rainbow, brook and brown trout. Reservoirs at Holter, Hauser and Canyon Ferry Dams provide fishing for brown and rainbow trout. Lower stretches offer paddlefish, walleye and northern pike and goldeye.

MUSSELSHELL RIVER
Central Montana. Major brown trout stream. Rainbow and brook also in headwaters and reservoirs.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER
From the Park through southeastern Montana. Cutthroat and brook trout high in the Beartooths. Rainbow, brown trout and whitefish in Livingston to Columbus areas. Walleye, channel catfish, and ling east of Billings, paddlefish at Intake.
For more information: Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.

MONTANA NATIONAL FORESTS

The 11 national forests in Montana have become America's Playground with 16,635,000 acres of public lands for outdoor recreation. Hunt, fish, camp, picnic, hike, snow-shoe, swim, boat, ski, photograph wildlife, enjoy flowers and scenic vistas, climb granite peaks, take scenic drive, ride horseback, study nature or just enjoy the quietness of back country in Montana's National Forests.

Headquarters of National Forests in Montana:
U.S. Forest Service
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59801
Telephone 549-6511 (406)

National Forest Recreation map folders, campground directory, ski guide, wilderness-primitive area guide and information on wilderness rides, walks and hikes and other information about recreation in Montana's National Forests is available at these National Forest Headquarters:

BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Yellowstone Treasure Country
2,130,775 acres.
Headquarters:
Skihi St. and Highway No. 91
Dillon, Montana 59725
Ranger Stations at Ennis, Jackson, Lima, Madison, Dillon, Sheridan, Wisdom, Wise River.

BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Yellowstone Treasure Country
1,113,813 acres.
Headquarters:
316 North Third Street
Hamilton, Montana 59840
Ranger Stations at Darby, Sula, Hamilton, Stevensville, and West Fork.

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Custer Country
1,097,769 acres.
Headquarters:
2602 1st Ave. N.
Billings, Montana 59102
Ranger Stations at Ashland, Red Lodge.

DEER LODGE NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Yellowstone Treasure Country
1,134,504 acres.
Headquarters:
Federal Building
Box 400, Main at Copper
Butte, Montana 59701
Ranger Stations at Butte, Deer Lodge, Whitehall, Boulder, Philipsburg.

FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Glacier Country
2,336,400 acres.
Headquarters:
290 North Main
Kalispell, Montana 59901
Ranger Stations at Condon, Hungry Horse, Columbia Falls, Big Fork, Whitefish.

Anaconda Pintler Wilderness Area

GALLATIN NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Yellowstone Treasure Country
1,700,160 acres.
Headquarters:
Federal Building
Bozeman, Montana 59715
Ranger Stations at Bozeman, Big Timber, Gallatin Gateway, Gardiner, Livingston, West Yellowstone.

HELENA NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Yellowstone Treasure Country
968,654 acres.
Headquarters:
616 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Glacier Country
447,147 acres in Montana.
Headquarters:
P.O. Box 871
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
Montana Ranger Stations at Noxon, Trout Creek.

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Glacier Country
1,769,616 acres.
Headquarters:
418 Mineral Avenue
Libby, Montana 59923
Ranger Stations at Troy, Libby, Yaak, Warland, Eureka, Fortune, and Fisher River.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Charlie Russell Country
1,862,018 acres.
Headquarters:
Federal Building
Great Falls, Montana 59401
Ranger Stations at Stanford, Lewistown, Belt Creek, Harlowton, Augusta, Choteau, White Sulphur Springs.

Belt Creek, Little Belt Mountains

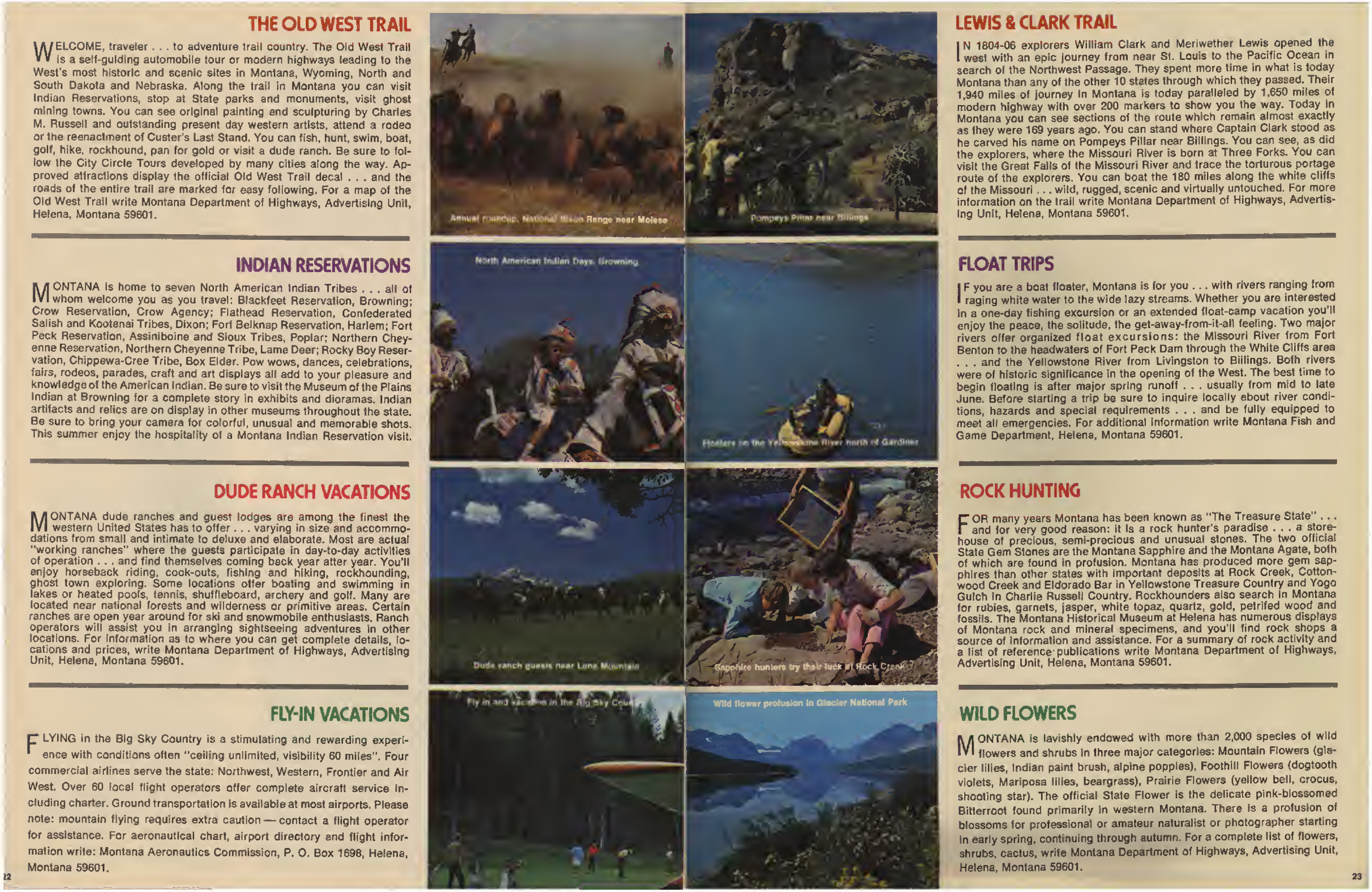
LOLO NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Glacier Country
2,076,641 acres.
Headquarters:
2801 Russell
Missoula, Montana 59801
Ranger Stations at Huson, Plains, Missoula, Superior, Thompson Falls, Seeley Lake.

Montana has 13 classified wilderness and primitive areas:

Absaroka Primitive Area	64,000 acres
Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness ..	157,803 acres
Beartooth Primitive Area	230,000 acres
*Bear Trap Canyon Primitive Area	3,000 acres
Bob Marshall Wilderness Area	950,000 acres
Cabinet Mountains Wilderness ..	94,272 acres
Gates of the Mountains Wilderness	28,562 acres
*Humbug Spires Primitive Area	7,041 acres
Mission Mountains Primitive Area	75,000 acres
Scapegoat Wilderness Area ...	239,936 acres
Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness .. (extends into Idaho)	1,239,840 acres
Spanish Peaks Primitive Area ..	50,000 acres
*Square Butte Natural Area	2,000 acres

Mechanized transportation is not permitted in these roadless, back-country wilderness and primitive areas. Travel is limited to hiking and horseback riding. licensed Montana outfitters and guides are available for travel, hunting, camping and fishing in the areas.

*Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior, 316 North 26th Street, Billings, Montana 59101.



THE OLD WEST TRAIL

WELCOME, traveler . . . to adventure trail country. The Old West Trail is a self-guiding automobile tour or modern highways leading to the West's most historic and scenic sites in Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Nebraska. Along the trail in Montana you can visit Indian Reservations, stop at State parks and monuments, visit ghost mining towns. You can see original painting and sculpturing by Charles M. Russell and outstanding present day western artists, attend a rodeo or the reenactment of Custer's Last Stand. You can fish, hunt, swim, boat, golf, hike, rockhound, pan for gold or visit a dude ranch. Be sure to follow the City Circle Tours developed by many cities along the way. Approved attractions display the official Old West Trail decal . . . and the roads of the entire trail are marked for easy following. For a map of the Old West Trail write Montana Department of Highways, Advertising Unit, Helena, Montana 59601.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS

MONTANA is home to seven North American Indian Tribes . . . all of whom welcome you as you travel: Blackfeet Reservation, Browning; Crow Reservation, Crow Agency; Flathead Reservation, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Dixon; Fort Belknap Reservation, Harlem; Fort Peck Reservation, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Poplar; Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Lame Deer; Rocky Boy Reservation, Chippewa-Cree Tribe, Box Elder. Pow wows, dances, celebrations, fairs, rodeos, parades, craft and art displays all add to your pleasure and knowledge of the American Indian. Be sure to visit the Museum of the Plains Indian at Browning for a complete story in exhibits and dioramas. Indian artifacts and relics are on display in other museums throughout the state. Be sure to bring your camera for colorful, unusual and memorable shots. This summer enjoy the hospitality of a Montana Indian Reservation visit.

DUDE RANCH VACATIONS

MONTANA dude ranches and guest lodges are among the finest the western United States has to offer . . . varying in size and accommodations from small and intimate to deluxe and elaborate. Most are actual "working ranches" where the guests participate in day-to-day activities of operation . . . and find themselves coming back year after year. You'll enjoy horseback riding, cook-outs, fishing and hiking, rockhounding, ghost town exploring. Some locations offer boating and swimming in lakes or heated pools, tennis, shuffleboard, archery and golf. Many are located near national forests and wilderness or primitive areas. Certain ranches are open year around for ski and snowmobile enthusiasts. Ranch operators will assist you in arranging sightseeing adventures in other locations. For information as to where you can get complete details, locations and prices, write Montana Department of Highways, Advertising Unit, Helena, Montana 59601.

FLY-IN VACATIONS

FLYING in the Big Sky Country is a stimulating and rewarding experience with conditions often "ceiling unlimited, visibility 60 miles". Four commercial airlines serve the state: Northwest, Western, Frontier and Air West. Over 60 local flight operators offer complete aircraft service including charter. Ground transportation is available at most airports. Please note: mountain flying requires extra caution — contact a flight operator for assistance. For aeronautical chart, airport directory and flight information write: Montana Aeronautics Commission, P. O. Box 1698, Helena, Montana 59601.

Annual roundup, National Bison Range near Moiese

Pompeys Pillar near Billings

North American Indian Days, Browning

Floaters on the Yellowstone River north of Gardiner

Dude ranch guests near Lone Mountain

Sapphire hunters try their luck at Rock Creek

Fly in and vacation in the Big Sky Coun

Wild flower profusion in Glacier National Park

LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL

IN 1804-06 explorers William Clark and Meriwether Lewis opened the west with an epic journey from near St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean in search of the Northwest Passage. They spent more time in what is today Montana than any of the other 10 states through which they passed. Their 1,940 miles of journey in Montana is today paralleled by 1,650 miles of modern highway with over 200 markers to show you the way. Today in Montana you can see sections of the route which remain almost exactly as they were 169 years ago. You can stand where Captain Clark stood as he carved his name on Pompeys Pillar near Billings. You can see, as did the explorers, where the Missouri River is born at Three Forks. You can visit the Great Falls of the Missouri River and trace the torturous portage route of the explorers. You can boat the 180 miles along the white cliffs of the Missouri . . . wild, rugged, scenic and virtually untouched. For more information on the trail write Montana Department of Highways, Advertising Unit, Helena, Montana 59601.

FLOAT TRIPS

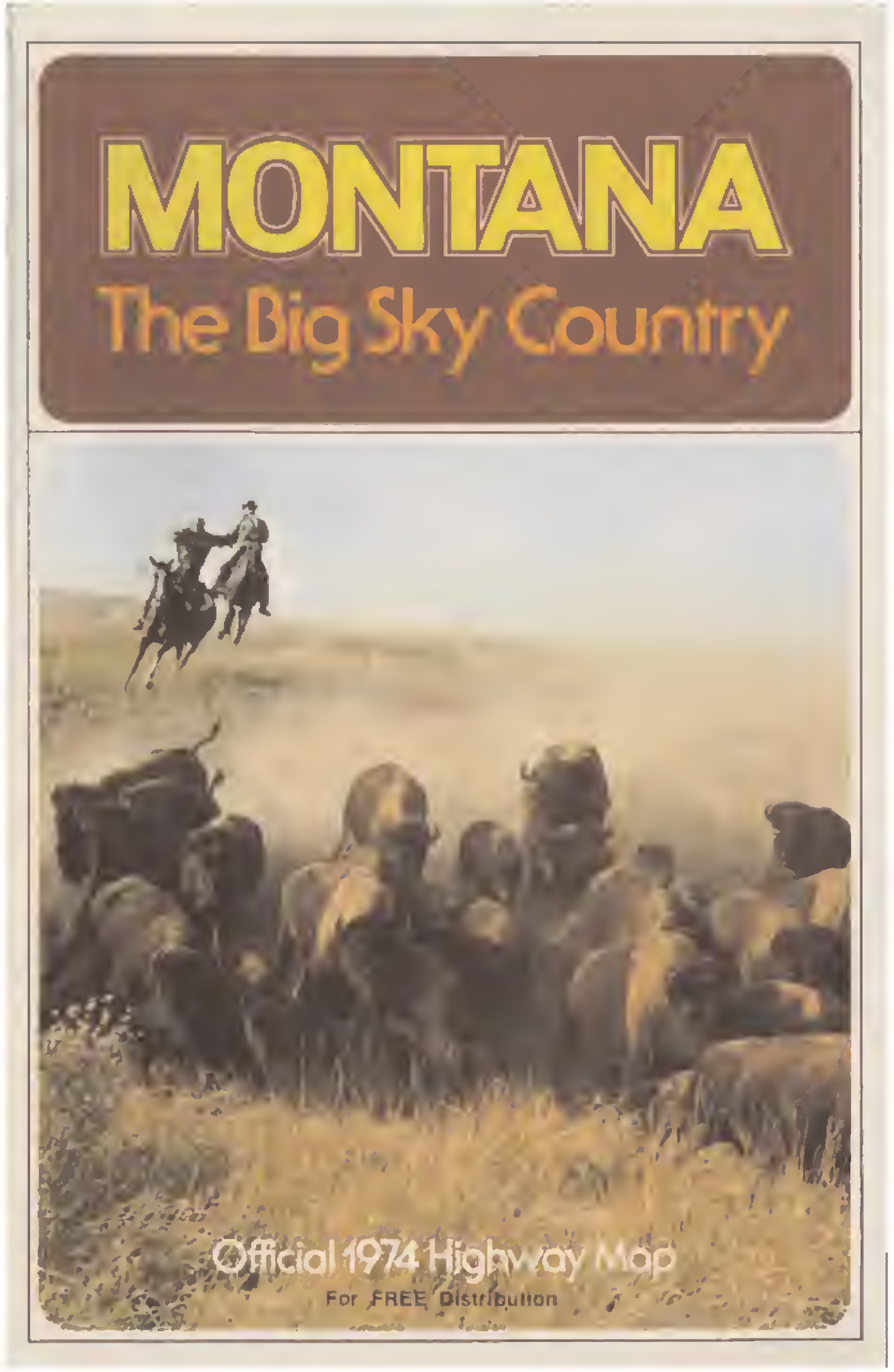
IF you are a boat floater, Montana is for you . . . with rivers ranging from raging white water to the wide lazy streams. Whether you are interested in a one-day fishing excursion or an extended float-camp vacation you'll enjoy the peace, the solitude, the get-away-from-it-all feeling. Two major rivers offer organized float excursions: the Missouri River from Fort Benton to the headwaters of Fort Peck Dam through the White Cliffs area . . . and the Yellowstone River from Livingston to Billings. Both rivers were of historic significance in the opening of the West. The best time to begin floating is after major spring runoff . . . usually from mid to late June. Before starting a trip be sure to inquire locally about river conditions, hazards and special requirements . . . and be fully equipped to meet all emergencies. For additional information write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.

ROCK HUNTING

FOR many years Montana has been known as "The Treasure State" . . . and for very good reason: it is a rock hunter's paradise . . . a storehouse of precious, semi-precious and unusual stones. The two official State Gem Stones are the Montana Sapphire and the Montana Agate, both of which are found in profusion. Montana has produced more gem sapphires than other states with important deposits at Rock Creek, Cottonwood Creek and Eldorado Bar in Yellowstone Treasure Country and Yogo Gulch in Charlie Russell Country. Rockhounders also search in Montana for rubies, garnets, jasper, white topaz, quartz, gold, petrifed wood and fossils. The Montana Historical Museum at Helena has numerous displays of Montana rock and mineral specimens, and you'll find rock shops a source of information and assistance. For a summary of rock activity and a list of reference publications write Montana Department of Highways, Advertising Unit, Helena, Montana 59601.

WILD FLOWERS

MONTANA is lavishly endowed with more than 2,000 species of wild flowers and shrubs in three major categories: Mountain Flowers (glacier lilies, Indian paint brush, alpine poppies), Foothill Flowers (dogtooth violets, Mariposa lilies, beargrass), Prairie Flowers (yellow bell, crocus, shooting star). The official State Flower is the delicate pink-blossomed Bitterroot found primarily in western Montana. There is a profusion of blossoms for professional or amateur naturalist or photographer starting in early spring, continuing through autumn. For a complete list of flowers, shrubs, cactus, write Montana Department of Highways, Advertising Unit, Helena, Montana 59601.



MONTANA

The Big Sky Country

Official 1974 Highway Map

For FREE Distribution

HISTORIC MARKER 5

The Blackfeet Nation

U.S. 2, MP 224, east of Browning

The Blackfeet Nation consists of three tribes, the Pikunis or Piegans, the Bloods and the Blackfoot. Each tribe is divided into clans marking blood relationship. The majority of the Indians on this reservation are Piegans.

Many years ago the Blackfeet ranged from north of Edmonton, Alberta to the Yellowstone River. They were quick to resent and avenge insult or wrong, but powerful and loyal allies when their friendship was won.

Map Memories:

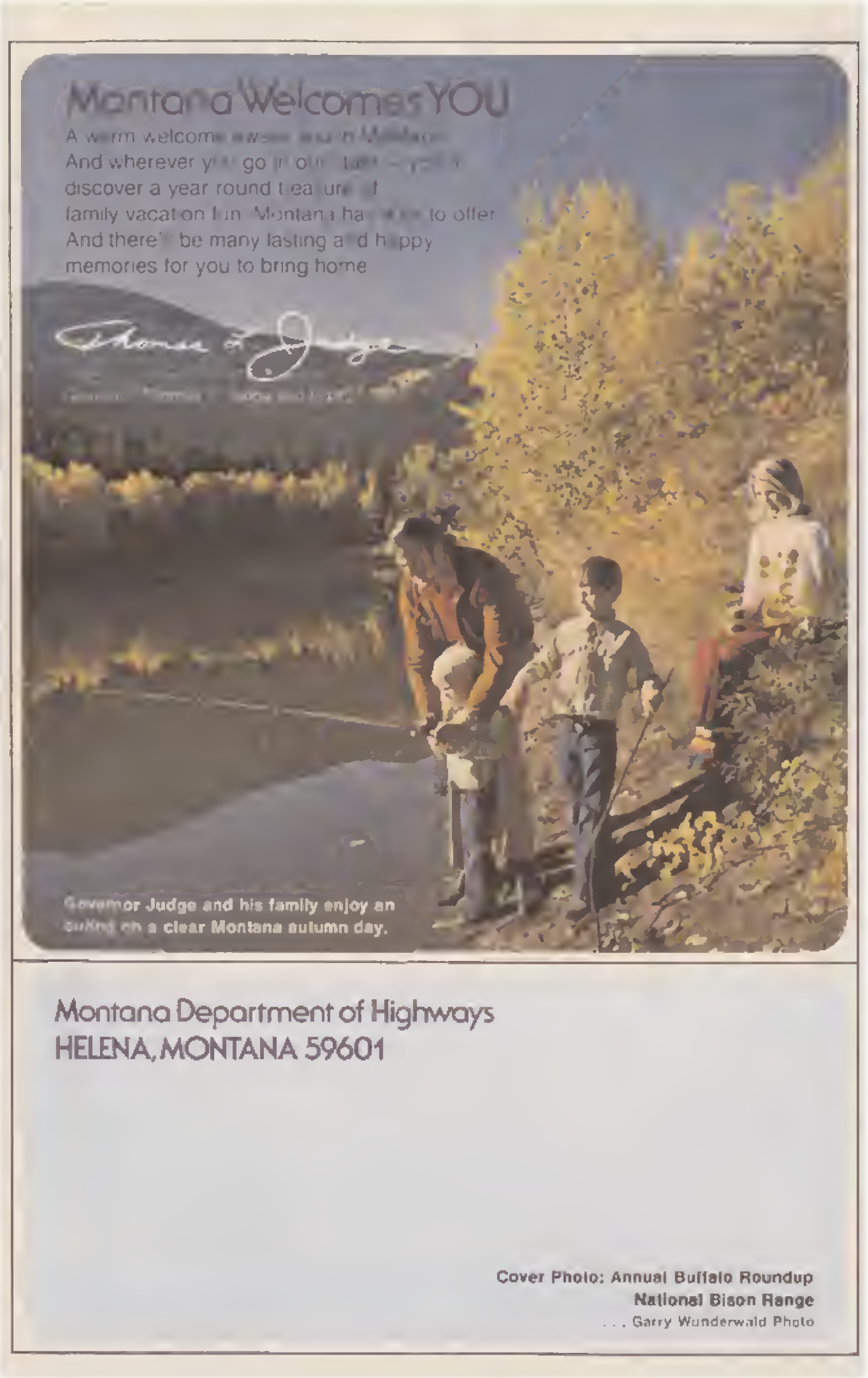
"Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness"

RICK GRAETZ PHOTO

They were greatly feared by early trappers and settlers because of the vigor with which they defended their hereditary hunting grounds from encroachment.

No tribe ever exceeded them in bravery. Proud of their lineage and history they have jealously preserved their tribal customs and traditions. They have produced great orators, artists, and statesmen.

The Government record of the sign language of all American Indians, started by the late General Hugh L. Scott, was completed by the late Richard Sanderville, who was official interpreter of this reservation.



Montana Welcomes YOU

A warm welcome awaits you in Montana.
And wherever you go in our state — you'll
discover a year round treasure of
family vacation fun Montana has [illegible] to offer.
And there'll be many lasting and happy
memories for you to bring home.

Thomas L. Judge

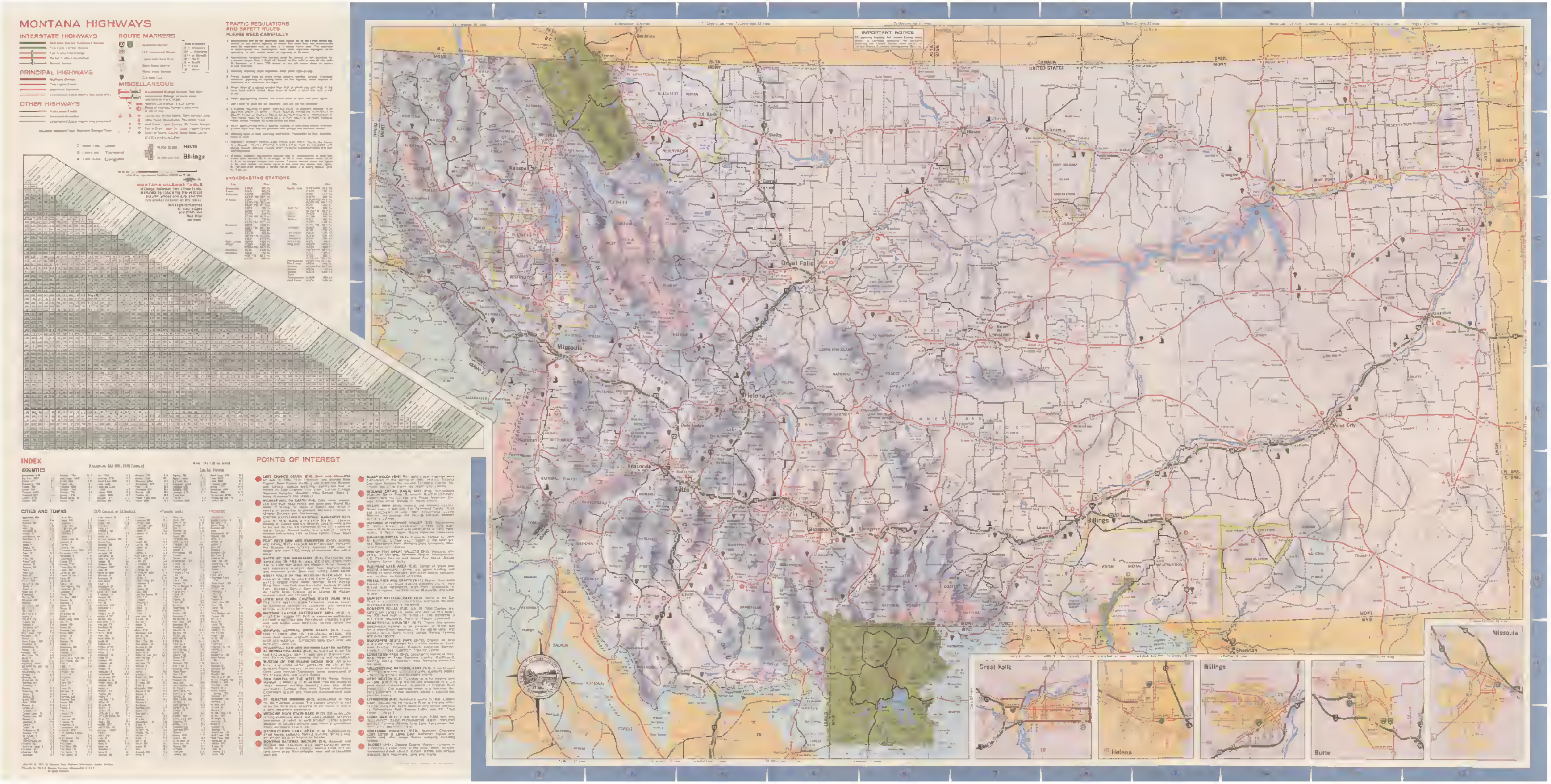
Governor Thomas L. Judge and family

Governor Judge and his family enjoy an outing on a clear Montana autumn day.

Montana Department of Highways
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

Cover Photo: Annual Buffalo Roundup
National Bison Range
. . . Garry Wunderwald Photo

[1974]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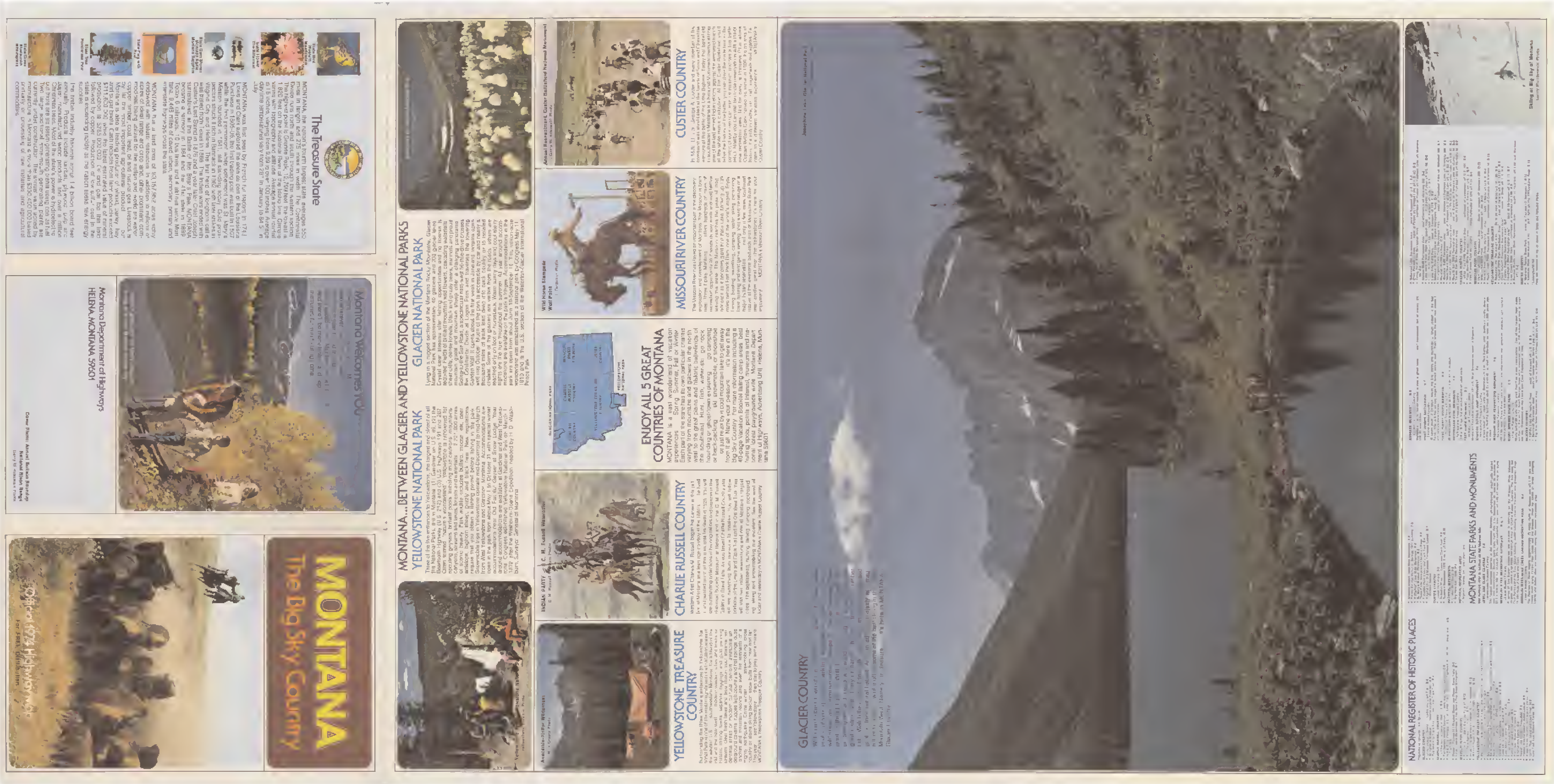

MONTANA

The Big Sky Country

Official 1974 Highway Map

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Montana Welcomes YOU

Montana Department of Highways
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

The Treasure State

MONTANA...BETWEEN GLACIER AND YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARKS

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

ENJOY ALL 5 GREAT COUNTRIES OF MONTANA

YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY

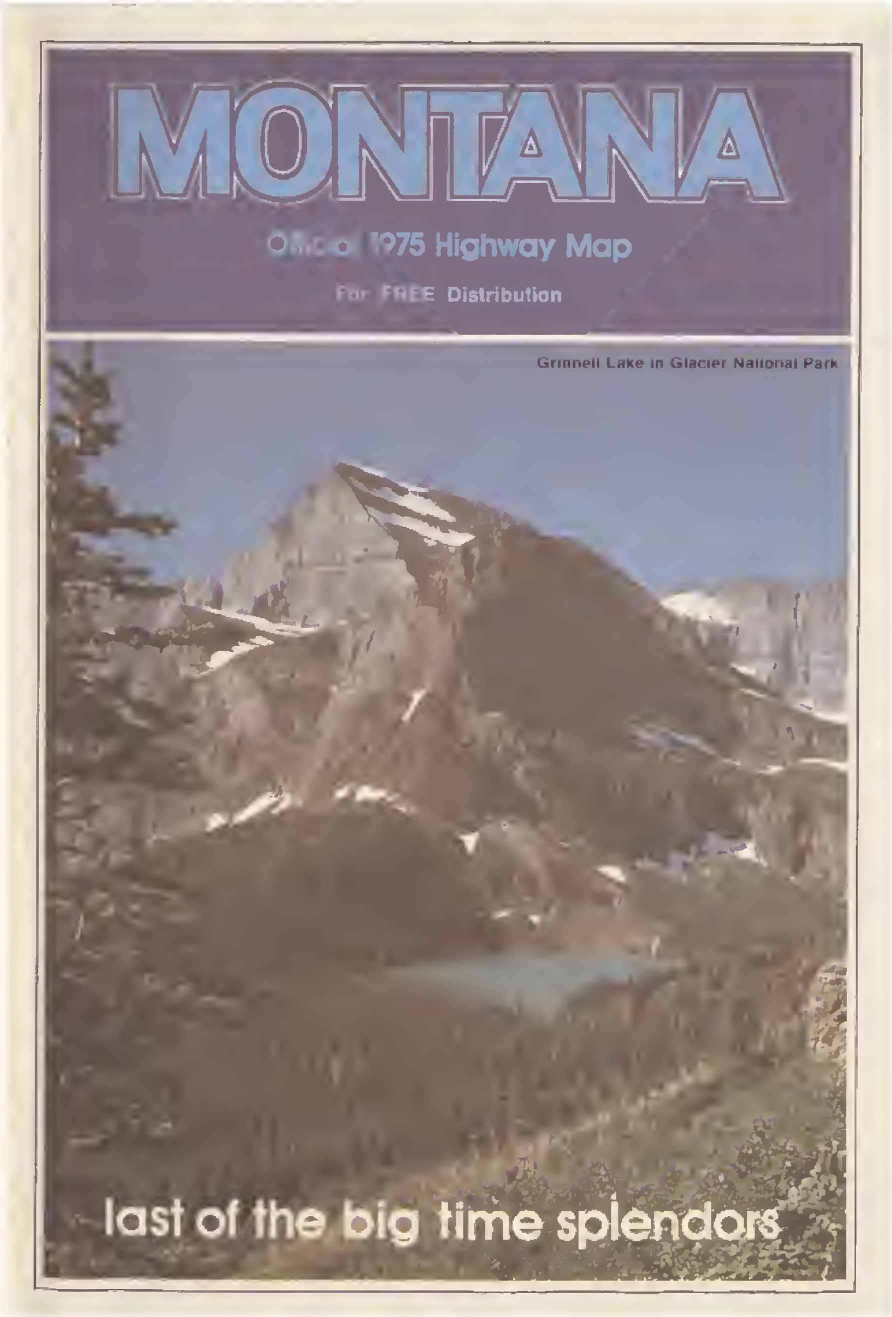
MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

CUSTER COUNTRY

GLACIER COUNTRY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

MONTANA STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS



MONTANA

Official 1975 Highway Map

For FREE Distribution

Grinnell Lake in Glacier National Park

last of the big time splendors

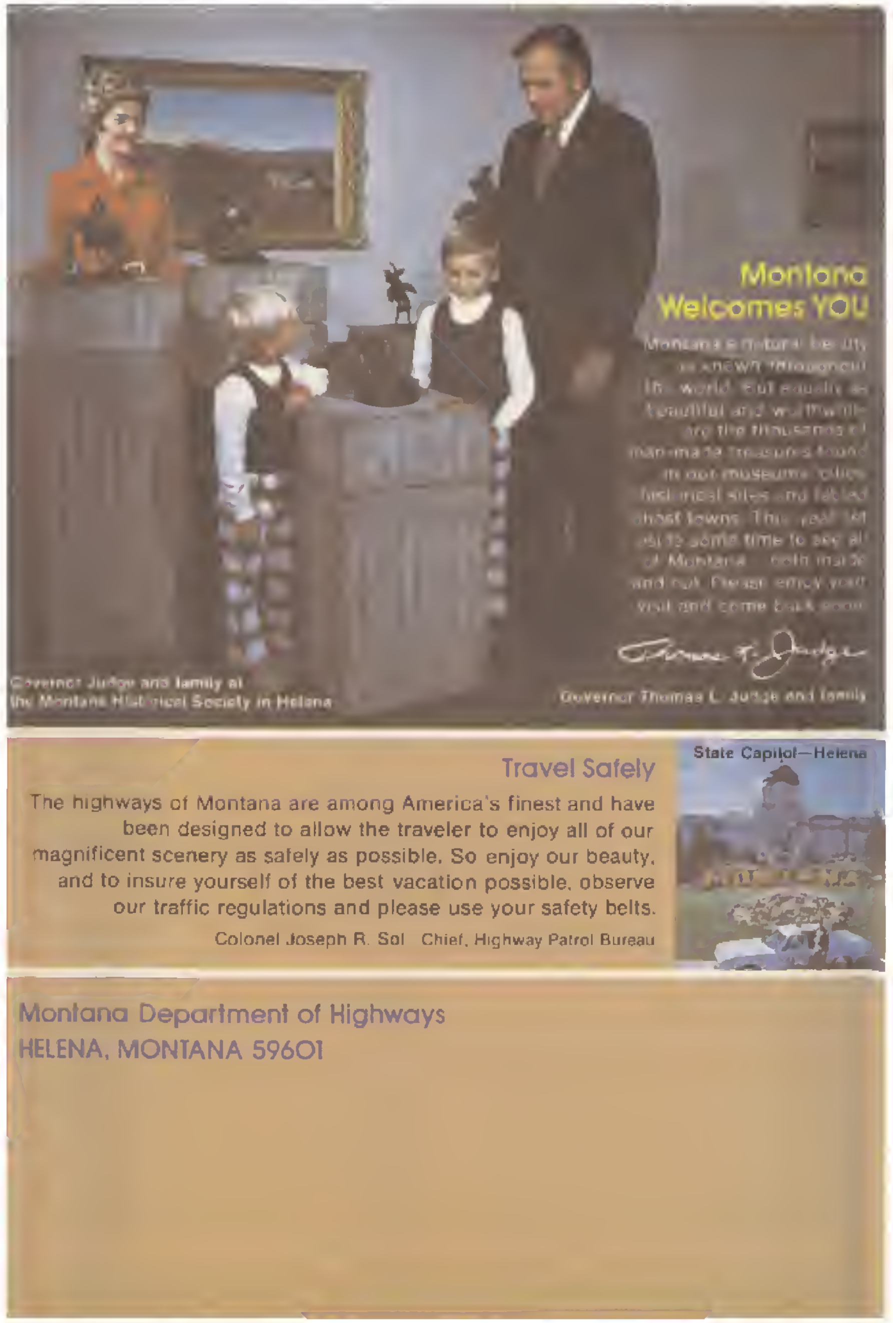
HISTORIC MARKER 8

Captain Meriwether Lewis

U.S. 89, MP 85, north of Dupuyer

Captain Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, accompanied by three of his men, explored this portion of the country upon their return trip from the coast. On July 26, 1806, they met eight Piegans (Blackfeet), who Lewis mistakenly identified as Gros Ventres, and camped with them that night on Two Medicine Creek at a point northeast of here. Next morning the Indians, by attempting to steal the explorers' guns and horses, precipitated a fight in which two of the Indians were killed.

This was the only hostile encounter with Indians that the Expedition encountered in their entire trip from St. Louis to the Pacific and back. Lewis unwittingly dropped a bombshell on the Piegans with the news that their traditional enemies, the Nez Perce, Shoshoni and Kootenai, were uniting in an American-inspired peace and would be getting guns and supplies from Yankee traders. This threatened the Blackfeet's 20-year domination of the Northern Plains made possible by Canadian guns



Montana Welcomes YOU

Governor Judge and family at the Montana Historical Society in Helena

Governor Thomas L. Judge and family

Travel Safely

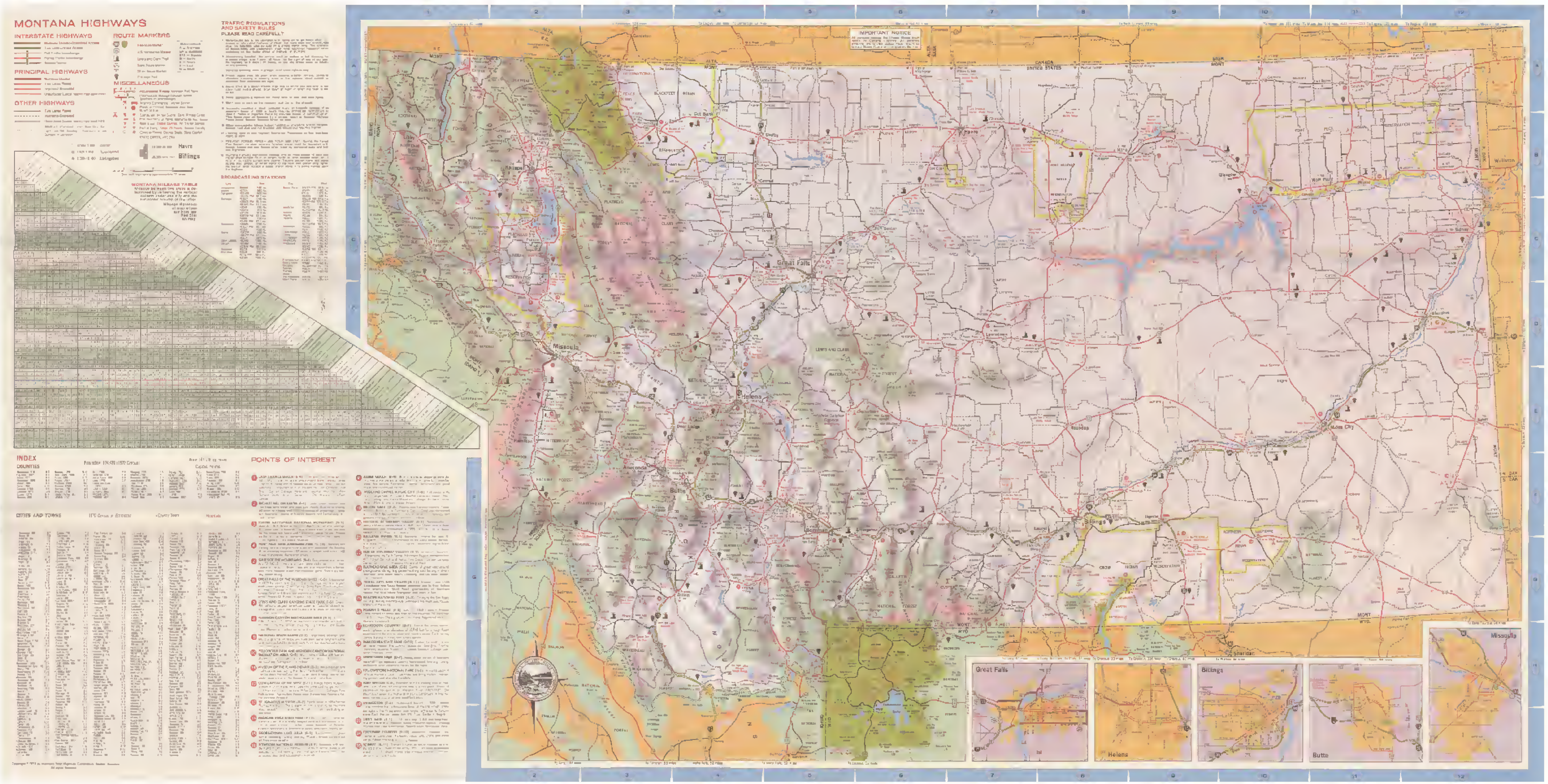
The highways of Montana are among America's finest and have been designed to allow the traveler to enjoy all of our magnificent scenery as safely as possible. So enjoy our beauty, and to insure yourself of the best vacation possible, observe our traffic regulations and please use your safety belts.

Colonel Joseph R. Sol Chief, Highway Patrol Bureau

State Capitol—Helena

Montana Department of Highways
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

[1975]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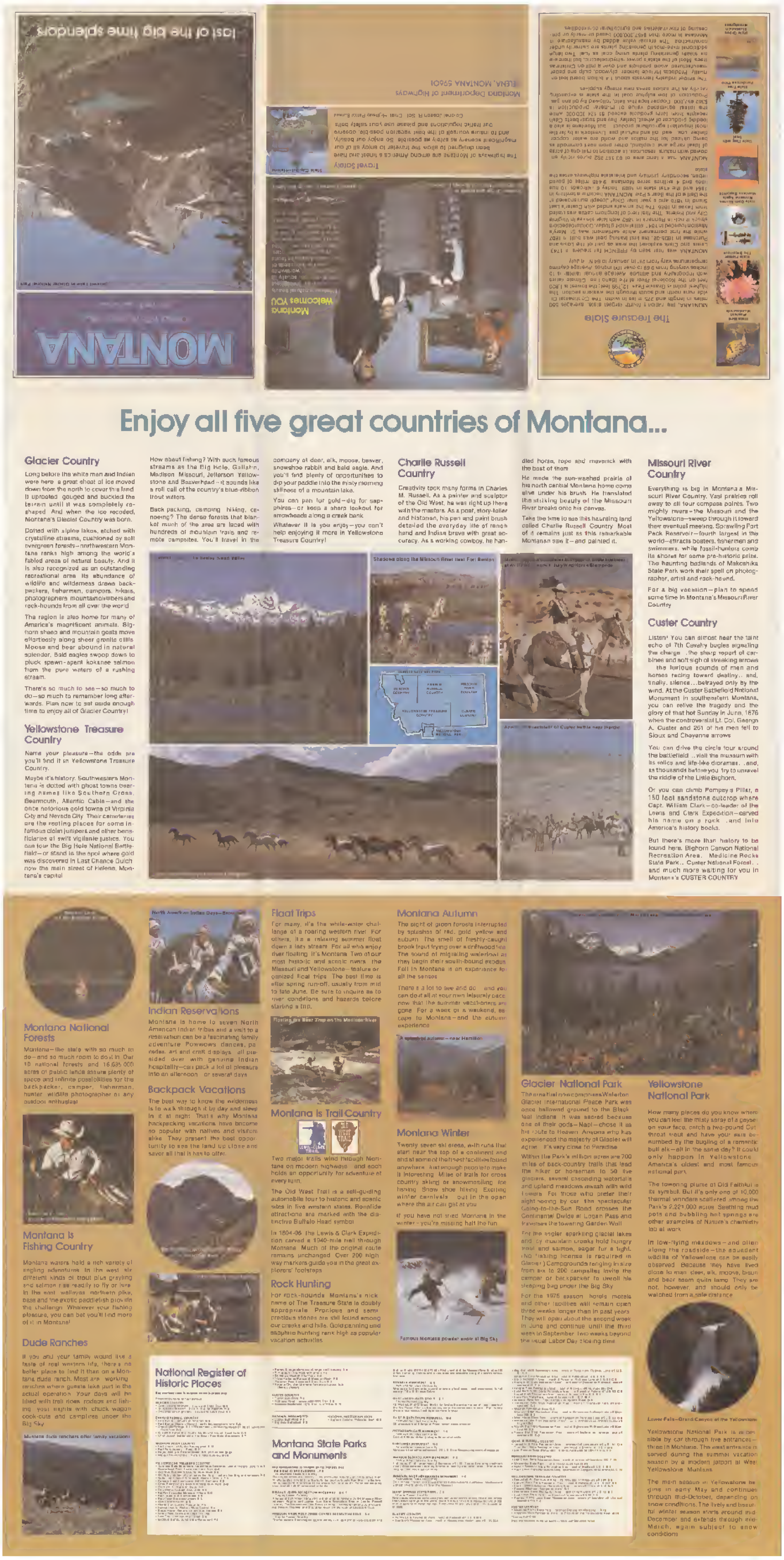


Enjoy all five great countries of Montana...

Glacier Country

Long before the white man and Indian were here a great sheet of ice moved down from the north to cover this land. It uprooted, gouged and buckled the terrain until it was completely reshaped. And when the ice receded, Montana's Glacier Country was born.

Dotted with alpine lakes, etched with crystalline streams, cushioned by soft evergreen forests—northwestern Montana ranks high among the world's fabled areas of natural beauty. And it is also recognized as an outstanding recreational area. Its abundance of wildlife and wilderness draws backpackers, fishermen, campers, hikers, photographers, mountainclimbers and rock-hounds from all over the world.

The region is also home for many of America's magnificent animals. Bighorn sheep and mountain goats move effortlessly along sheer granite cliffs. Moose and bear abound in natural splendor. Bald eagles swoop down to pluck spawn-spent kokanee salmon from the pure waters of a rushing stream.

There's so much to see—so much to do—so much to remember long afterwards. Plan now to set aside enough time to enjoy all of Glacier Country!

Yellowstone Treasure Country

Name your pleasure—the odds are you'll find it in Yellowstone Treasure Country.

Maybe it's history. Southwestern Montana is dotted with ghost towns bearing names like Southern Cross, Bearmouth, Atlantic Cable—and the once notorious gold towns of Virginia City and Nevada City. Their cemeteries are the resting places for some infamous claim jumpers and other beneficiaries of swift vigilante justice. You can tour the Big Hole National Battlefield—or stand in the spot where gold was discovered in Last Chance Gulch, now the main street of Helena, Montana's capital.

How about fishing? With such famous streams as the Big Hole, Gallatin, Madison, Missouri, Jefferson, Yellowstone and Beaverhead—it sounds like a roll call of the country's blue-ribbon trout waters.

Back packing, camping, hiking, canoeing? The dense forests that blanket much of the area are laced with hundreds of mountain trails and remote campsites. You'll travel in the company of deer, elk, moose, beaver, snowshoe rabbit and bald eagle. And you'll find plenty of opportunities to dip your paddle into the misty morning stillness of a mountain lake.

You can pan for gold—dig for sapphires—or keep a sharp lookout for arrowheads along a creek bank.

Whatever it is you enjoy—you can't help enjoying it more in Yellowstone Treasure Country!

Charlie Russell Country

Creativity took many forms in Charles M. Russell. As a painter and sculptor of the Old West, he was right up there with the masters. As a poet, story-teller and historian, his pen and paint brush detailed the everyday life of ranch hand and Indian brave with great accuracy. As a working cowboy, he handled horse, rope and maverick with the best of them.

He made the sun-washed prairie of his north central Montana home come alive under his brush. He translated the striking beauty of the Missouri River breaks onto his canvas.

Take the time to see this haunting land called Charlie Russell Country. Most of it remains just as this remarkable Montanan saw it—and painted it.

Missouri River Country

Everything is big in Montana's Missouri River Country. Vast prairies roll away to all four compass points. Two mighty rivers—the Missouri and the Yellowstone—sweep through it toward their eventual meeting. Sprawling Fort Peck Reservoir—fourth largest in the world—attracts boaters, fishermen and swimmers, while fossil-hunters comb its shores for some pre-historic prize. The haunting badlands of Makoshika State Park work their spell on photographer, artist and rock-hound.

For a big vacation—plan to spend some time in Montana's Missouri River Country.

Custer Country

Listen! You can almost hear the faint echo of 7th Cavalry bugles signalling the charge ... the sharp report of carbines and soft sigh of streaking arrows ... the furious sounds of men and horses racing toward destiny ... and, finally, silence ... betrayed only by the wind. At the Custer Battlefield National Monument in southeastern Montana, you can relive the tragedy and the glory of that hot Sunday in June, 1876 when the controversial Lt. Col. George A. Custer and 261 of his men fell to Sioux and Cheyenne arrows.

You can drive the circle tour around the battlefield ... visit the museum with its relics and life-like dioramas ... and, as thousands before you, try to unravel the riddle of the Little Bighorn.

Or you can climb Pompey's Pillar, a 150 foot sandstone outcrop where Capt. William Clark—co-leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition—carved his name on a rock ... and into America's history books.

But there's more than history to be found here. Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area ... Medicine Rocks State Park ... Custer National Forest ... and much more waiting for you in Montana's CUSTER COUNTRY.

Shadows along the Missouri River near Fort Benton

Reenactment of Custer battle near Hardin

Montana National Forests

Montana—the state with so much to do—and so much room to do it in. Our 10 national forests and 16,635,000 acres of public lands assure plenty of space and infinite possibilities for the backpacker, camper, fisherman, hunter, wildlife photographer or any outdoor enthusiast.

Montana Is Fishing Country

Montana waters hold a rich variety of angling adventures. In the west, six different kinds of trout plus grayling and salmon rise readily to fly or lure. In the east, walleyes, northern pike, bass and the exotic paddlefish provide the challenge. Whatever your fishing pleasure, you can bet you'll find more of it in Montana!

Dude Ranches

If you and your family would like a taste of real western life, there's no better place to find it than on a Montana dude ranch. Most are working ranches where guests take part in the actual operation. Your days will be filled with trail rides, rodeos and fishing ... your nights with chuck wagon cook-outs and campfires under the Big Sky.

Montana dude ranchers offer family vacations

North American Indian Days—Browning

Indian Reservations

Montana is home to seven North American Indian tribes and a visit to a reservation can be a fascinating family adventure. Powwows, dances, parades, art and craft displays ... all presided over with genuine Indian hospitality—can pack a lot of pleasure into an afternoon ... or several days.

Backpack Vacations

The best way to know the wilderness is to walk through it by day and sleep in it at night. That's why Montana backpacking vacations have become so popular with natives and visitors alike. They present the best opportunity to see the land up close and savor all that it has to offer.

Float Trips

For many, it's the white-water challenge of a roaring western river. For others, it's a relaxing summer float down a lazy stream. For all who enjoy river floating, it's Montana. Two of our most historic and scenic rivers—the Missouri and Yellowstone—feature organized float trips. The best time is after spring run-off, usually from mid to late June. Be sure to inquire as to river conditions and hazards before starting a trip.

Montana Is Trail Country

Two major trails wind through Montana on modern highways ... and each holds an opportunity for adventure at every turn.

The Old West Trail is a self-guiding automobile tour to historic and scenic sites in five western states. Bonafide attractions are marked with the distinctive Buffalo Head symbol.

In 1804-06, the Lewis & Clark Expedition carved a 1940-mile trail through Montana. Much of the original route remains unchanged. Over 200 highway markers guide you in the great explorers' footsteps.

Rock Hunting

For rock-hounds, Montana's nickname of The Treasure State is doubly appropriate. Precious and semi-precious stones are still found among our creeks and hills. Gold panning and sapphire hunting rank high as popular vacation activities.

Montana Autumn

The sight of green forests interrupted by splashes of red, gold, yellow and auburn. The smell of freshly-caught brook trout frying over a driftwood fire. The sound of migrating waterfowl as they begin their south-bound exodus. Fall in Montana is an experience for all the senses.

There's a lot to see and do ... and you can do it all at your own leisurely pace now that the summer vacationers are gone. For a week or a weekend, escape to Montana—and the autumn experience.

A splendid autumn—near Hamilton

Montana Winter

Twenty seven ski areas, with runs that start near the top of a continent and end at some of the finest facilities found anywhere. Just enough people to make it interesting. Miles of trails for cross country skiing or snowmobiling. Ice fishing. Snow shoe hiking. Exciting winter carnivals ... out in the open where the air can get at you.

If you have not tried Montana in the winter—you're missing half the fun.

Famous Montana powder snow at Big Sky

Glacier National Park

The area that now comprises Waterton Glacier International Peace Park was once hallowed ground to the Blackfeet Indians. It was sacred because one of their gods—Napi—chose it as his route to Heaven. Anyone who has experienced the majesty of Glacier will agree ... it's very close to Paradise.

Within the Park's million acres are 700 miles of back-country trails that lead the hiker or horseman to 50 live glaciers, several cascading waterfalls and upland meadows awash with wild flowers. For those who prefer their sight-seeing by car, the spectacular Going-to-the-Sun Road crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall.

For the angler, sparkling glacial lakes and icy mountain creeks hold hungry trout and salmon, eager for a fight. (No fishing license is required in Glacier.) Campgrounds ranging in size from six to 200 campsites invite the camper or backpacker to unroll his sleeping bag under the Big Sky.

For the 1975 season, hotels, motels and other facilities will remain open three weeks longer than in past years. They will open about the second week in June and continue until the third week in September, two weeks beyond the usual Labor Day closing time.

Yellowstone National Park

How many places do you know where you can feel the misty spray of a geyser on your face, catch a two-pound Cutthroat trout and have your ears benumbed by the bugling of a romantic bull elk—all in the same day? It could only happen in Yellowstone ... America's oldest and most famous national park.

The towering plume of Old Faithful is its symbol. But it's only one of 10,000 thermal wonders scattered among the Park's 2,221,000 acres. Seething mud pots and bubbling hot springs are other examples of Nature's chemistry lab at work.

In low-lying meadows—and often along the roadside—the abundant wildlife of Yellowstone can be easily observed. Because they have lived close to man, deer, elk, moose, bison and bear seem quite tame. They are not, however, and should only be watched from a safe distance.

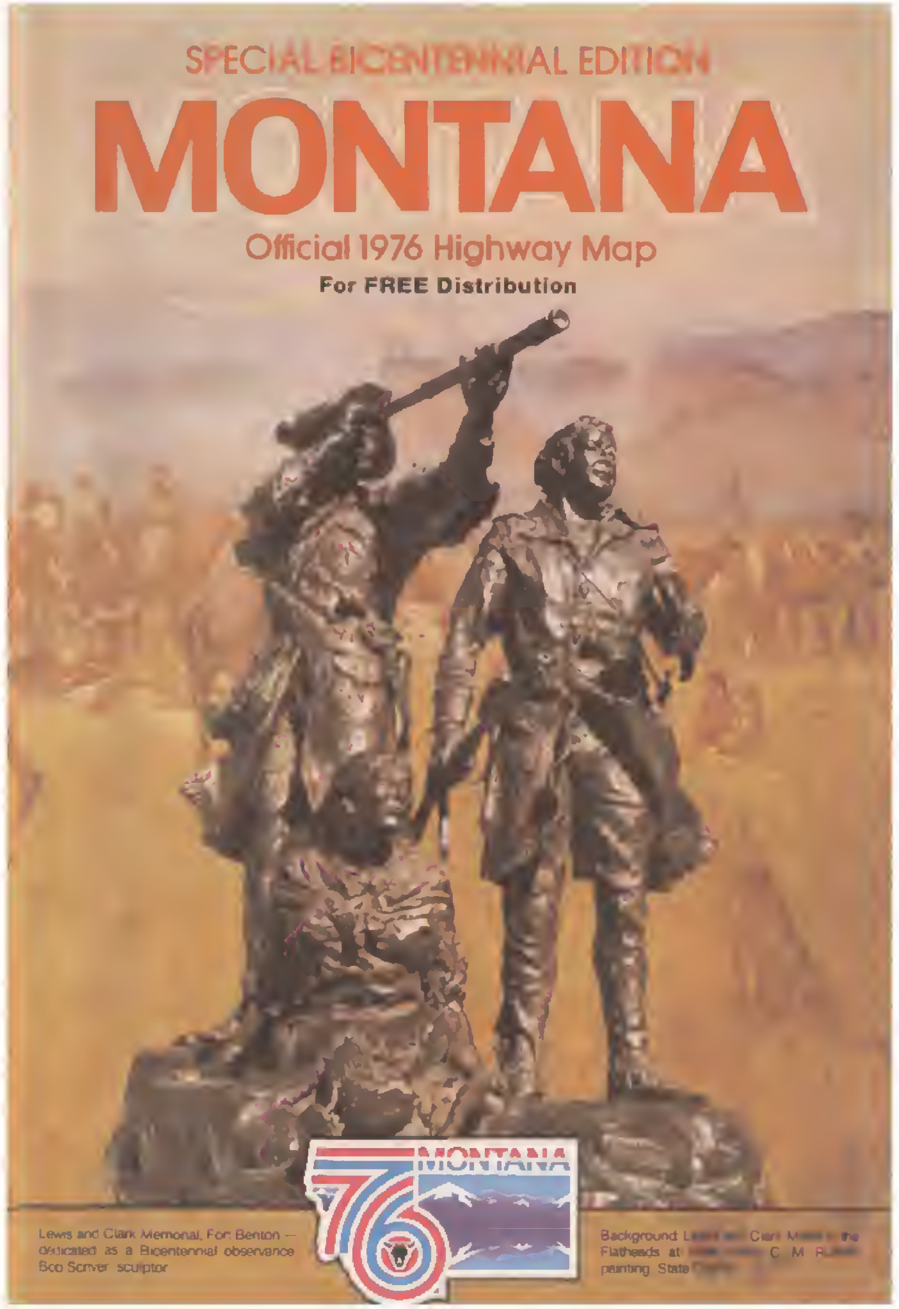
Lower Falls—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone

Yellowstone National Park is accessible by car through five entrances—three in Montana. The west entrance is served during the summer vacation season by a modern airport at West Yellowstone, Montana.

The main season in Yellowstone begins in early May and continues through mid-October, depending on snow conditions. The lively and beautiful winter season starts around mid-December and extends through mid-March, again subject to snow conditions.

National Register of Historic Places

Montana State Parks and Monuments



SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL EDITION

MONTANA

Official 1976 Highway Map

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Lewis and Clark Memorial, Fort Benton — dedicated as a Bicentennial observance Bob Scriver sculptor

Background Lewis and Clark Meet the Flatheads at [illegible] C M Russell painting State [illegible]

HISTORIC MARKER 41

Last Chance Gulch

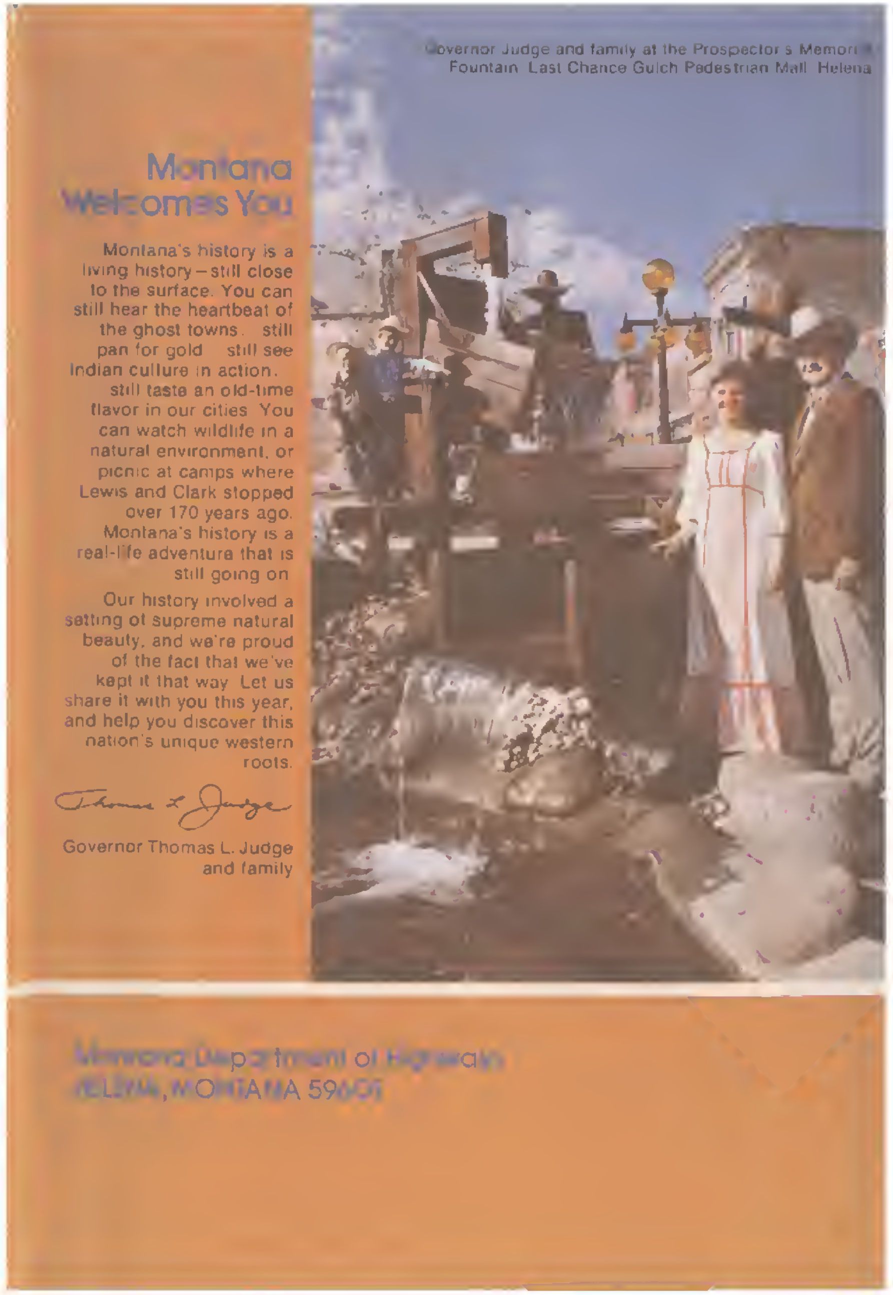
South Park Street at Cruse Avenue junction,
Helena

The city of Helena started as a group of placer miners' cabins and Main Street follows the bottom of Last Chance Gulch. The gulch is formed by the convergence of Oro Fino and Grizzly Gulches and its colorful history began when gold was discovered July 14, 1864, by a party returning to Alder Gulch from an unsuccessful prospecting trip. They agreed to camp and give this locality a try as their "last chance." It proved to be a bonanza. It is estimated that the Gulch produced thirty millions in pay dirt and there is plenty left beneath the present business district. After a cloudburst, colors and nuggets have been found in the gutters.

Map Memories:

“Gold panning near Helena.”

Main Street is very irregular in width and alignment. Some opine that it was laid out in this matter to restrict the shooting range of impetuous, hot-blooded gents in the roaring days gone by.



Governor Judge and family at the Prospector's Memorial Fountain Last Chance Gulch Pedestrian Mall Helena

Montana Welcomes You

Montana's history is a living history – still close to the surface. You can still hear the heartbeat of the ghost towns . . . still pan for gold . . . still see Indian culture in action . . . still taste an old-time flavor in our cities. You can watch wildlife in a natural environment, or picnic at camps where Lewis and Clark stopped over 170 years ago. Montana's history is a real-life adventure that is still going on.

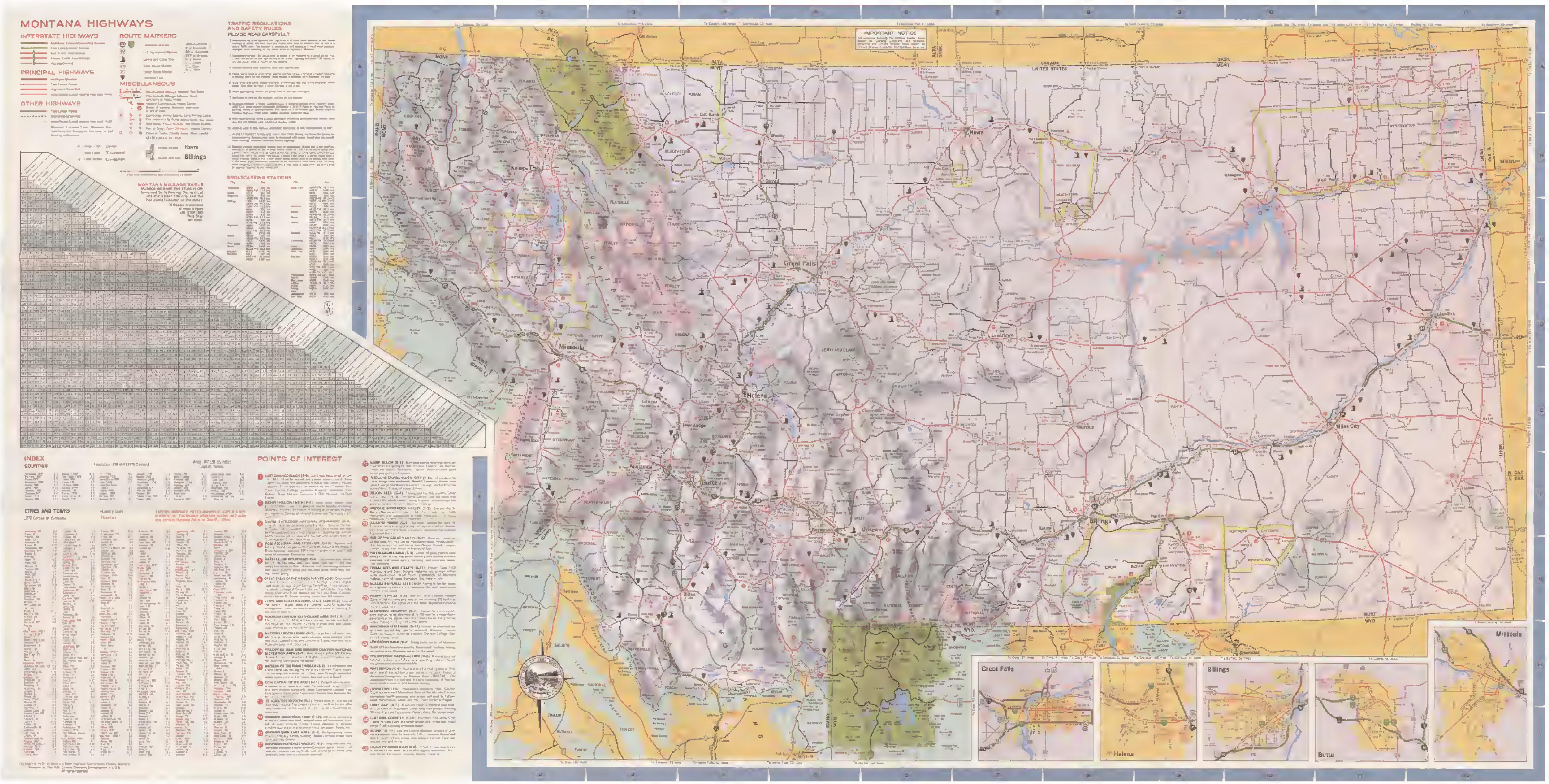
Our history involved a setting of supreme natural beauty, and we're proud of the fact that we've kept it that way. Let us share it with you this year, and help you discover this nation's unique western roots.

Thomas L. Judge

Governor Thomas L. Judge and family

Montana Department of Highways
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

[1976]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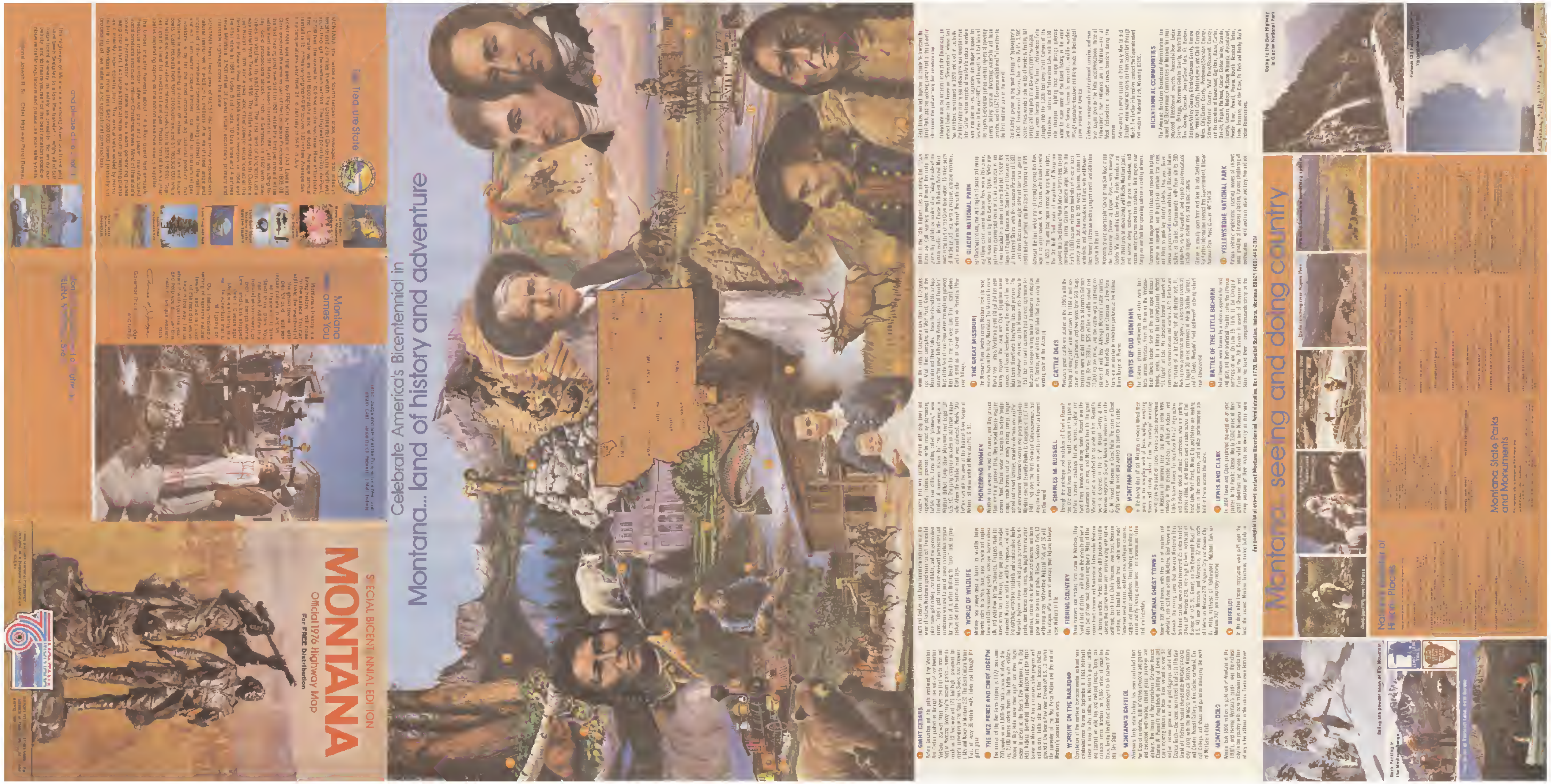
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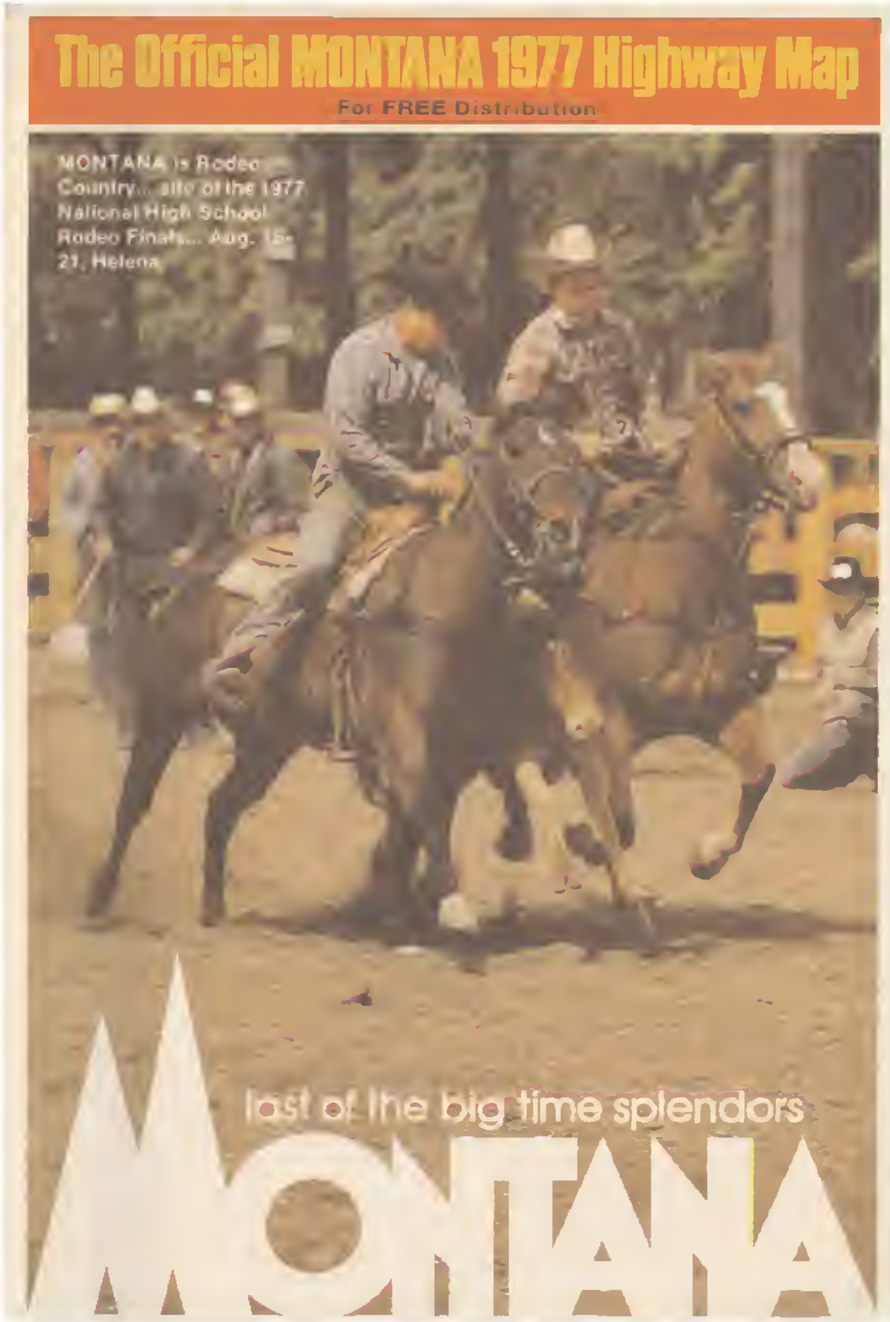
the Treasure State
Celebrate America's Bicentennial in
Montana...land of history and adventure
Montana: seeing and doing country
National Register of Historic Places
Montana State Parks and Monuments



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MONTANA is Rodeo Country... site of the 1977 National High School Rodeo Finals... Aug. 15-21, Helena

last of the big time splendors

MONTANA

HISTORIC MARKER 45

Anaconda

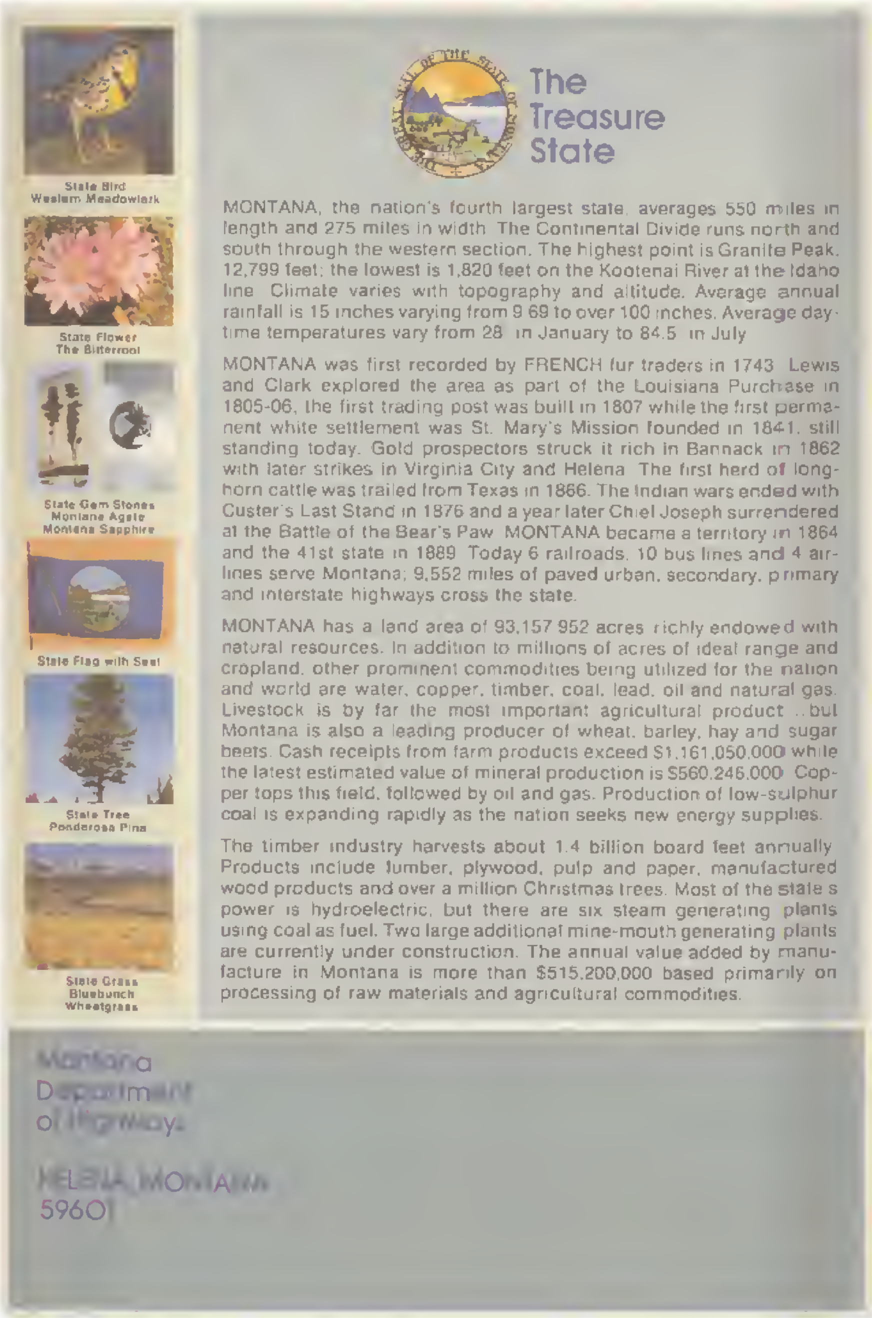
Montana 1, MP 7, east edge of Anaconda

Selected by Marcus Daly as a smelter site in 1883 because of an abundant supply of good water, Anaconda was the home of the Washoe Smelter of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company until 1980. History has been made here in the science of copper smelting, and the plant is famous throughout the mining and metallurgical world.

From a straggling tent town Anaconda grew to be a modern city, but retained all of the aggressive spirit of the pioneer days. This spirit refused to die with the Anaconda Co. pull-out and the town remains a vital community.

Map Memories:

A Montana Welcome...
Governor Thomas L. Judge and family



The Treasure State

State Bird
Western Meadowlark

State Flower
The Bitterroot

State Gem Stones
Montana Agate
Montana Sapphire

State Flag with Seal

State Tree
Ponderosa Pine

State Grass
Bluebunch
Wheatgrass

MONTANA, the nation's fourth largest state, averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line. Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall is 15 inches varying from 9.69 to over 100 inches. Average daytime temperatures vary from 28° in January to 84.5° in July.

MONTANA was first recorded by FRENCH fur traders in 1743. Lewis and Clark explored the area as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1805-06, the first trading post was built in 1807 while the first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission founded in 1841, still standing today. Gold prospectors struck it rich in Bannack in 1862 with later strikes in Virginia City and Helena. The first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed from Texas in 1866. The Indian wars ended with Custer's Last Stand in 1876 and a year later Chief Joseph surrendered at the Battle of the Bear's Paw. MONTANA became a territory in 1864 and the 41st state in 1889. Today 6 railroads, 10 bus lines and 4 airlines serve Montana; 9,552 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the state.

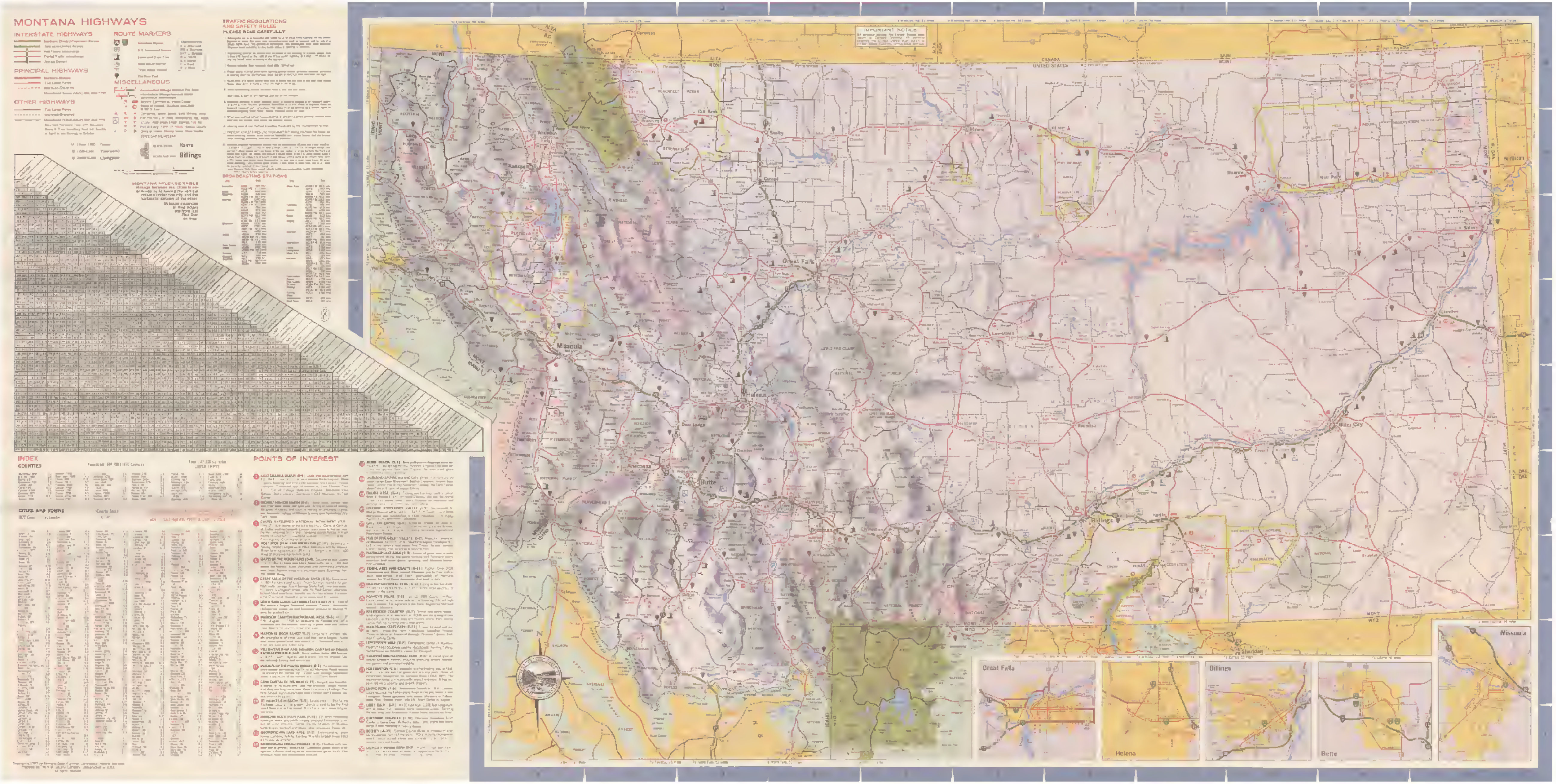
MONTANA has a land area of 93,157,952 acres richly endowed with natural resources. In addition to millions of acres of ideal range and cropland, other prominent commodities being utilized for the nation and world are water, copper, timber, coal, lead, oil and natural gas. Livestock is by far the most important agricultural product ...but Montana is also a leading producer of wheat, barley, hay and sugar beets. Cash receipts from farm products exceed $1,161,050,000 while the latest estimated value of mineral production is $560,246,000. Copper tops this field, followed by oil and gas. Production of low-sulphur coal is expanding rapidly as the nation seeks new energy supplies.

The timber industry harvests about 1.4 billion board feet annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, manufactured wood products and over a million Christmas trees. Most of the state's power is hydroelectric, but there are six steam generating plants using coal as fuel. Two large additional mine-mouth generating plants are currently under construction. The annual value added by manufacture in Montana is more than $515,200,000 based primarily on processing of raw materials and agricultural commodities.

Montana
Department
of Highways

HELENA, MONTANA
59601

[1977]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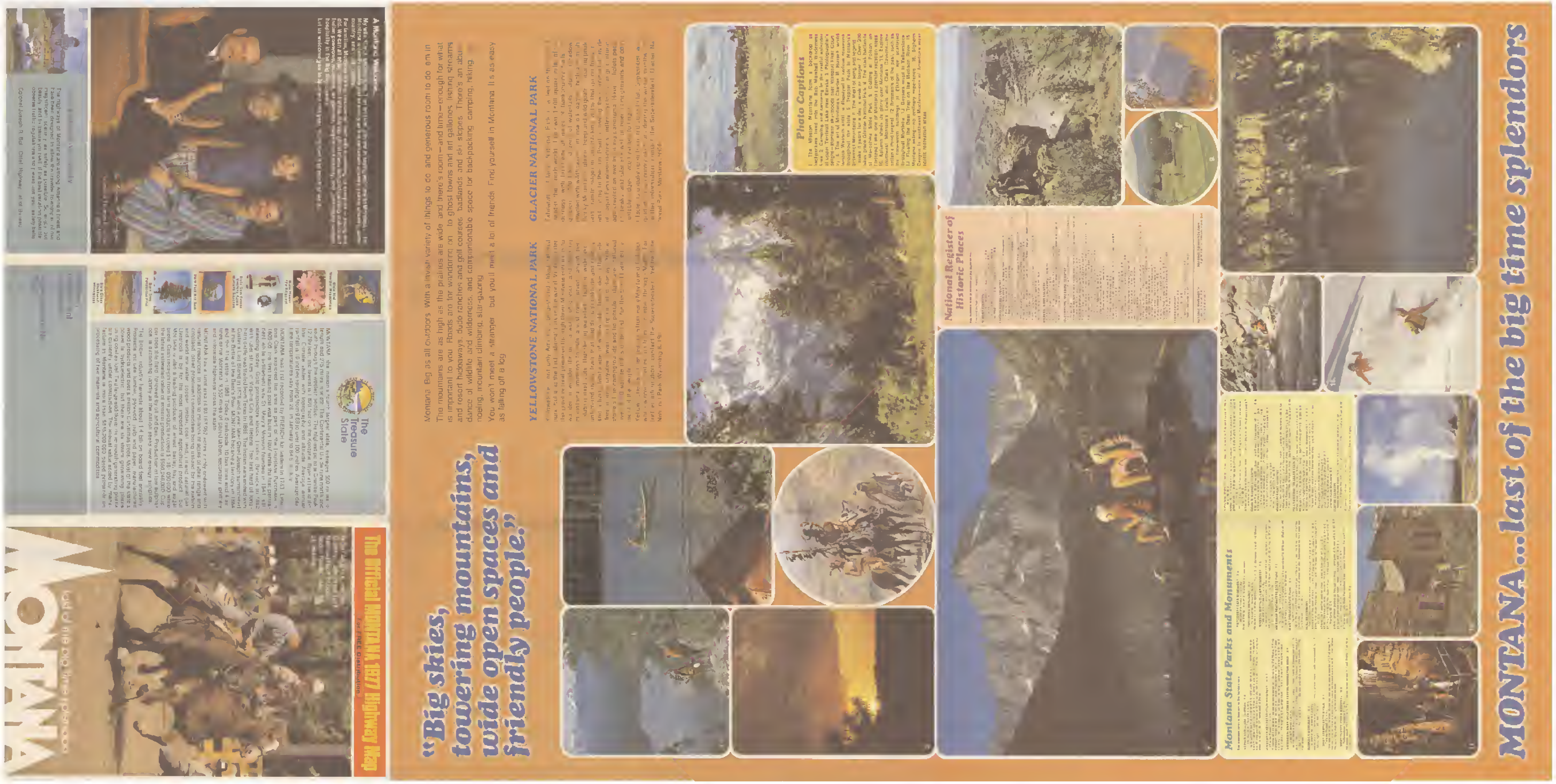


The Official MONTANA 1977 Highway Map

For FREE Distribution

MONTANA last of the big time splendors

A Montana Welcome

The Treasure State

"Big skies, towering mountains, wide open spaces and friendly people."

Montana. Big as all outdoors. With a lavish variety of things to do and generous room to do 'em in. The mountains are as high as the prairies are wide and there's room—and time—enough for what is important to you. Roads are for wandering on ... to ghost towns and art galleries, fishing streams and resort hideaways, dude ranches and golf courses, badlands and ski slopes. There's an abundance of wildlife and wilderness, and companionable space for backpacking, camping, hiking, canoeing, mountain climbing, star-gazing.

You won't meet a stranger ... but you'll meet a lot of friends. Find yourself in Montana. It is as easy as falling off a log.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

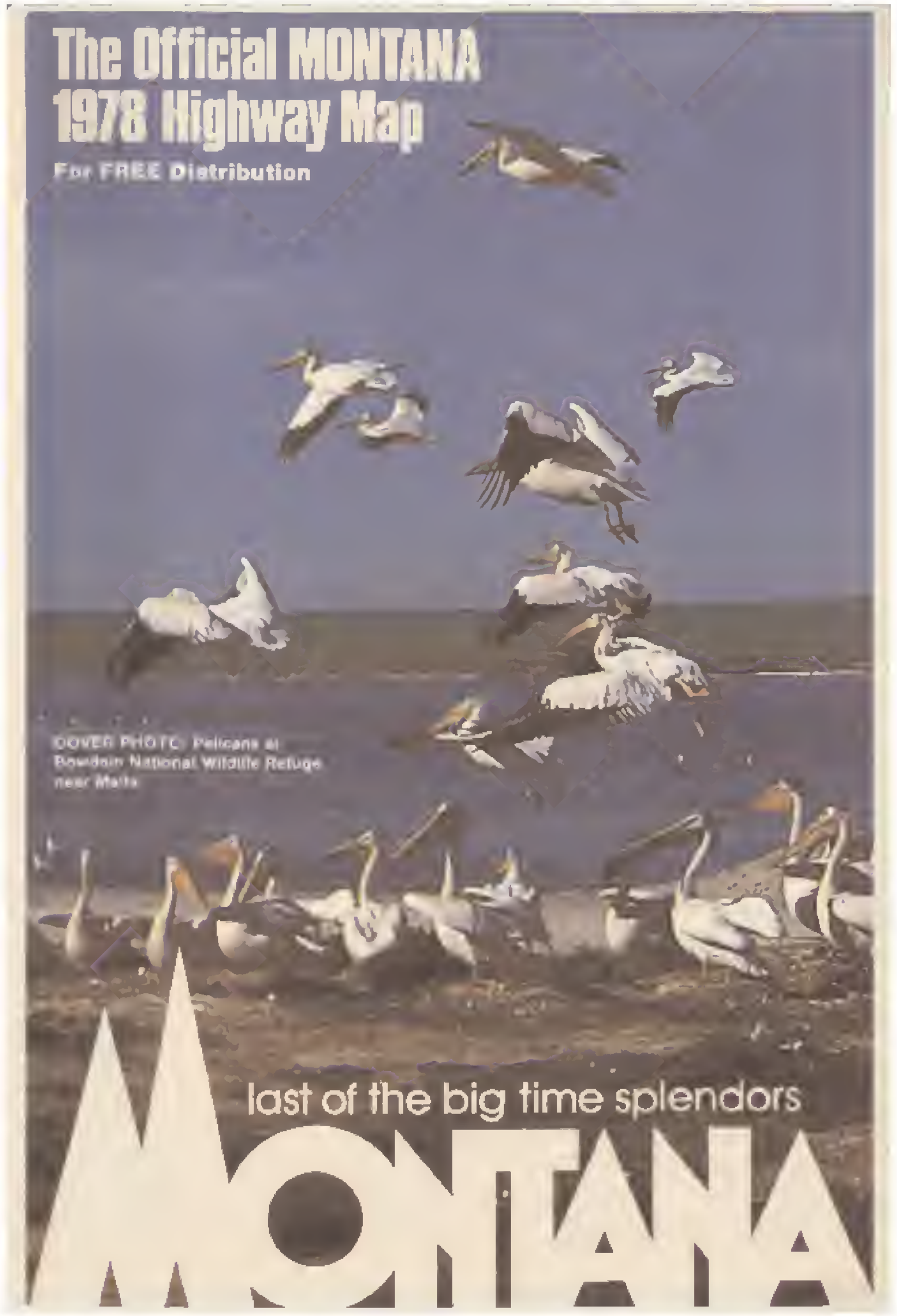
Photo Captions

National Register of Historic Places

Montana State Parks and Monuments

MONTANA...last of the big time splendors

[1978]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COVER PHOTO: Pelicans at Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge near Malta
last of the big time splendors
MONTANA

HISTORIC MARKER 49

Freighters

I-15, MP 178, Jefferson City rest area

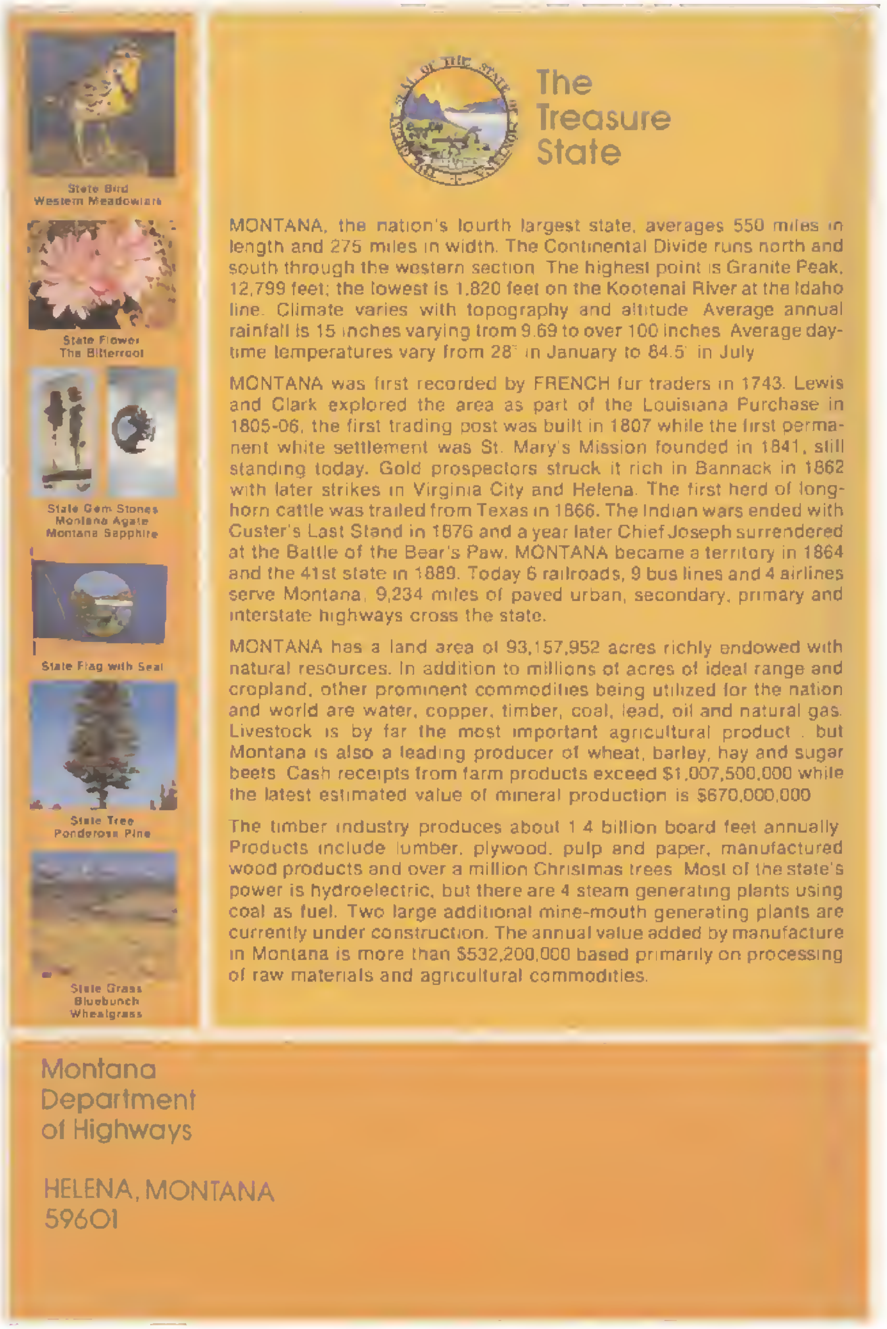
Time was when ox and mule teams used to freight along this route. A five-ton truck doesn't look as picturesque but there hasn't been much change in the language of the drivers.

Jerk-line skinners were plumb fluent when addressing their teams. They got right earnest and personal. It was spontaneous, no effort about it. When they got strung out they were worth going a long ways to hear. As a matter of fact you didn't have to go a long ways, providing your hearing was normal. Adjectives came natural to them but they did bog down some on names. They had the same one for each of their string.

Those times have gone forever.

Map Memories:

"Historic Nevada City keeps Montana's past alive and well."



The Treasure State

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The timber industry produces about 1 4 billion board feet annually Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, manufactured wood products and over a million Christmas trees Most of the state's power is hydroelectric, but there are 4 steam generating plants using coal as fuel. Two large additional mine-mouth generating plants are currently under construction. The annual value added by manufacture in Montana is more than $532,200,000 based primarily on processing of raw materials and agricultural commodities.

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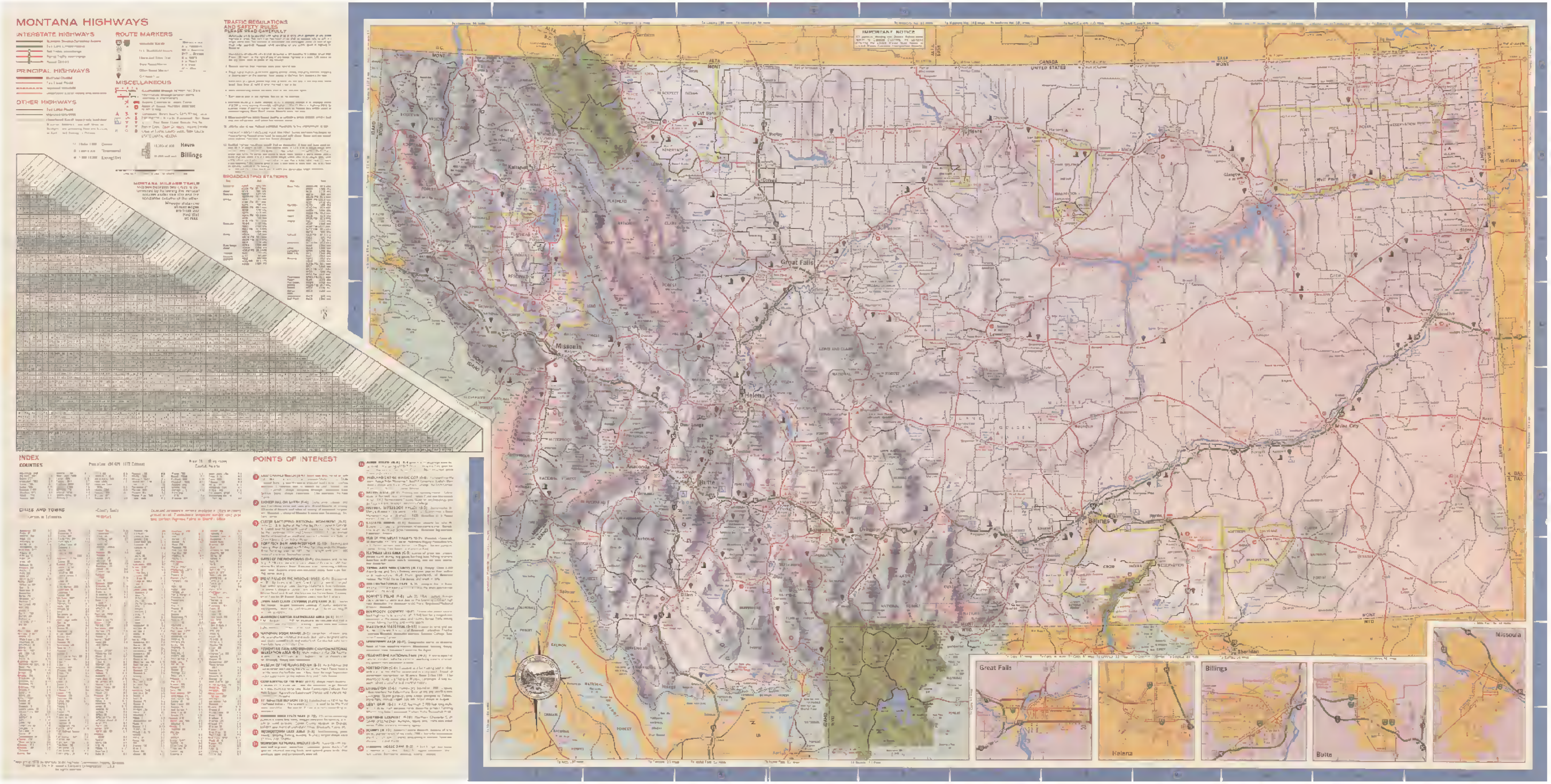
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MONTANA...last of the big time splendors

[1979]

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Cover photo: Lewis and Clark first described the "Gates of the Mountains" on the Missouri River north of Helena
last of the big time splendors
MONTANA

HISTORIC MARKER 12

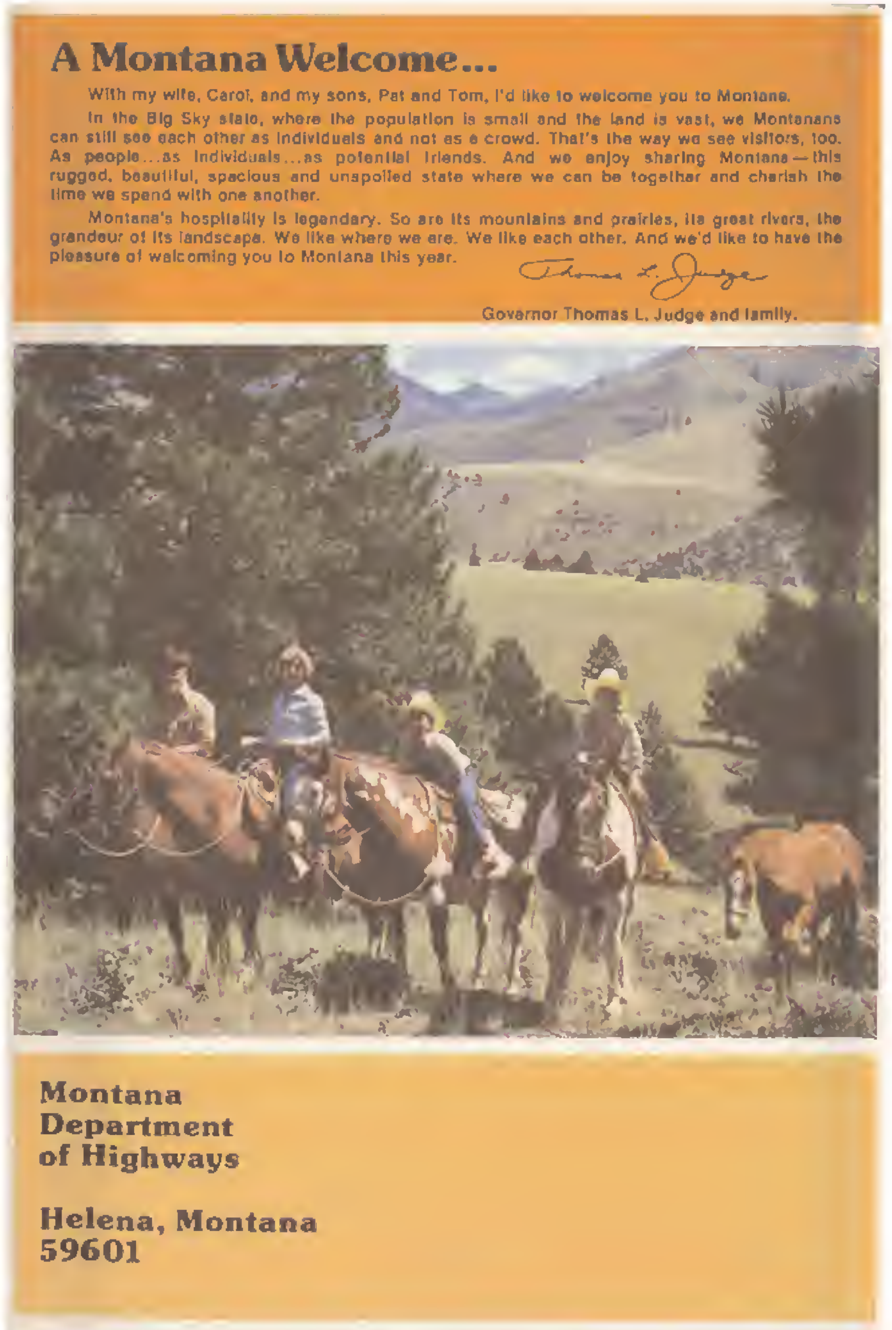
Bad Rock Trail

Montana 200, MP 60

The nearby Bad Rock Trail was an important route for the aboriginal people who inhabited northwest Montana. The first documented account of the trail was by Northwest Company trader David Thompson in 1809. He reported that it was the scene of many battles between the Kootenai, Salish and the Blackfeet people. Over the ensuing years, the trail became a much cursed obstacle on the road that led up the Clark Fork. It was used by a parade of western notables, including Thomas Francis Meagher, Isaac Stevens, John Mullan, copper king W. A. Clark and mountain man Jedediah Smith. The best description of the trail was by Father DeSmet in 1841:

I had before seen landscapes of awful grandeur, but this one . . . surpassed all others in horror. My courage failed at the first sight; it was impossible to remain on horseback. My mule was sufficiently kind to allow me to grasp her tail, to which I held on firmly until the good beast conducted me safely to the very top of the mountain. There I breathed freely for a while, and contemplated the magnificent prospect that presented itself to my sight.

In 1883, the Northern Pacific Railway blasted away portions of the trail to complete its transcontinental line. The process was repeated in 1936 when the Montana Department of Transportation completed this segment of the highway. Bad Rock Trail continues to be a commanding presence on this segment of Montana Highway 200.



A Montana Welcome...

With my wife, Carol, and my sons, Pat and Tom, I'd like to welcome you to Montana.

In the Big Sky state, where the population is small and the land is vast, we Montanans can still see each other as individuals and not as a crowd. That's the way we see visitors, too. As people...as individuals...as potential friends. And we enjoy sharing Montana—this rugged, beautiful, spacious and unspoiled state where we can be together and cherish the time we spend with one another.

Montana's hospitality is legendary. So are its mountains and prairies, its great rivers, the grandeur of its landscape. We like where we are. We like each other. And we'd like to have the pleasure of welcoming you to Montana this year.

Thomas L. Judge

Governor Thomas L. Judge and family.

Montana
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of Highways

Helena, Montana
59601

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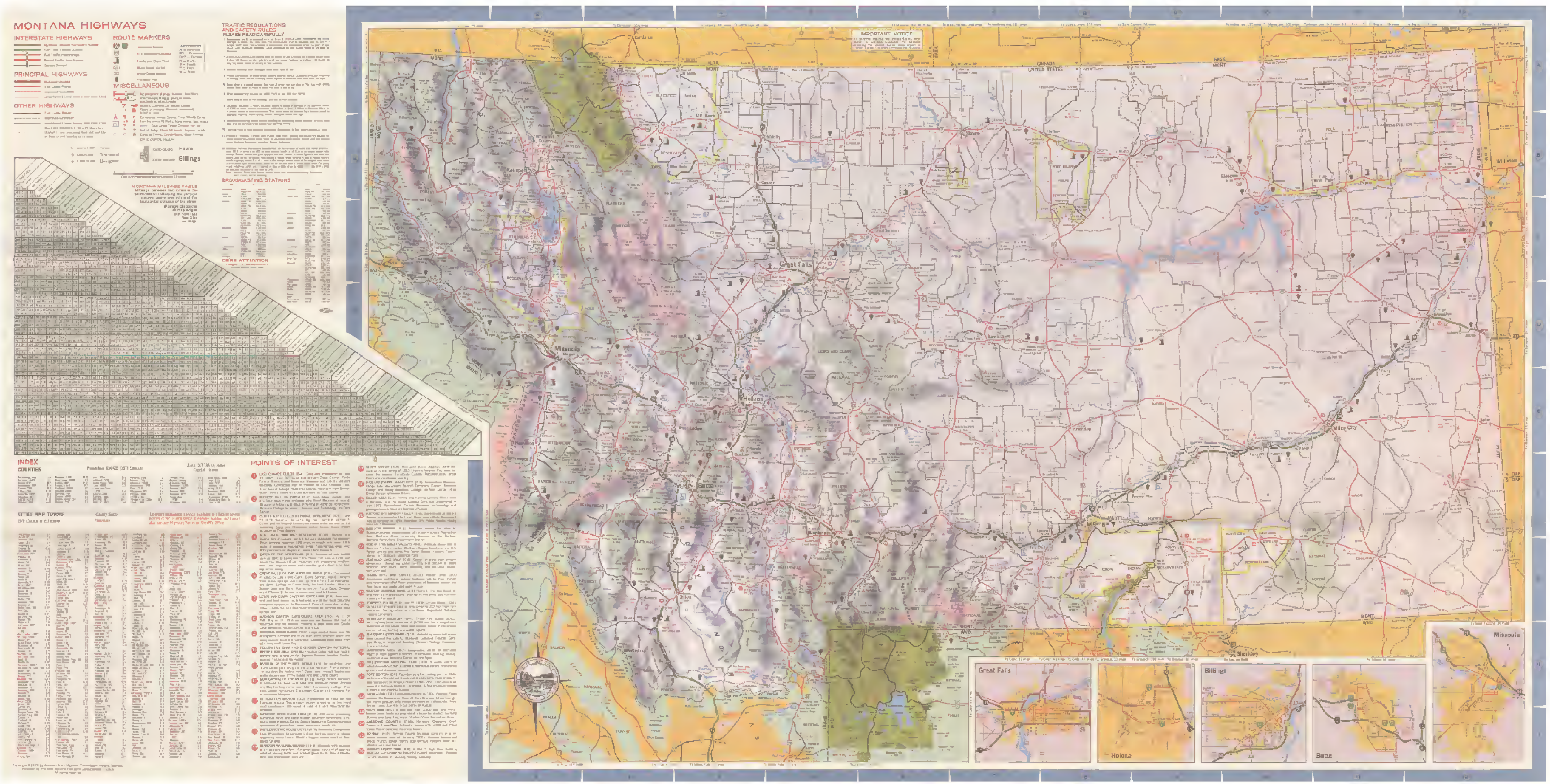

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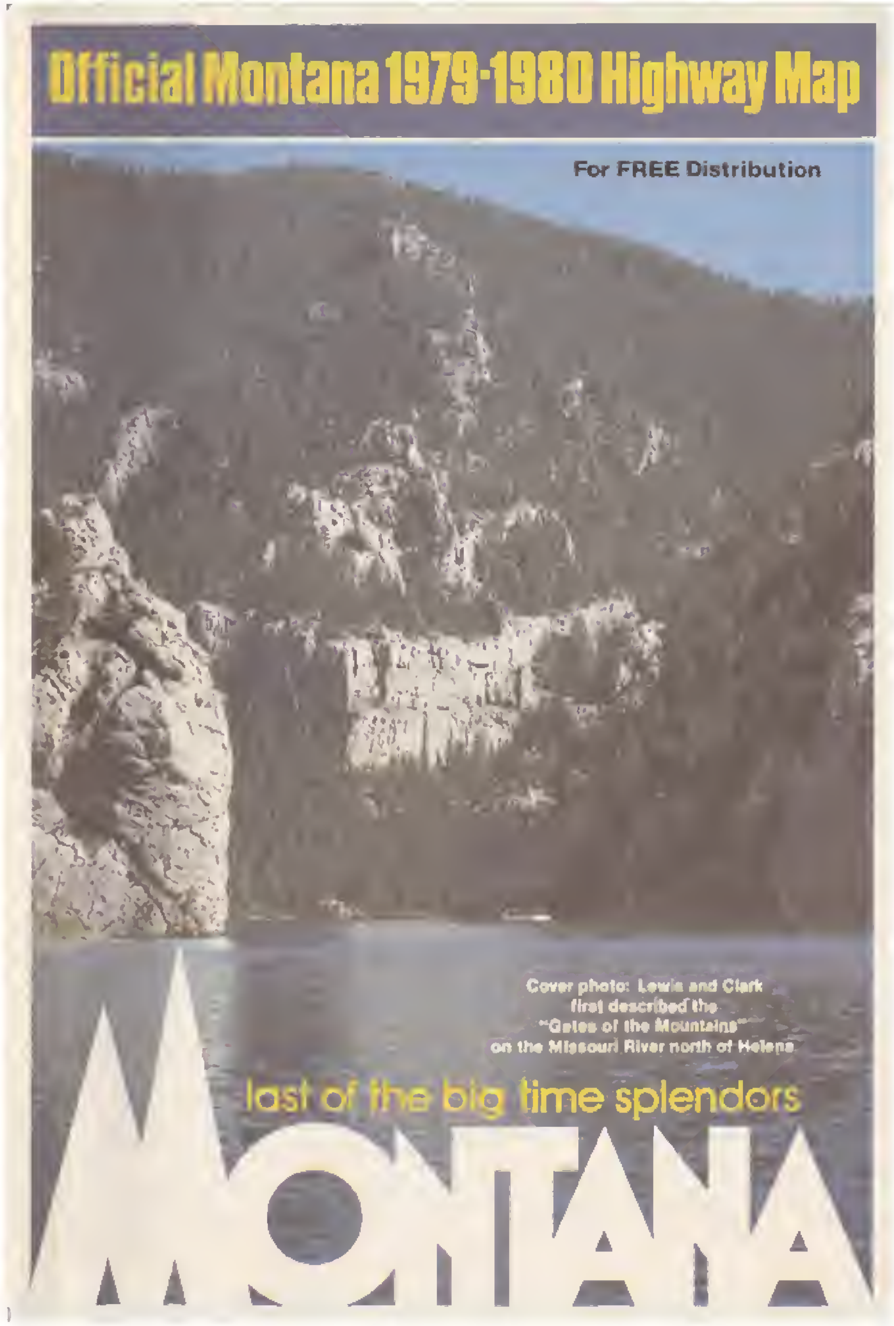

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Cover photo: Lewis and Clark first described the "Gates of the Mountains" on the Missouri River north of Helena

last of the big time splendors

MONTANA

HISTORIC MARKER 51

Thar's Gold in Them Thar Hills

U.S. 12, MP 69, north of Townsend

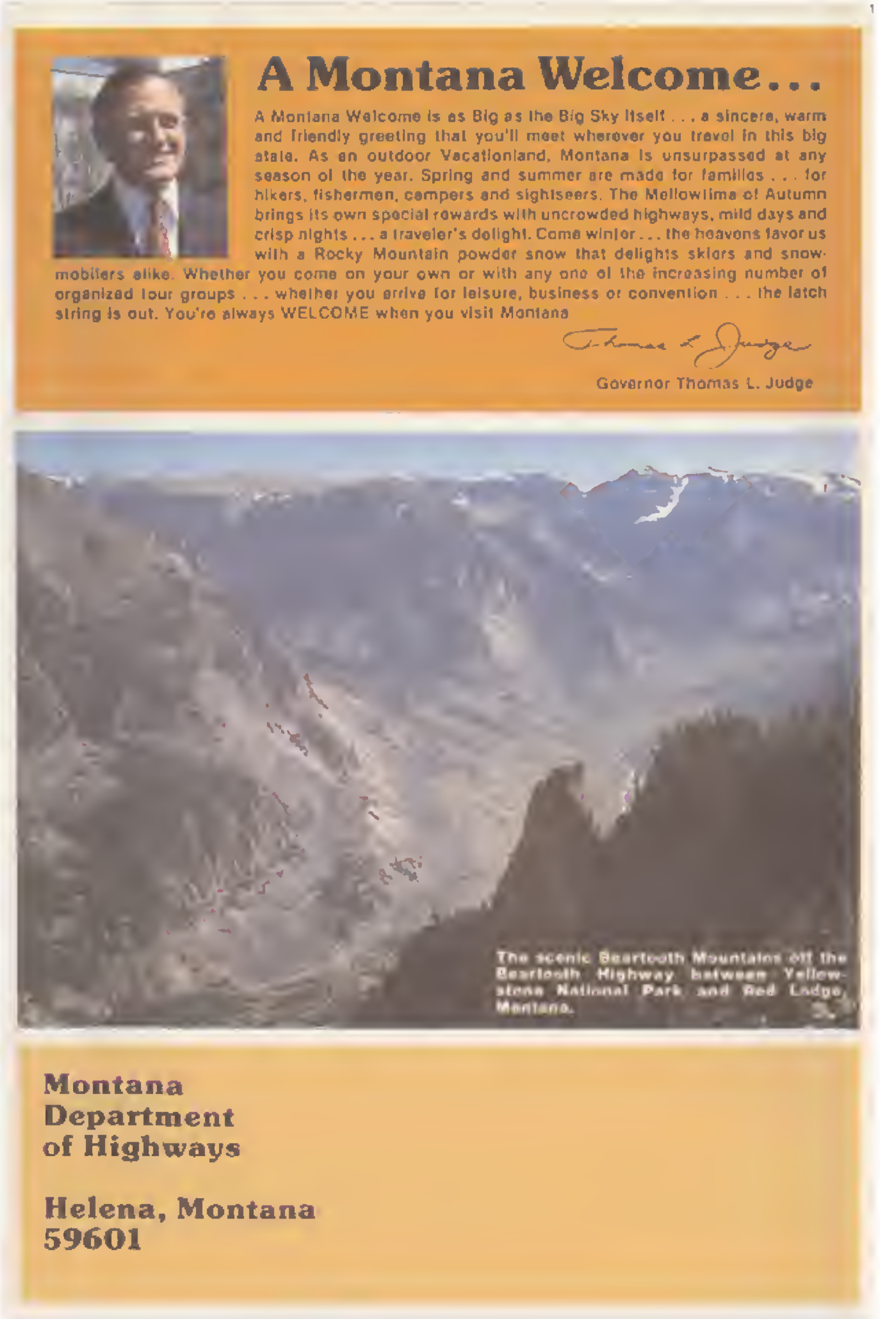
The mountains to the west are the Elkhorns. Those to the east across the Canyon Ferry Lake are the Big Belts. Both of these ranges are highly mineralized. Confederate Gulch of the Big Belts was famous in the 1860s for its rich placer diggings. Its Montana Bar, at the old boom camp of Diamond City, now a ghost town, has always been known as "the richest acre of ground in the world." The pay streak ran as high as $2,000 to the pan.

Map Memories:

"The waters of Montana are veritable vacations ready to happen."

Most of the gulches in the Elkhorns were active as placer camps in the early days and this range is dotted with quartz mines still producing lead, zinc, silver and gold. Like most of the mountains in Montana they have been here a long time.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition came up the Missouri River through this valley in July, 1805.



A Montana Welcome...

A Montana Welcome is as Big as the Big Sky Itself . . . a sincere, warm and friendly greeting that you'll meet wherever you travel in this big state. As an outdoor Vacationland, Montana is unsurpassed at any season of the year. Spring and summer are made for families . . . for hikers, fishermen, campers and sightseers. The Mellowtime of Autumn brings its own special rewards with uncrowded highways, mild days and crisp nights . . . a traveler's delight. Come winter . . . the heavens favor us with a Rocky Mountain powder snow that delights skiers and snowmobilers alike. Whether you come on your own or with any one of the increasing number of organized tour groups . . . whether you arrive for leisure, business or convention . . . the latch string is out. You're always WELCOME when you visit Montana

Thomas L. Judge

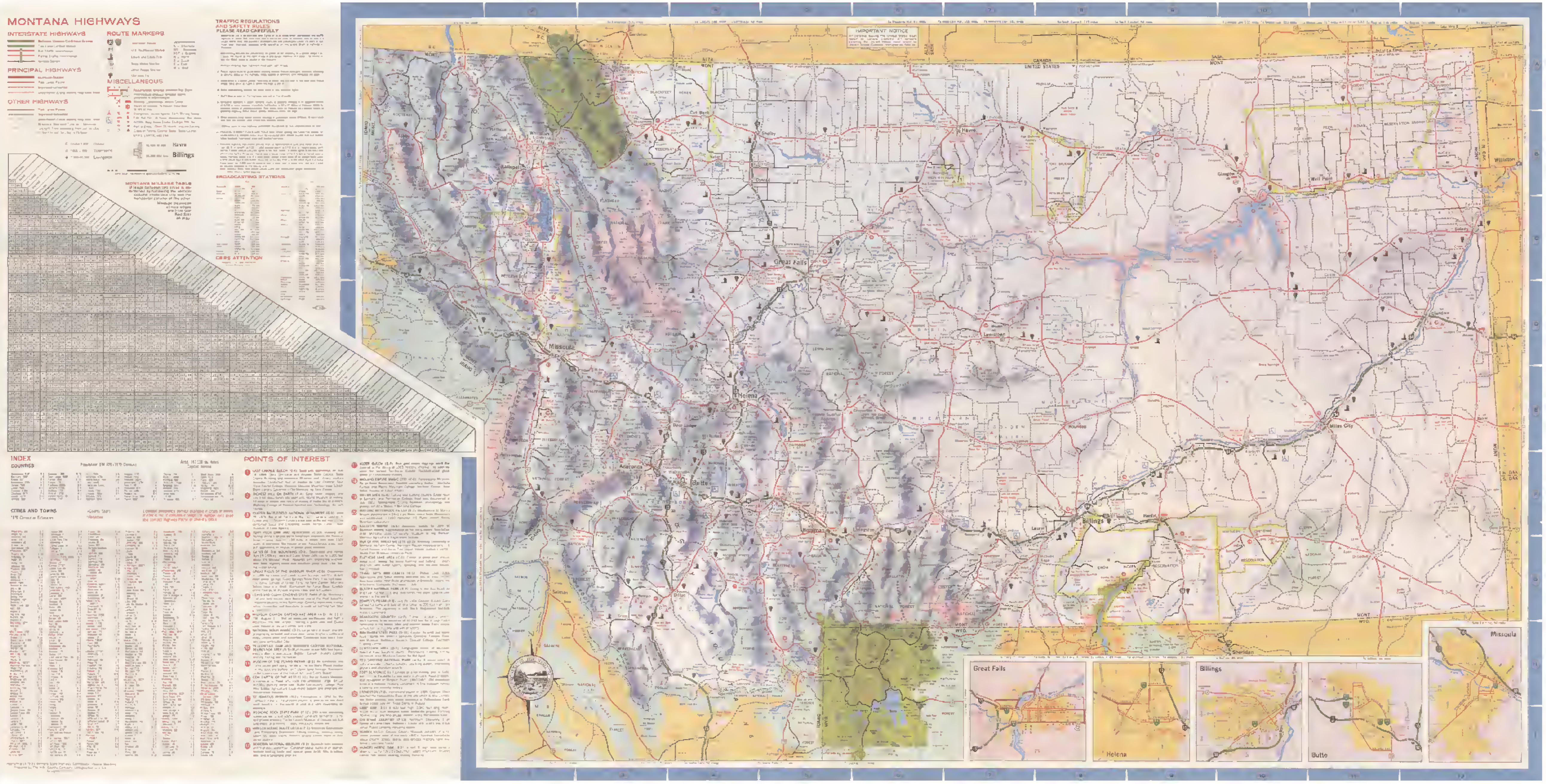
Governor Thomas L. Judge

The scenic Beartooth Mountains off the Beartooth Highway between Yellowstone National Park and Red Lodge, Montana.

Montana
Department
of Highways

Helena, Montana
59601

[1979-1980]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Missoula

MONTANA

last of the big time splendors

Official Montana 1979-1980 Highway Map

For FREE Distribution

A Montana Welcome…

Governor Thomas L. Judge

Montana
Department
of Highways

Helena, Montana
59601

THE
TREASURE
STATE

…please drive carefully

MONTANA…last of the big time splendors

Montana State Parks, Monuments and Recreation Areas

National Register of Historic Places

For complete information about Montana contact the Travel Promotion Unit, Department of Highways, Helena 59601 for the Vacation Guide and/or the Winter brochure.

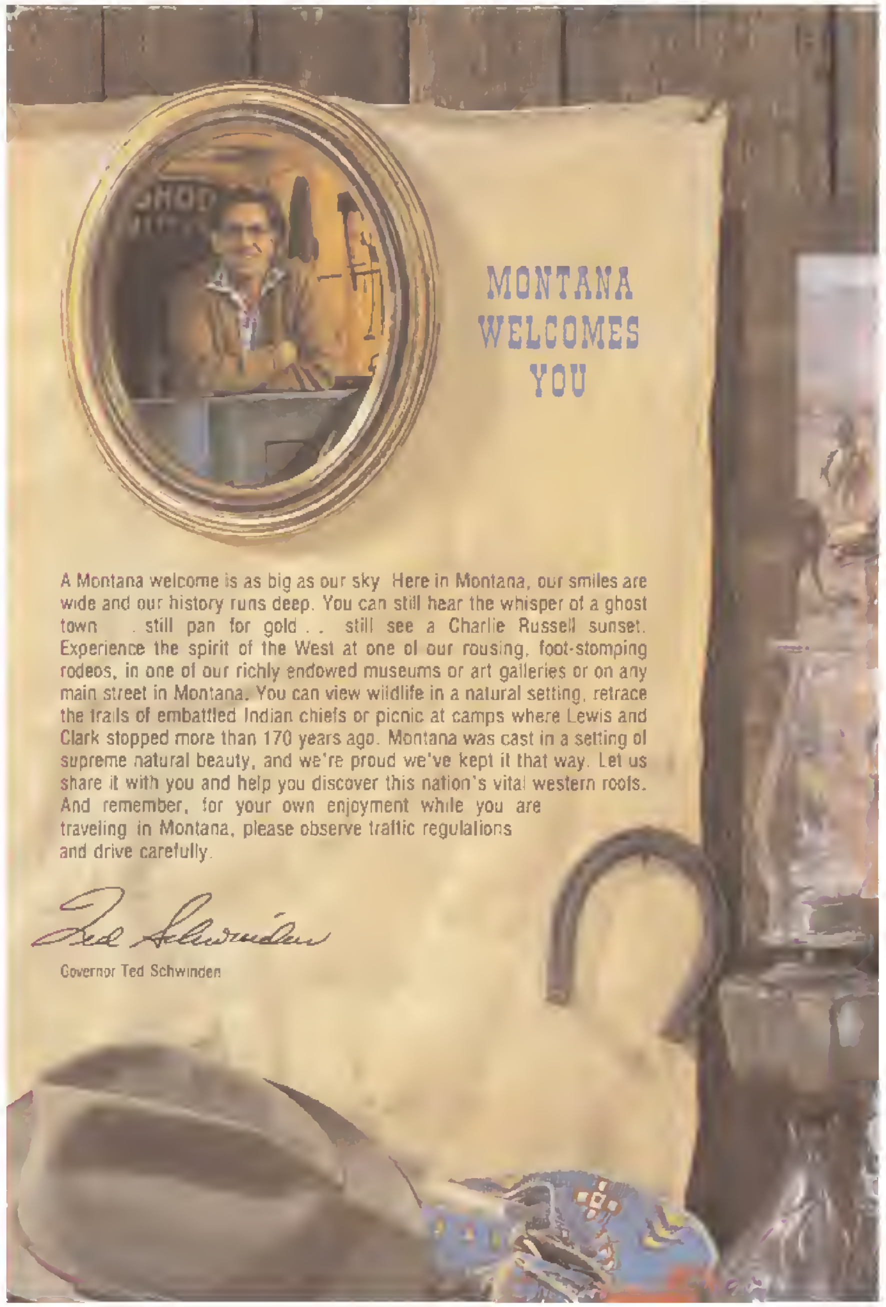
HISTORIC MARKER 21

The Natural Pier Bridge

I-90 Exit #75, 1 mile west of Alberton

This structure is an example of how engineers incorporated a natural feature into the design of a bridge. Designed by Montana Highway Commission bridge engineers, the bridge is a standard riveted Warren through truss. The bridge is unusual in that one of the piers is anchored to a rocky outcrop in the Clark Fork River. The bridge was once a component of the Yellowstone Trail — which traversed Montana from Lookout Pass to North Dakota.

Responding to pressure from the lumber companies and the Yellowstone Trail Association, Mineral County embarked on an ambitious bridge-building program in 1916. Although the county was responsible for the construction of the bridge, fiscal limitations and its location near the Lolo National Forest forced the county commissioners to seek financial aid from the federal government. In early 1917, the county contracted with the Wisconsin-based Wausau Iron Works Company to build the bridge. Work progressed steadily on the bridge for several months when the county ran out of money for its construction. After securing additional federal funds, the county commissioners called a referendum to raise money to complete construction of the bridge. Because of the law, however, the vote could not be held for several months. With the money eventually acquired, the bridge was completed in 1918 at a cost of $100,000.



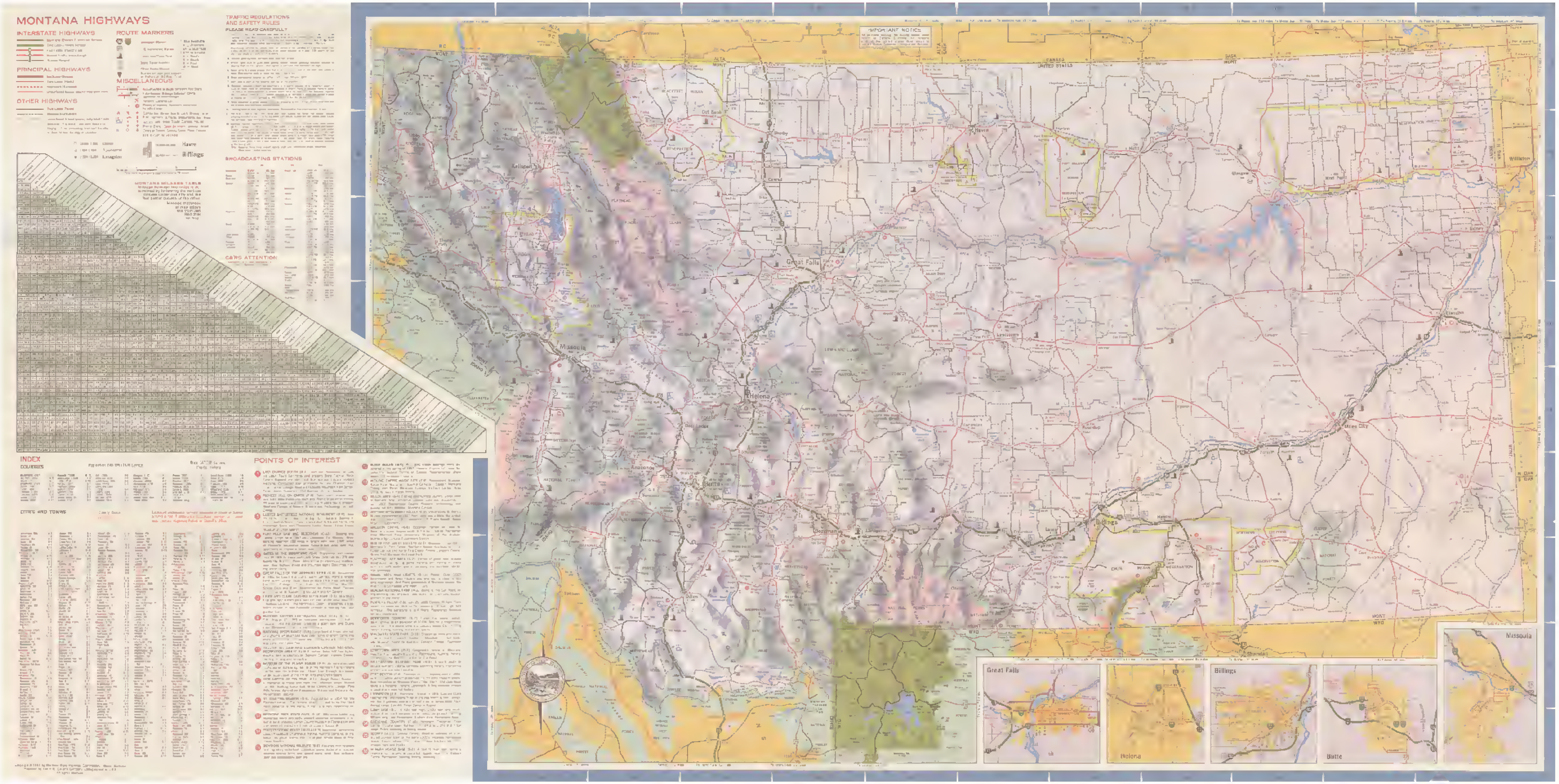
MONTANA
WELCOMES
YOU

A Montana welcome is as big as our sky Here in Montana, our smiles are wide and our history runs deep. You can still hear the whisper of a ghost town . . still pan for gold . . still see a Charlie Russell sunset. Experience the spirit of the West at one of our rousing, foot-stomping rodeos, in one of our richly endowed museums or art galleries or on any main street in Montana. You can view wildlife in a natural setting, retrace the trails of embattled Indian chiefs or picnic at camps where Lewis and Clark stopped more than 170 years ago. Montana was cast in a setting of supreme natural beauty, and we're proud we've kept it that way. Let us share it with you and help you discover this nation's vital western roots. And remember, for your own enjoyment while you are traveling in Montana, please observe traffic regulations and drive carefully.

Ted Schwinden

Governor Ted Schwinden

[1981-1982]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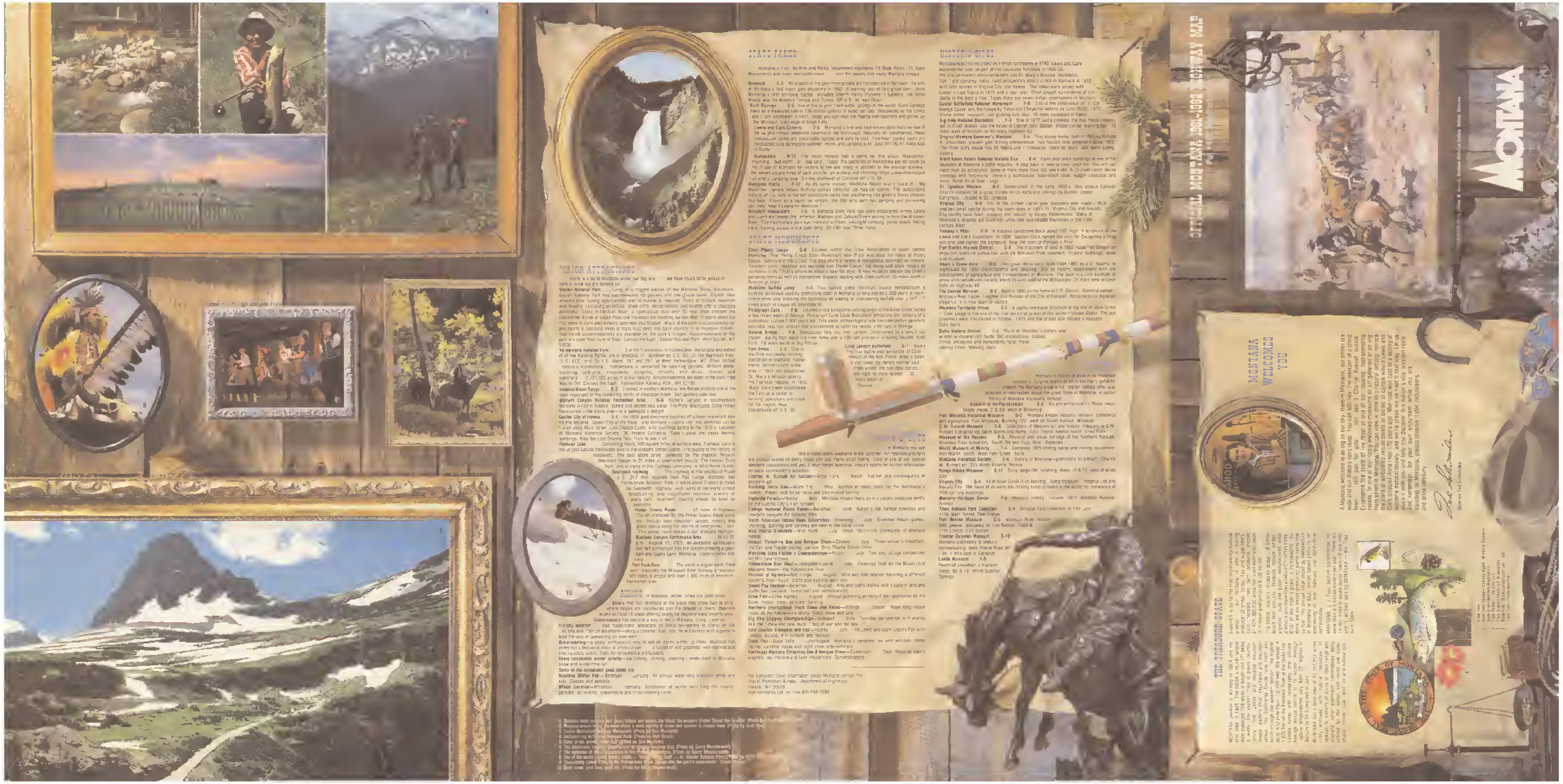
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STATE MONUMENTS
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OFFICIAL MONTANA 1981-1982 HIGHWAY MAP
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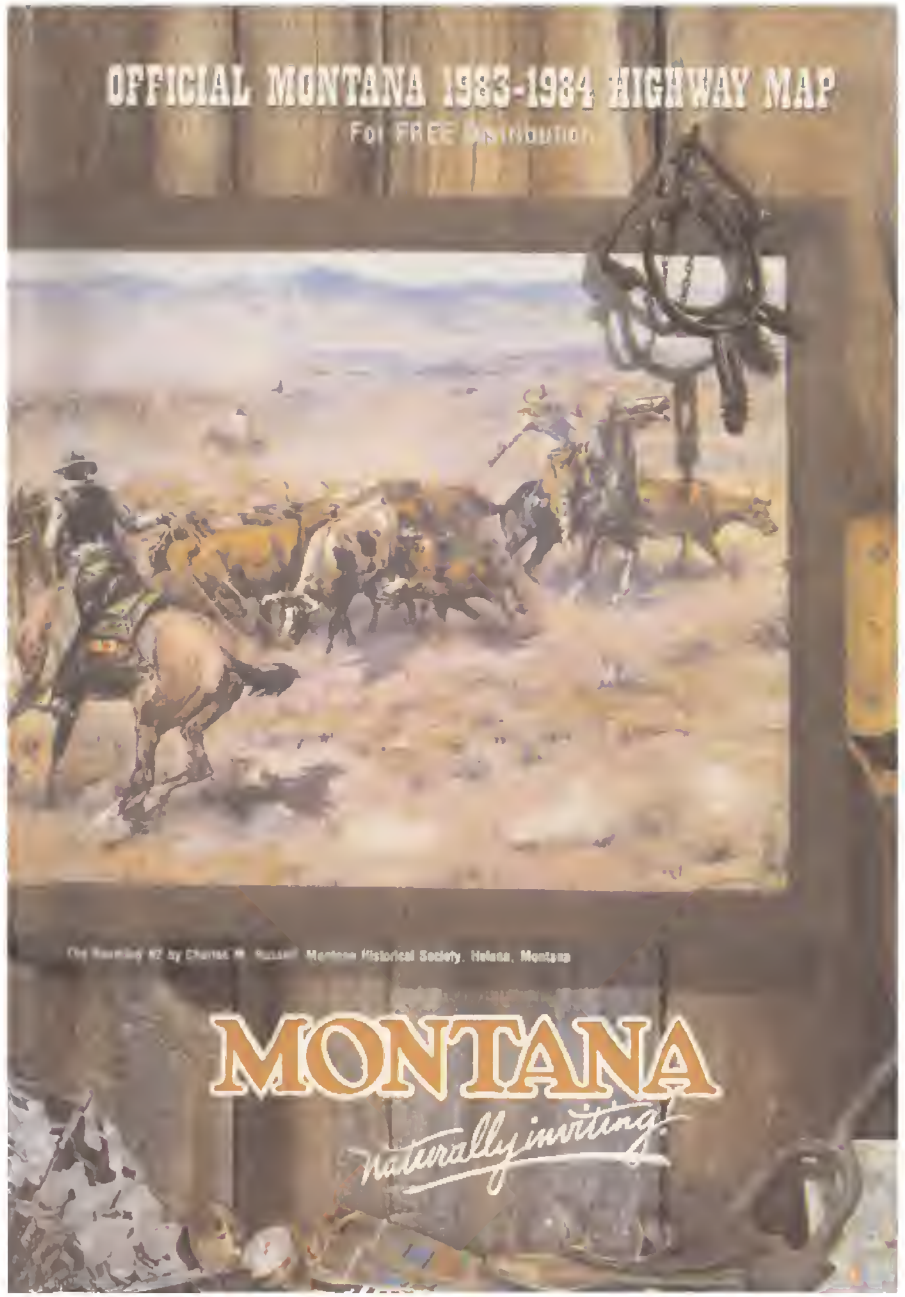

OFFICIAL MONTANA 1983-1984 HIGHWAY MAP
For FREE Distribution
The Roundup #2 by Charles M. Russell Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana
MONTANA
naturally inviting!

HISTORIC MARKER 15

The Mission Valley

U.S. 93, MP 31, St. Ignatius

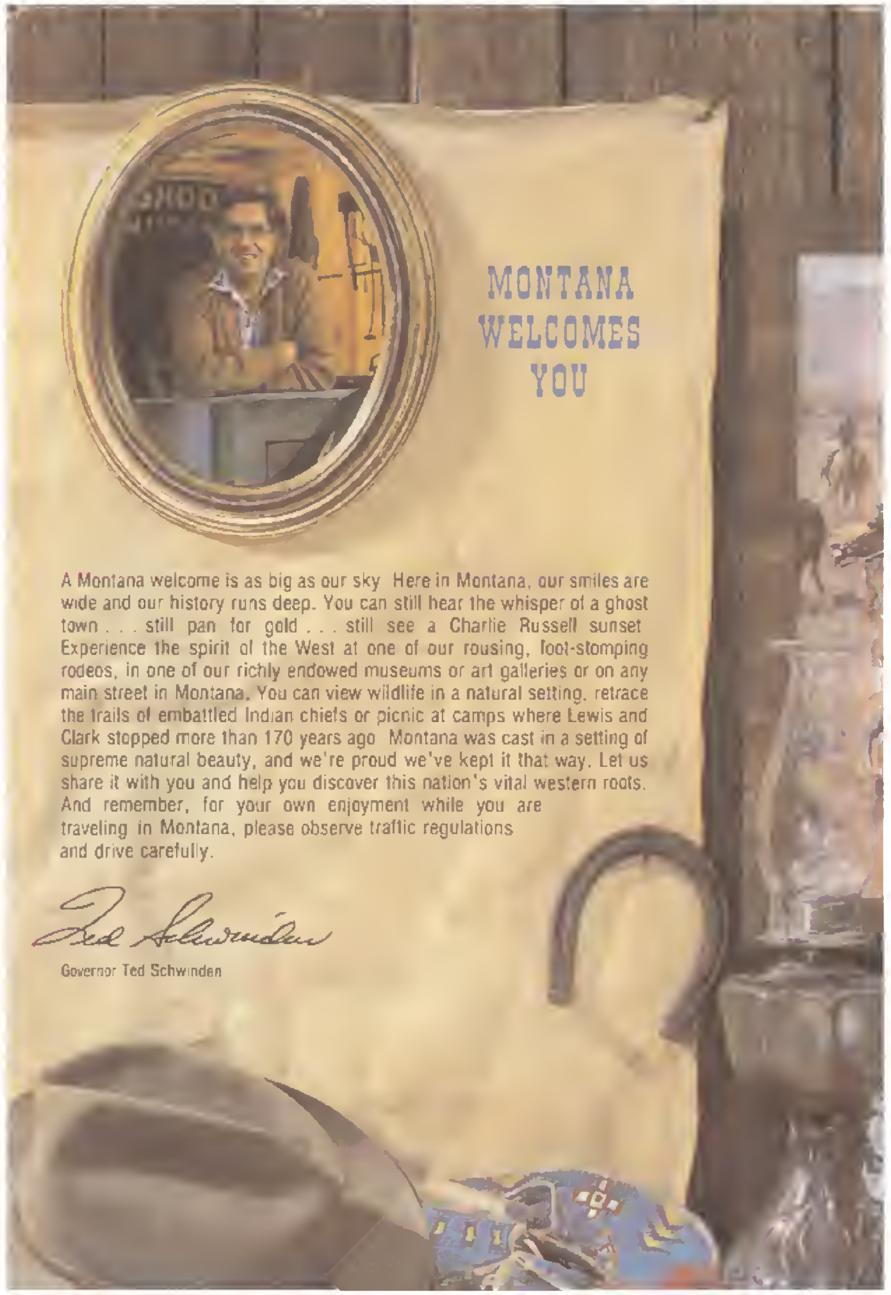
The Mission Valley, called by the Indians "Place of Encirclement," was occupied by bands of Salish and Kalispel speaking people when the white man came. By treaty with the Government in 1855 it became a part of the reservation of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes and included some Pend d'Oreille, Kalispel, and Nez Perce.

St. Ignatius Mission, the second built in Montana, was established in 1854 by the Jesuits. The first church was built of whipsawed timber and was held together with wooden pins. Through efforts of the priests the Mission prospered. Four Sisters of Providence from Montreal opened the first school in 1864. The Ursulines arrived in 1890 and opened a school for younger children.

In 1910 the unallotted land on the reservation was thrown open to settlement. The whites and barbed wire moved in.

Map Memories:

"One of the world's most scenic roads — *Going to the Sun* — in Glacier National Park."
GARRY WUNDERWALD PHOTO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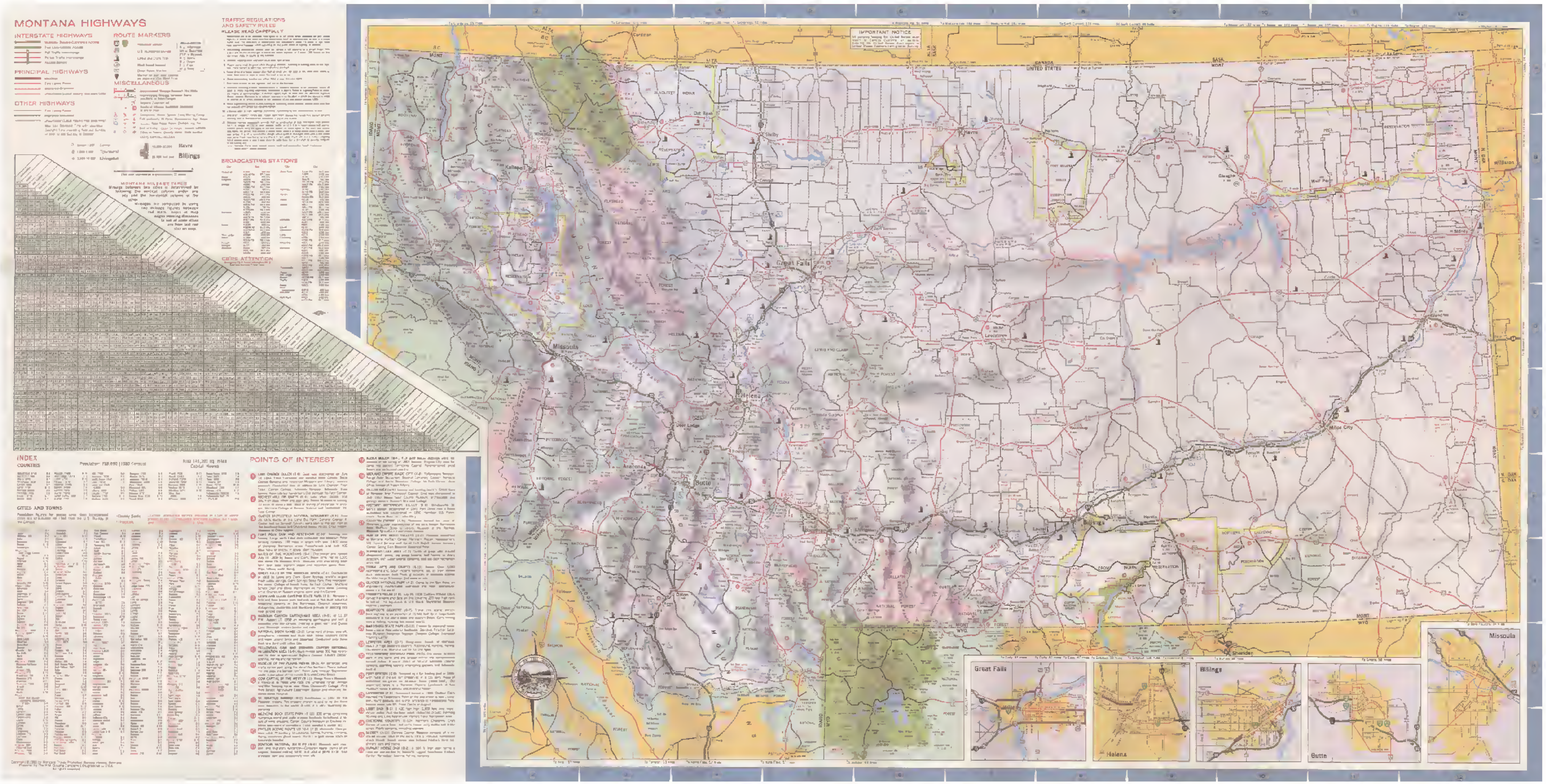
Governor Ted Schwinden

[1983-1984]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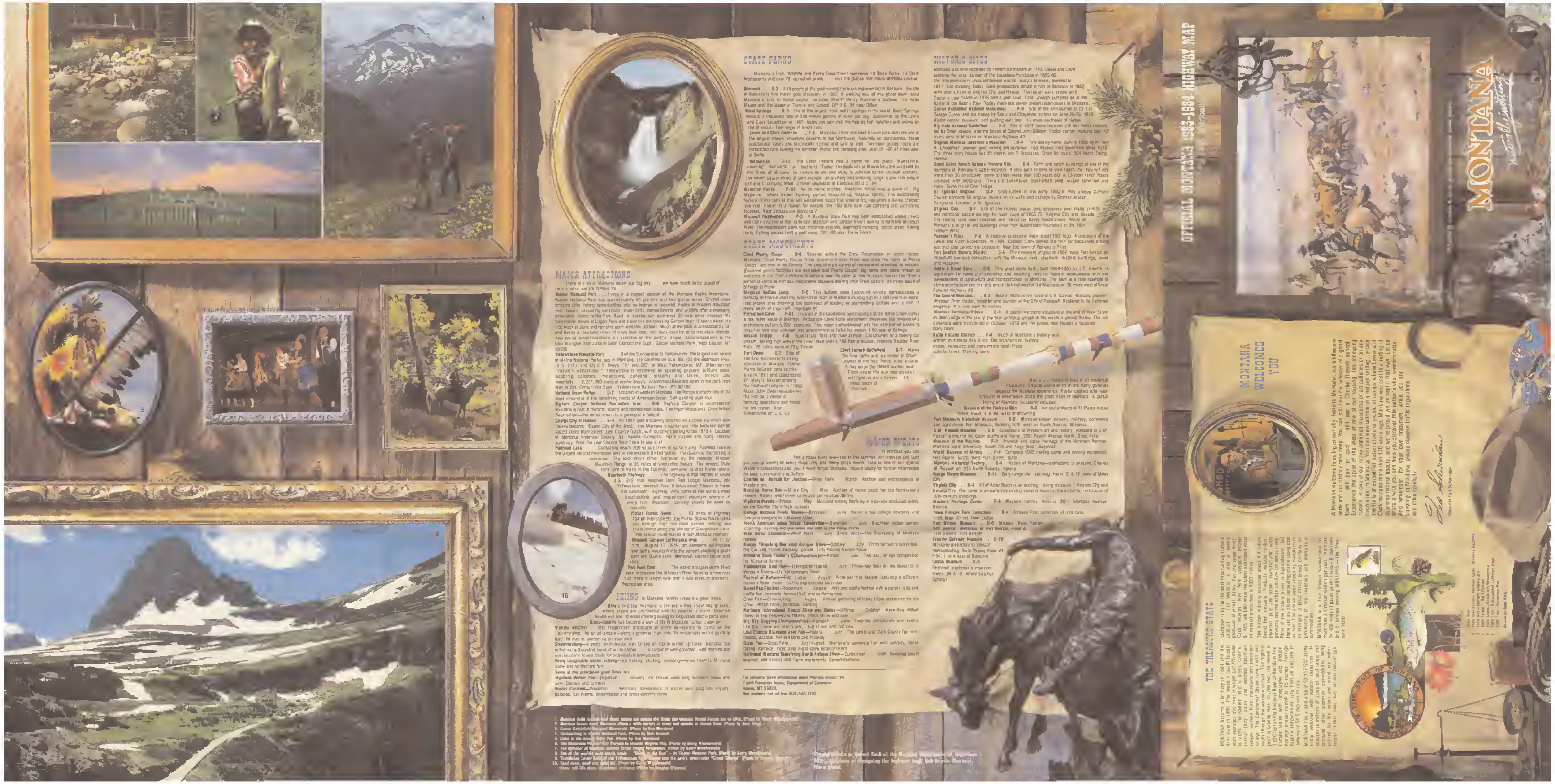
[1983-1984]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HISTORIC SITES
STATE MONUMENTS
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OFFICIAL MONTANA 1983-1984 HIGHWAY MAP
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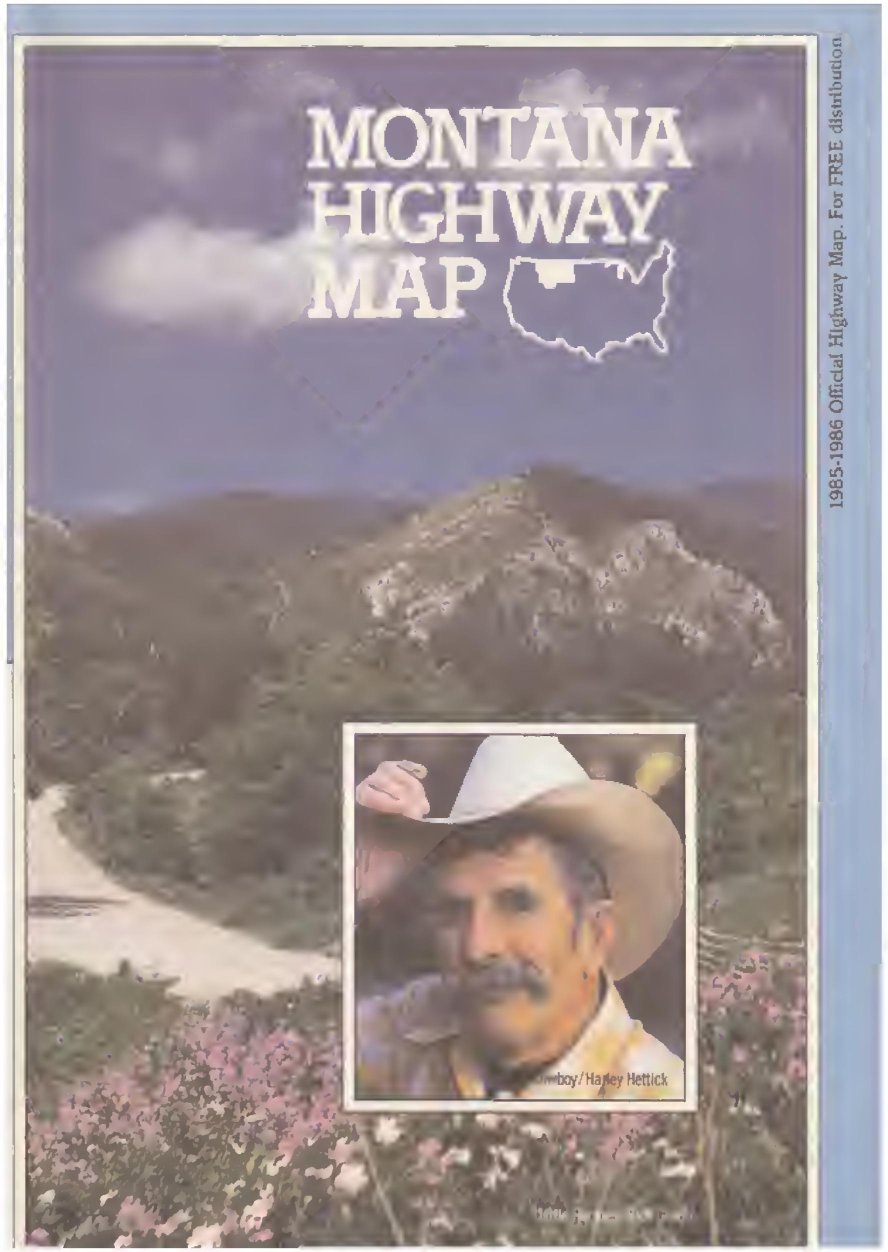

MONTANA HIGHWAY MAP
1985-1986 Official Highway Map. For FREE distribution
Cowboy/Harley Hettick

HISTORIC MARKER 6

Camp Disappointment

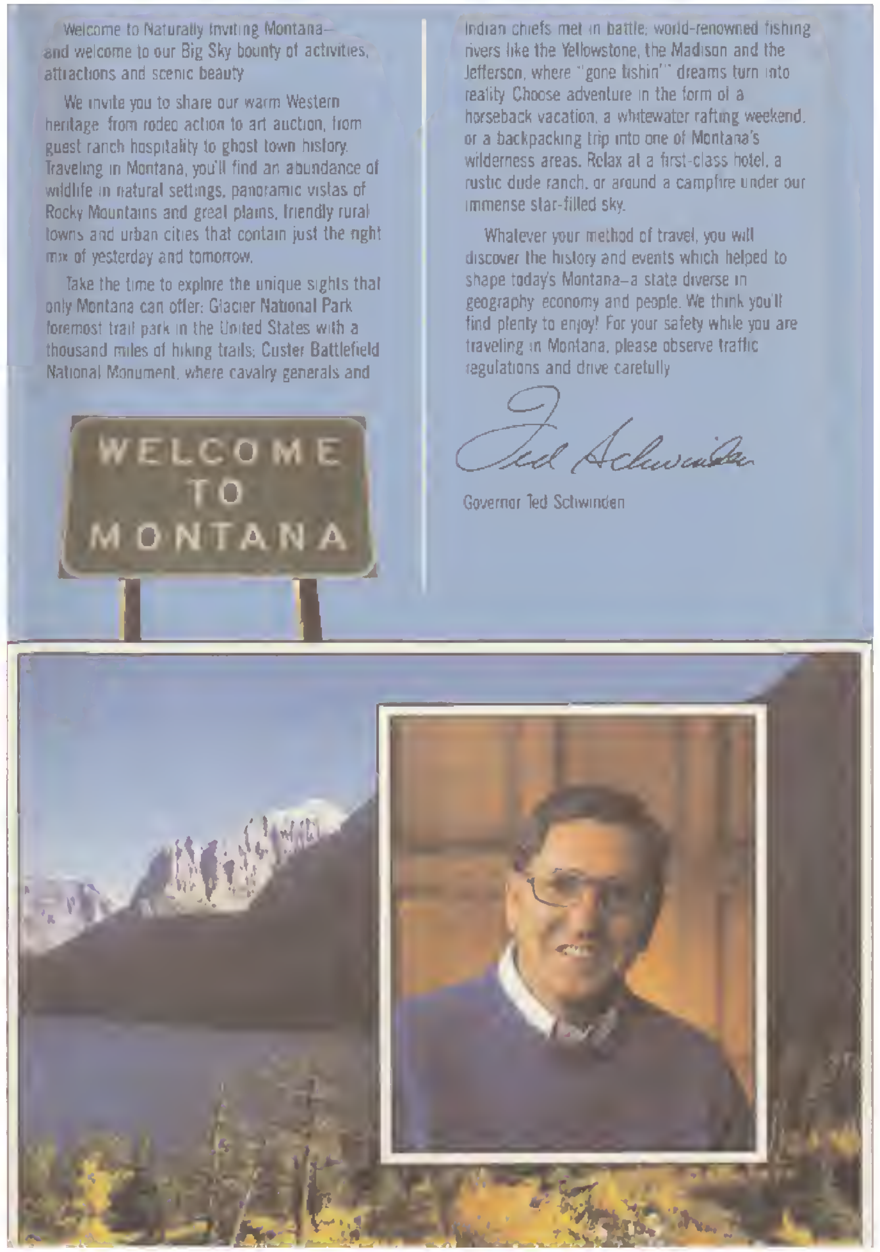
U.S. 2, MP 233, east of Browning

The monument on the hill above was erected by the Great Northern Railway in 1925 to commemorate the farthest point north reached by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-06. Captain Meriwether Lewis, with three of his best men, left the main party at the Missouri River and embarked on a side trip to explore the headwaters of the Marias River. He hoped to be able to report to President Jefferson that the headwaters arose north of the 49th parallel, thus extending the boundaries of the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase.

Map Memories:

"Take home a piece of Montana. Look for the label."

The party camped on the Cut Bank River July 22-25, 1806, in a "beautifull and extensive bottom." Deep in the territory of the dreaded Blackfeet, the men were uneasy. Lewis wrote, "gam[e] of every discription is extreemly wild which induces me to beleive that the indians are now, or have been lately in this neighbourhood." Lewis could see from here that the river arose to the west rather than to the north, as he had hoped. Disheartened by this discovery, by the cold, rainy weather, and by the shortage of game, Lewis named this farthest point north Camp Disappointment, the actual site of which is four miles directly north of this monument.



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We invite you to share our warm Western heritage from rodeo action to art auction, from guest ranch hospitality to ghost town history. Traveling in Montana, you'll find an abundance of wildlife in natural settings, panoramic vistas of Rocky Mountains and great plains, friendly rural towns and urban cities that contain just the right mix of yesterday and tomorrow.

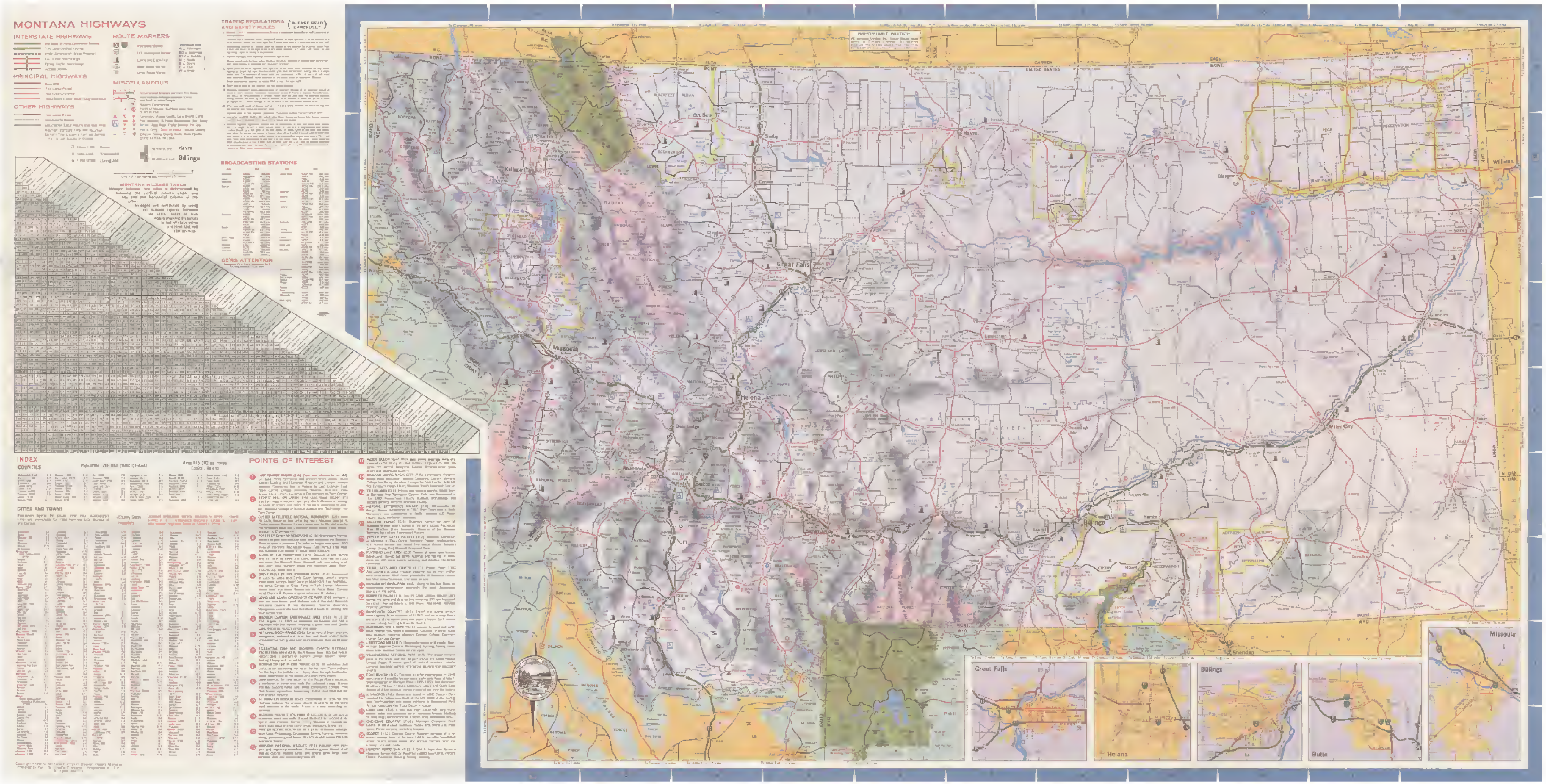
Take the time to explore the unique sights that only Montana can offer: Glacier National Park foremost trail park in the United States with a thousand miles of hiking trails; Custer Battlefield National Monument, where cavalry generals and Indian chiefs met in battle; world-renowned fishing rivers like the Yellowstone, the Madison and the Jefferson, where "gone fishin'" dreams turn into reality Choose adventure in the form of a horseback vacation, a whitewater rafting weekend, or a backpacking trip into one of Montana's wilderness areas. Relax at a first-class hotel, a rustic dude ranch, or around a campfire under our immense star-filled sky.

Whatever your method of travel, you will discover the history and events which helped to shape today's Montana—a state diverse in geography economy and people. We think you'll find plenty to enjoy! For your safety while you are traveling in Montana, please observe traffic regulations and drive carefully

Ted Schwinden

Governor Ted Schwinden

[1985-1986]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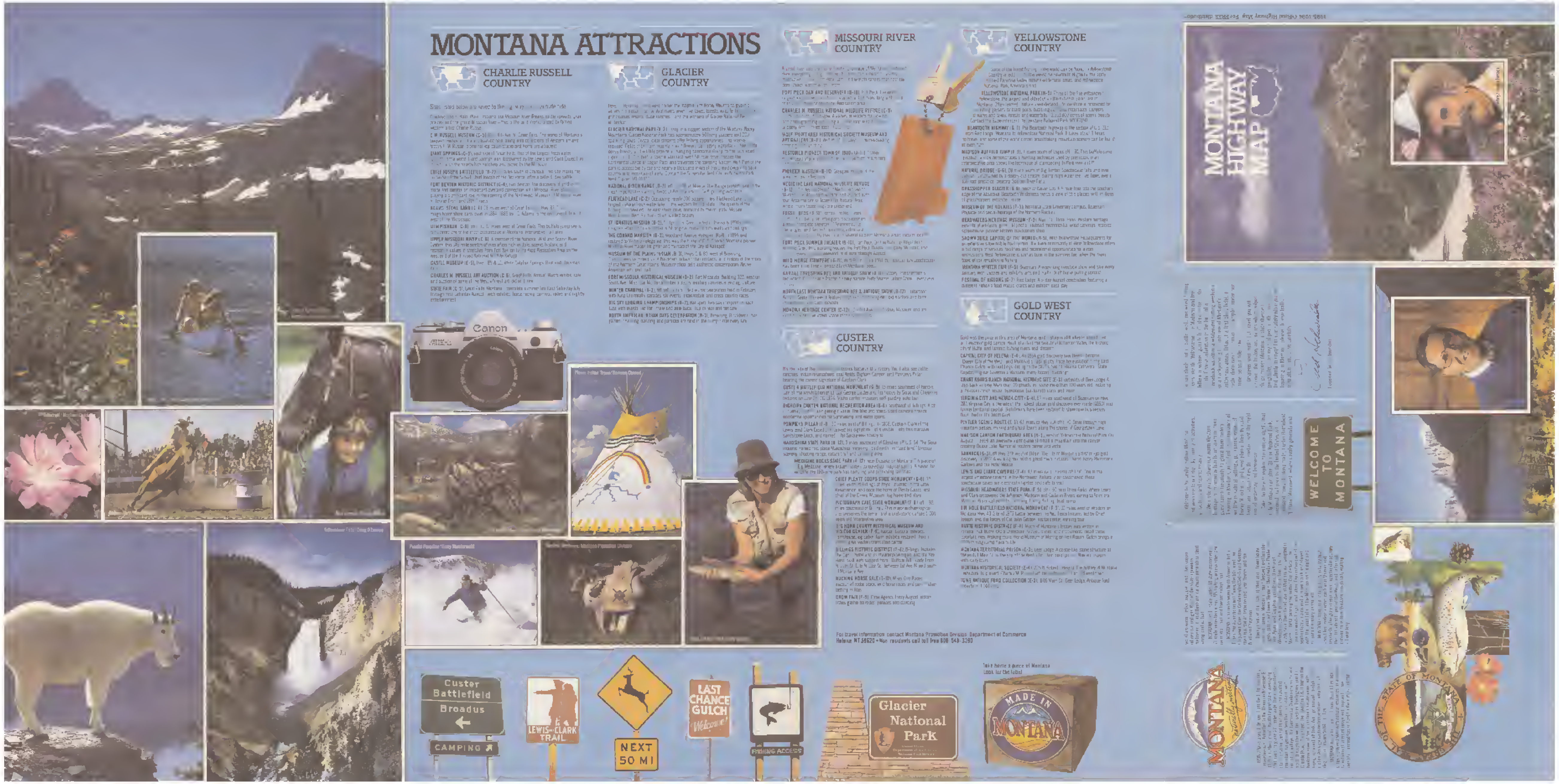


MONTANA ATTRACTIONS

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY

GLACIER COUNTRY

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

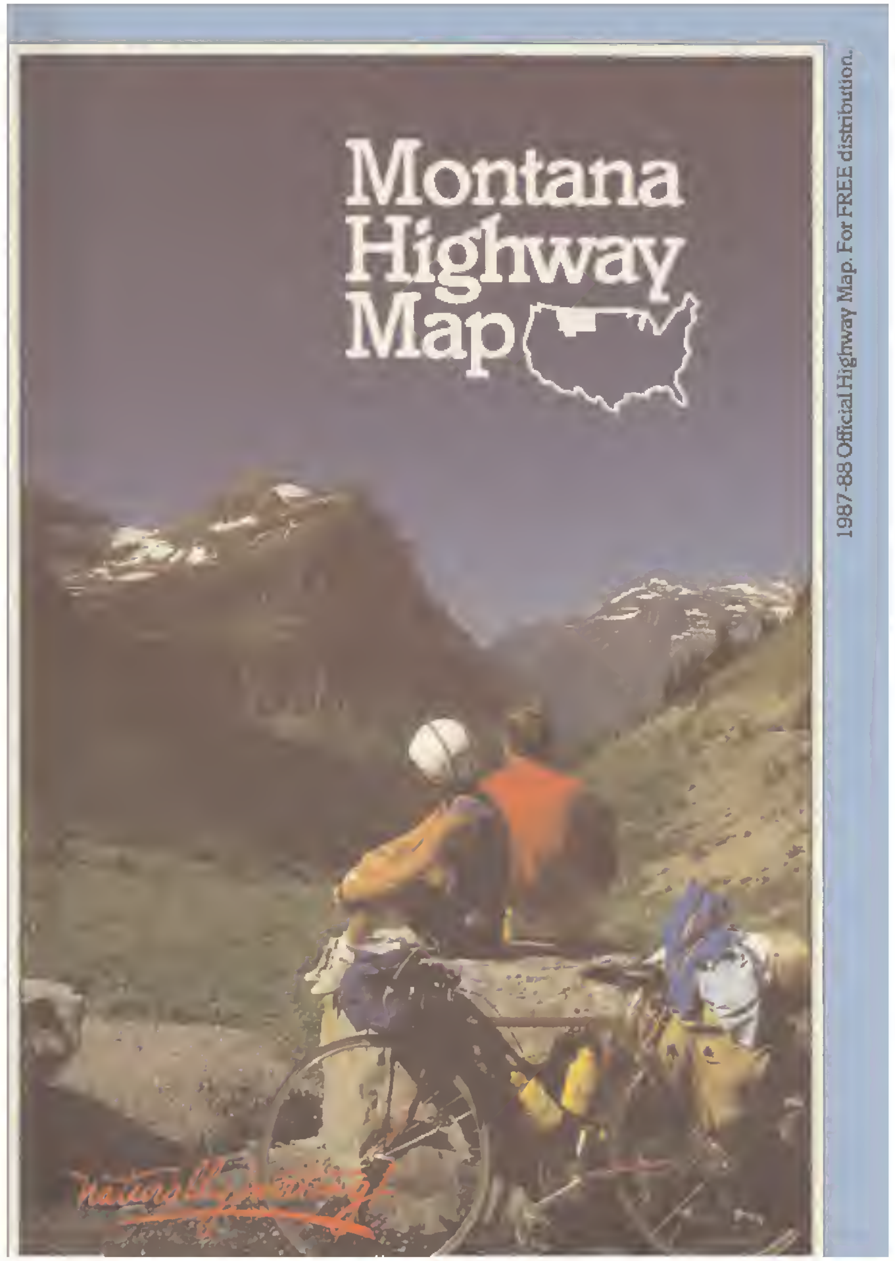
YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY

CUSTER COUNTRY

GOLD WEST COUNTRY

MONTANA HIGHWAY MAP
Canon
Custer Battlefield
Broadus
CAMPING
LEWIS-CLARK TRAIL
NEXT 50 MI
LAST CHANCE GULCH Welcome
FISHING ACCESS
Glacier National Park
MADE IN MONTANA
WELCOME TO MONTANA
MONTANA
THE STATE OF MONTANA

[1987-1988]



HISTORIC MARKER 30

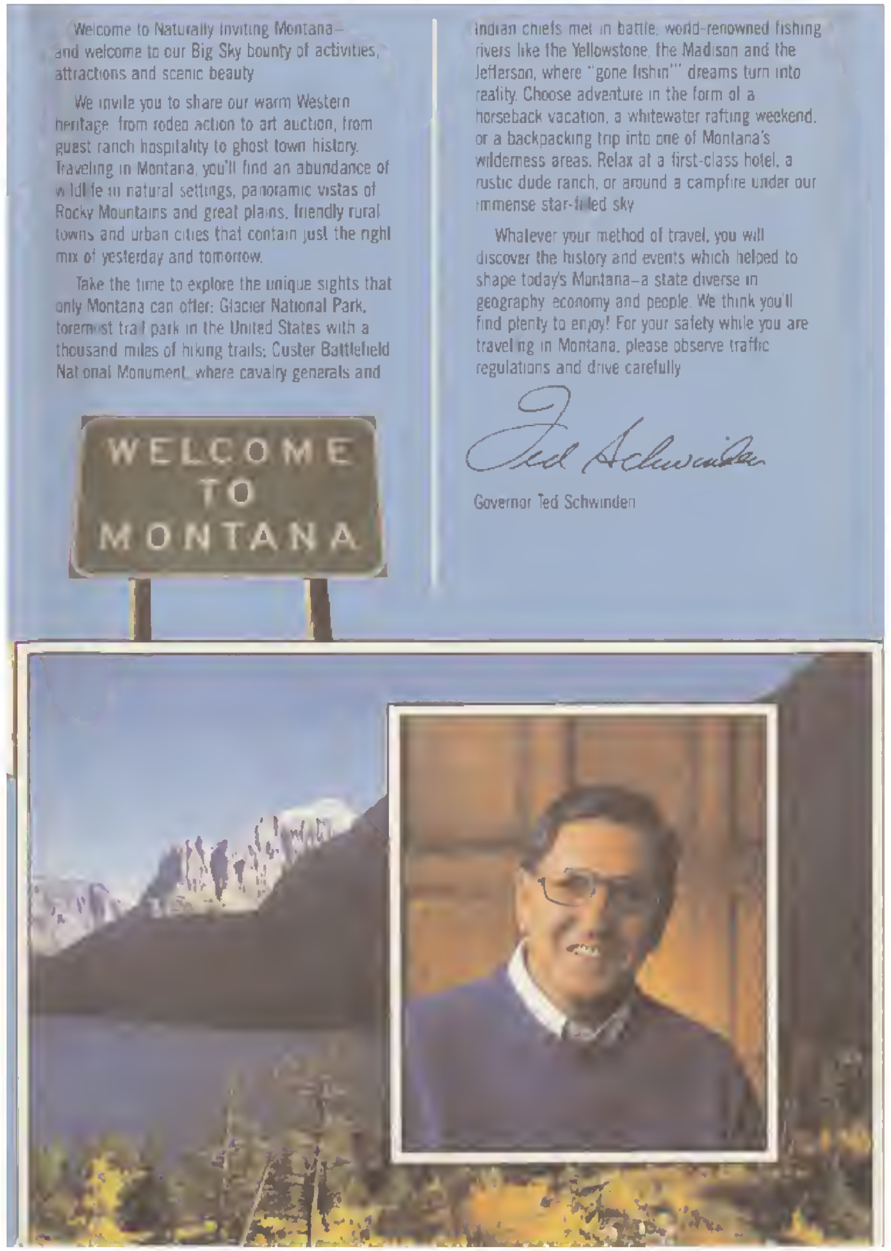
Marcus Daly Mansion

Secondary 269 (Eastside Highway), MP 2,
north of Hamilton

Hamilton's Daly Mansion was a summer retreat for Butte's "Copper King" Marcus Daly and his wife, Margaret. Daly came to the United States as a poor Irish immigrant at age 15. Attracted to western mining camps, he quickly learned mining skills. Through ingenuity and hard work, he made a fortune from copper and was influential in Montana's politics and economy for many years.

Daly began acquiring land to develop a 22,000 acre stock farm in the late 1880s and platted the town of Hamilton in 1890. His prized thoroughbreds, raised and trained in the Bitterroot Valley, set new records at Eastern tracks. Now open for tours, this 42-room Georgian-revival style mansion contains many exquisite Italian marble fireplaces and an elegant central staircase. Newspapers of that period termed this mansion one of Montana's largest homes, and also one of the West's most pretentious and costly dwellings. Surrounding landscaped grounds include many exotic trees and graceful flowerbeds. Other structures include a greenhouse, playhouse, laundry, servant's quarters and a heated swimming pool.

Daly's mansion is located to your left, just off the Eastside Highway.


WELCOME
TO
MONTANA

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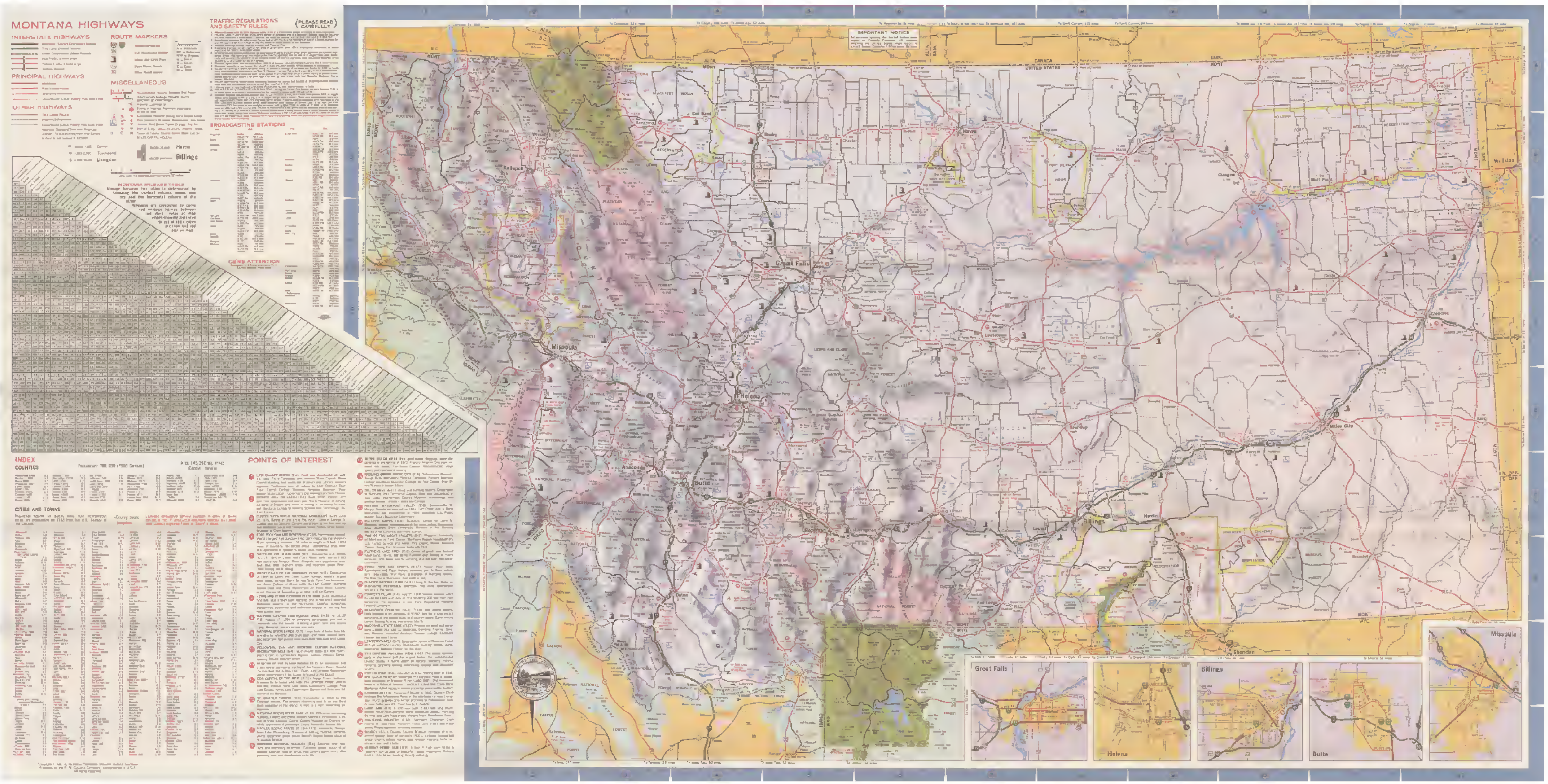
Ted Schwinden

Governor Ted Schwinden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Missoula

MONTANA ATTRACTIONS

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY

GLACIER COUNTRY

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY

CUSTER COUNTRY

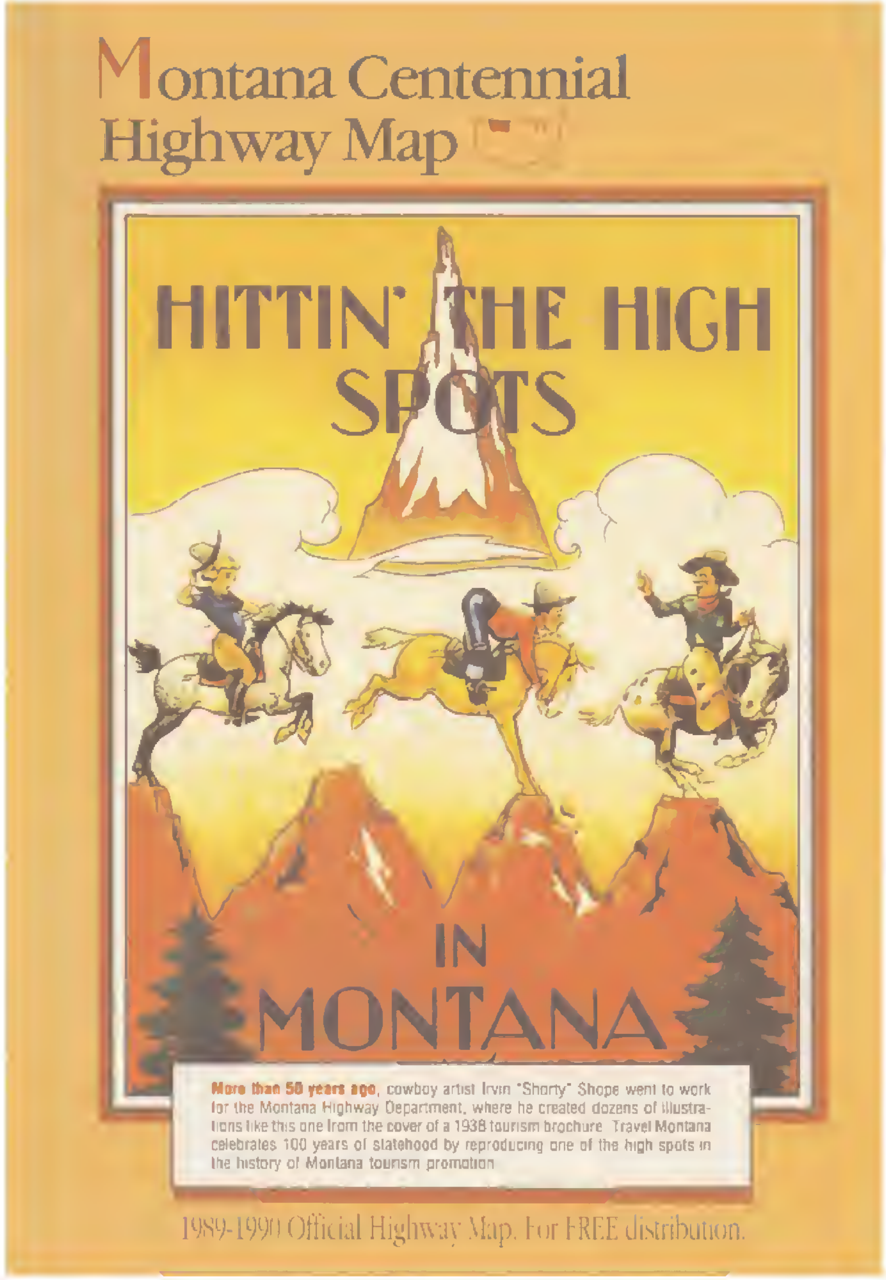
GOLD WEST COUNTRY

For travel information, contact Montana Promotion Division, Department of Commerce
Helena, MT 59620 • Non-residents call toll free 800-548-3390

Take home a piece of Montana.
Look for the label!

1987-88 Official Highway Map For FREE distribution.

Montana Highway Map



Montana Centennial Highway Map

More than 50 years ago, cowboy artist Irvin "Shorty" Shope went to work for the Montana Highway Department, where he created dozens of illustrations like this one from the cover of a 1938 tourism brochure. Travel Montana celebrates 100 years of statehood by reproducing one of the high spots in the history of Montana tourism promotion.

1989-1990 Official Highway Map. For FREE distribution.

HISTORIC MARKER 18

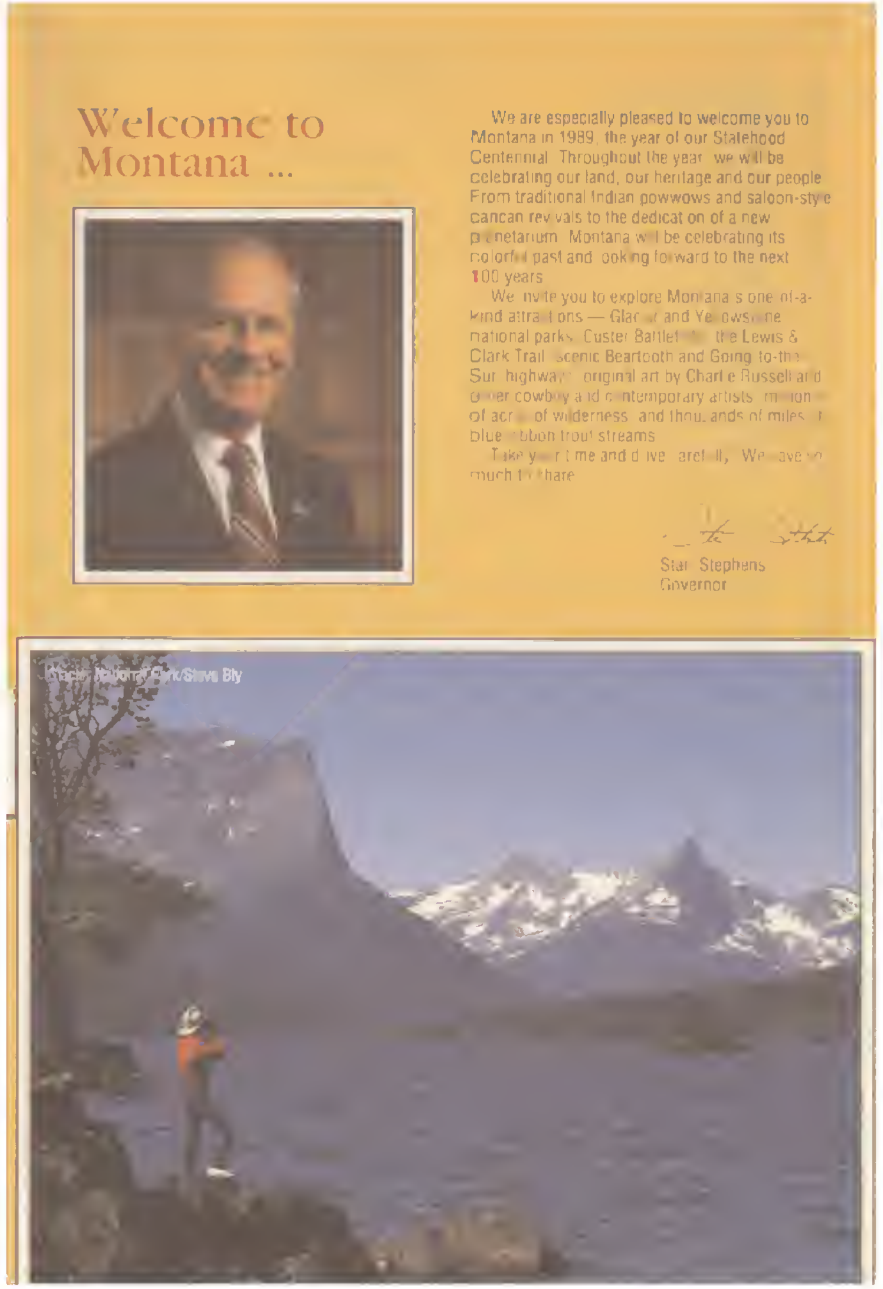
The Holacaust*

I-90, MP 4, Dena Mora rest area

In 1910, this was a remote neck of the woods and hard to reach. Forest fire protection was relatively new. That dry summer many small fires started. Public apathy, together with manpower shortage, lack of organization and good equipment and inaccessibility permitted them to spread and join. Hell broke loose in August. Whipped by 50-mile gales, the combined blaze covered 3,000 square miles in three days. Animals were trapped, 87 human lives were lost, settlements and railroad trestles were destroyed, six billion board feet of timber burned like kindling. The pungent smoke pall stretched to eastern Montana.

Some good came from this costly burnt sacrifice to inadequate organization, funds and public understanding. Legislation was enacted, appropriations were increased, cooperative effort was developed, and the public became forest fire conscious. Now U.S. Forest Service lookouts and aerial patrols discover fires while small, then smoke-chasers by trail and smoke-jumpers by parachute reach and control most of the fires in record time. This devastated area has been re-stocked with trees that will again produce commercial timber, provide homes for wildlife and recreation for people. Fire protection methods, equipment and organization capable of handling future threats of dry summers will pay off in healthy water-sheds and abundant forest products. An uncontrolled forest fire is a terrifying, destructive beast. Please be careful with your matches, cigarettes and campfires, won't you?

Fletcher may have deliberately misspelled holocaust to reflect local usage.



Welcome to Montana ...

We are especially pleased to welcome you to Montana in 1989, the year of our Statehood Centennial. Throughout the year, we will be celebrating our land, our heritage and our people. From traditional Indian powwows and saloon-style cancan revivals to the dedication of a new planetarium, Montana will be celebrating its colorful past and looking forward to the next 100 years.

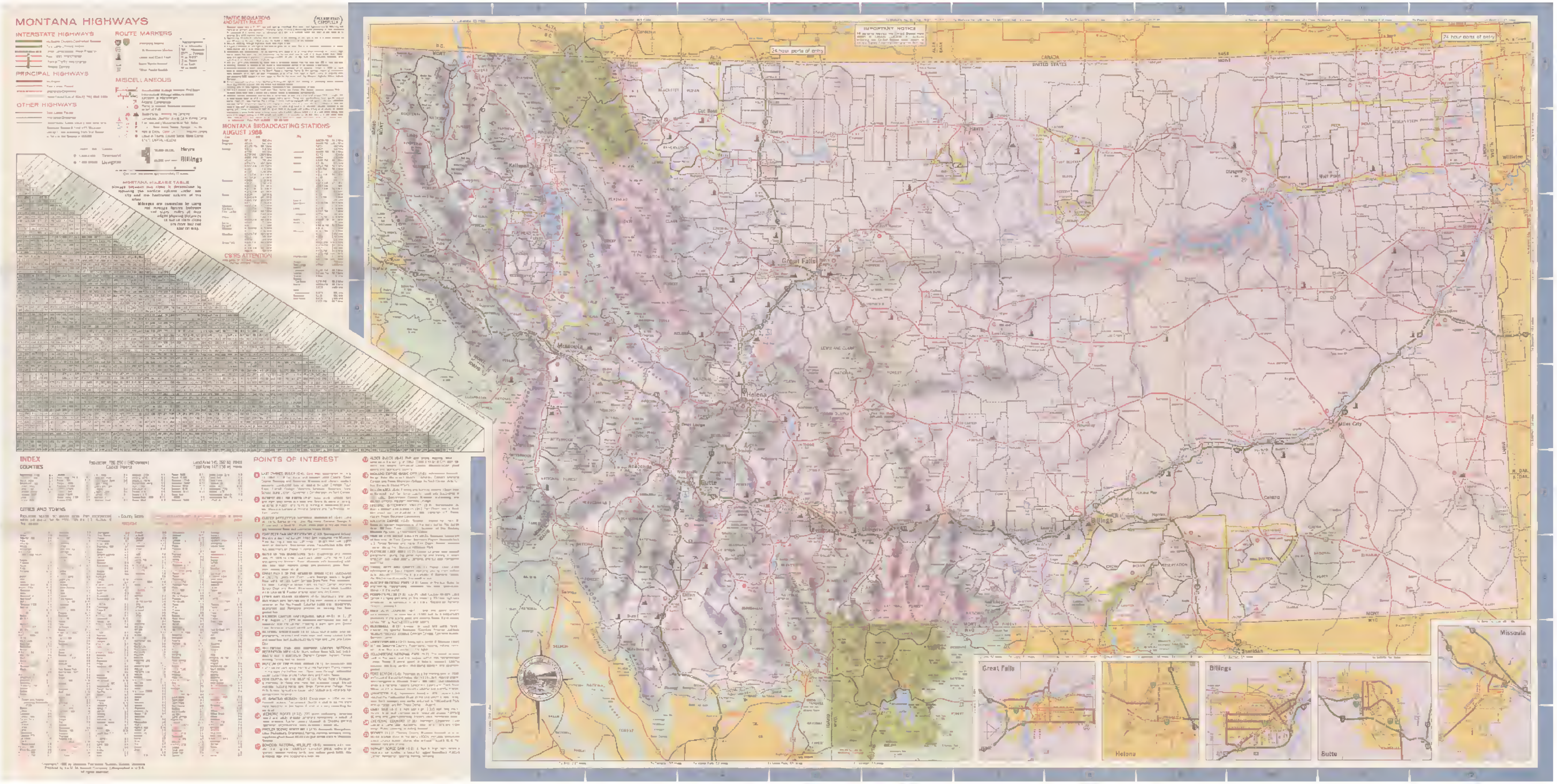
We invite you to explore Montana's one-of-a-kind attractions — Glacier and Yellowstone national parks, Custer Battlefield, the Lewis & Clark Trail, scenic Beartooth and Going-to-the-Sun highways, original art by Charlie Russell and other cowboy and contemporary artists, millions of acres of wilderness, and thousands of miles of blue-ribbon trout streams.

Take your time and drive carefully. We have so much to share.

Stan Stephens
Governor

Glacier National Park/Steve Bly

[1989-1990]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Montana Attractions

Charlie Russell Country

Glacier Country

Missouri River Country

Yellowstone Country

Custer Country

Gold West Country

For travel information, contact Travel Montana, Department of Commerce, Helena, MT 59620 406-444-2654. Nonresidents call toll free 800-541-1447

Montana Centennial Highway Map

Welcome to Montana

Montana Highway Map
1990-91 Official Highway Map. For FREE distribution.
St. Mary's Lake shimmers in the pristine beauty of Montana's Glacier National Park / John Reddy photo

HISTORIC MARKER 61

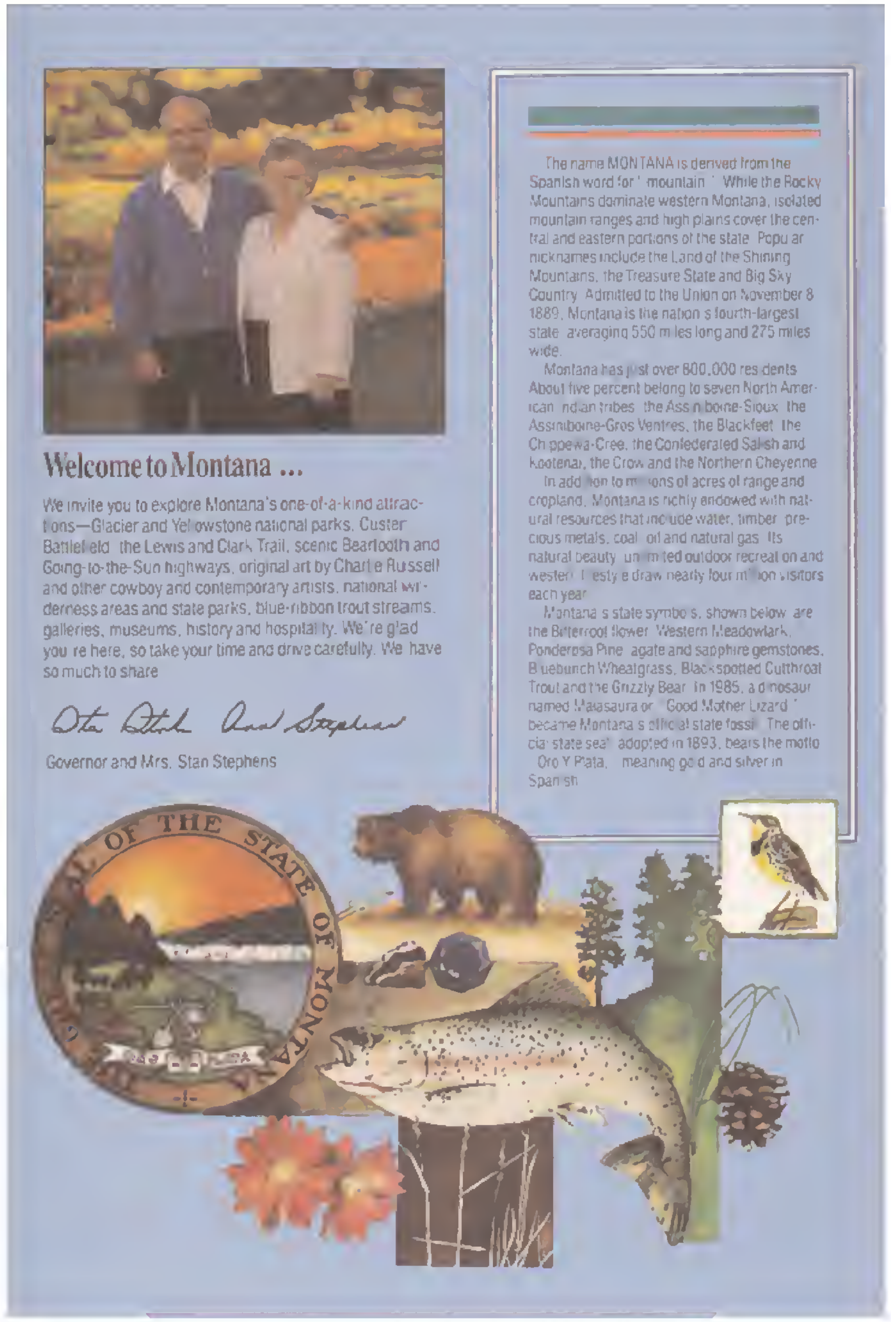
Beaverhead Rock

Montana 41, north of Dillon

On August 10, 1805, members of the Lewis and Clark expedition pushed their way up the Jefferson River's tributaries toward the Continental Divide and the Pacific Ocean beyond. Toward afternoon they sighted what Clark called a "remarkable Clift" to the west. Sacajawea (or, as Lewis spelled it: Sah-cah-gar-we-ah), their Indian guide for this portion of the trip, said her tribe called the large promontory "Beaver's head."

Both Lewis and Clark agreed on the rock's likeness to the fur-bearing animal and recorded the name in their journals. They continued south only to encounter a heavy rain and hail storm. "the men defended themselves from the hail by means of the willow bushes but all the party got perfectly wet," Lewis said. They camped upstream from the Beaver's head, enjoyed freshly killed deer meat, then pushed on the next day.

Beaverhead Rock served as an important landmark not only for Lewis and Clark, but also for the trappers, miners, and traders who followed them into the vicinity. It is the namesake for the county in which it is now located, retaining the same appearance that inspired Sacajawea and her people to name it centuries ago.



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Governor and Mrs. Stan Stephens

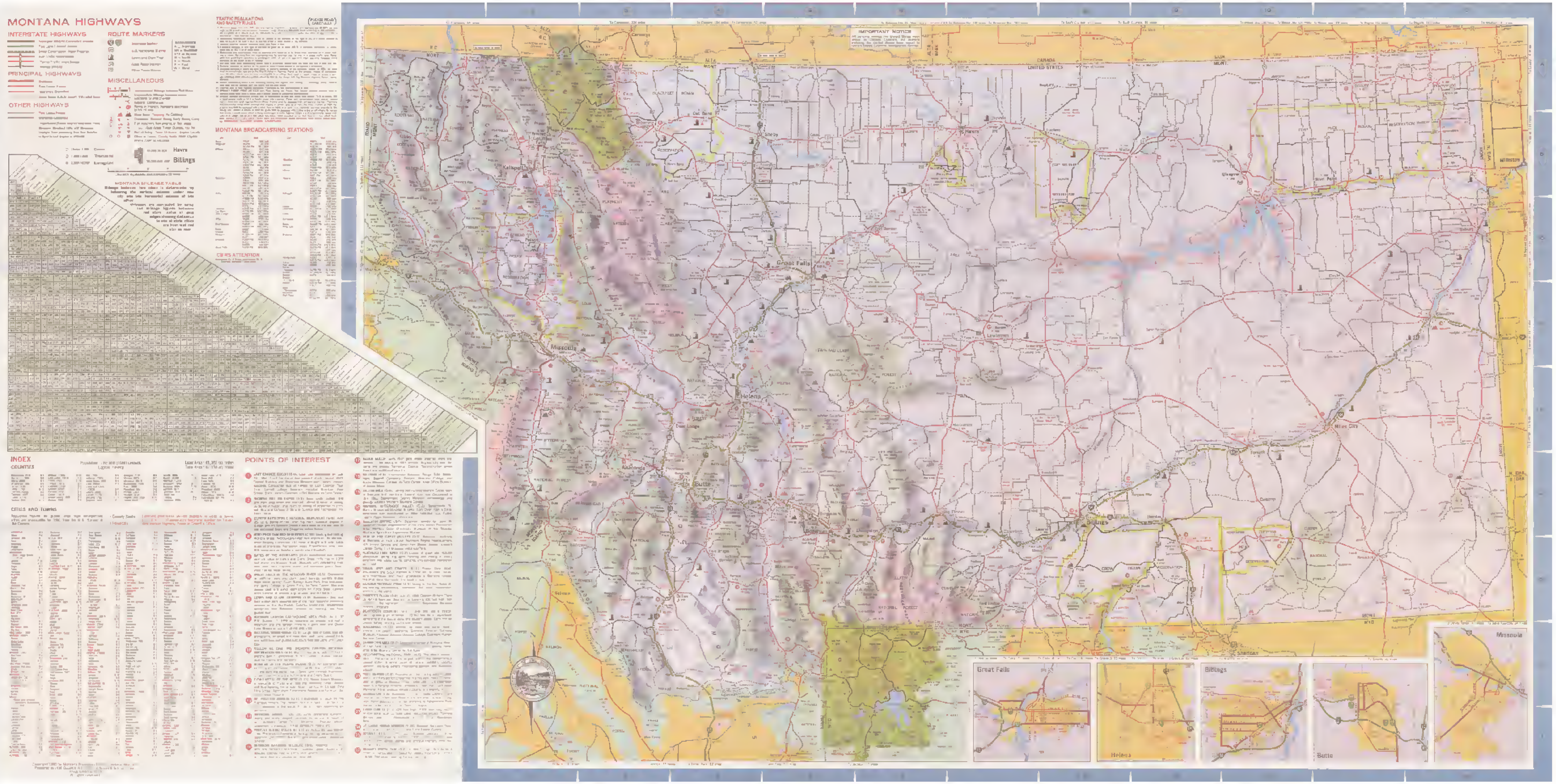
The name MONTANA is derived from the Spanish word for "mountain." While the Rocky Mountains dominate western Montana, isolated mountain ranges and high plains cover the central and eastern portions of the state. Popular nicknames include the Land of the Shining Mountains, the Treasure State and Big Sky Country. Admitted to the Union on November 8, 1889, Montana is the nation's fourth-largest state, averaging 550 miles long and 275 miles wide.

Montana has just over 800,000 residents. About five percent belong to seven North American Indian tribes: the Assiniboine-Sioux, the Assiniboine-Gros Ventres, the Blackfeet, the Chippewa-Cree, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai, the Crow and the Northern Cheyenne.

In addition to millions of acres of range and cropland, Montana is richly endowed with natural resources that include water, timber, precious metals, coal, oil and natural gas. Its natural beauty, unlimited outdoor recreation and western lifestyle draw nearly four million visitors each year.

Montana's state symbols, shown below, are the Bitterroot flower, Western Meadowlark, Ponderosa Pine, agate and sapphire gemstones, Bluebunch Wheatgrass, Blackspotted Cutthroat Trout and the Grizzly Bear. In 1985, a dinosaur named Maiasaura or "Good Mother Lizard" became Montana's official state fossil. The official state seal, adopted in 1893, bears the motto "Oro Y Plata," meaning gold and silver in Spanish.

[1990-1991]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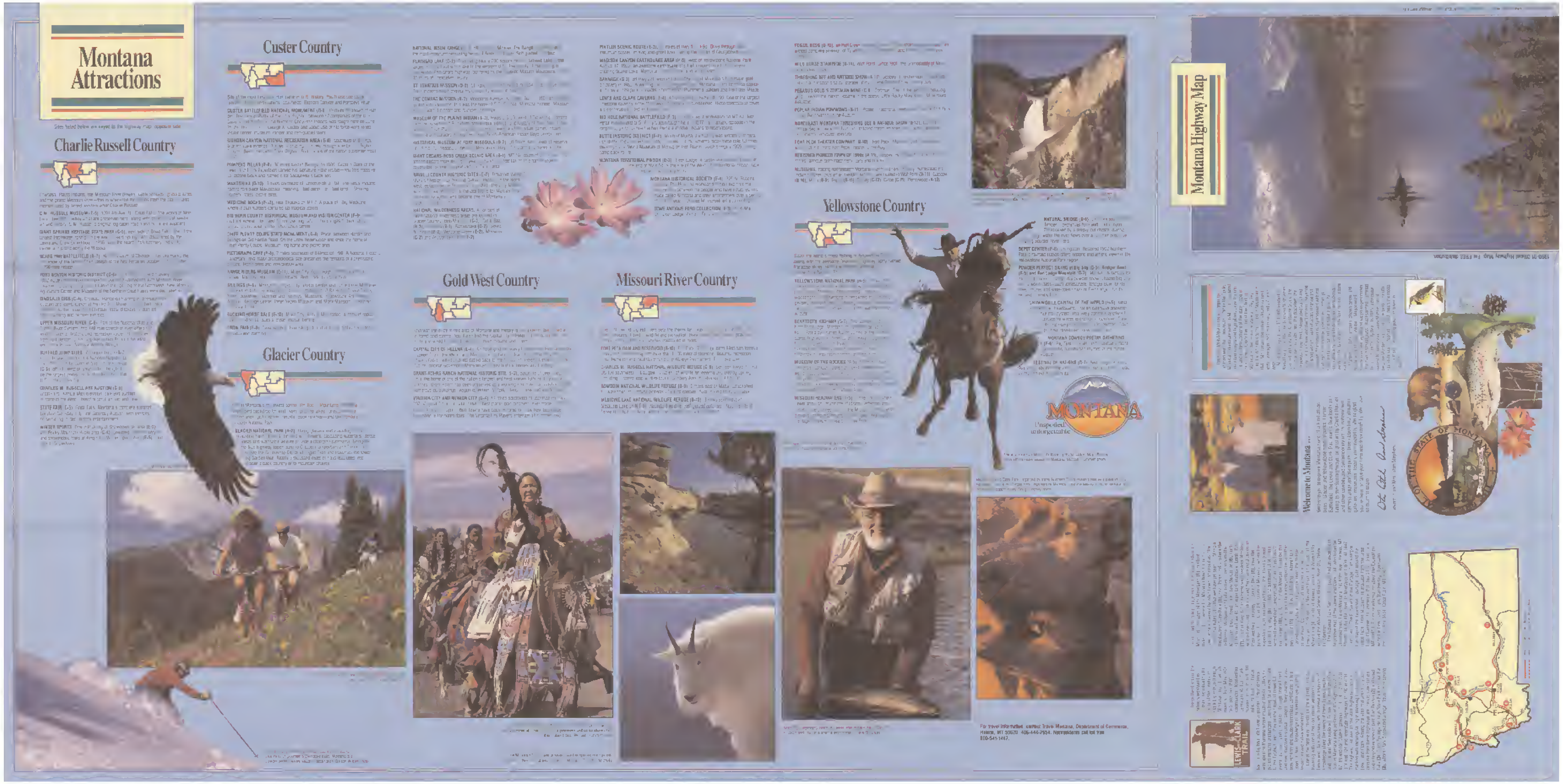
[1990-1991]



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Charlie Russell Country

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Gold West Country

Missouri River Country

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MONTANA

[1992-1993]

HISTORIC MARKER 27

Traveler's Rest

U.S. 93, MP 82, south of Lolo

The Lewis and Clark Expedition, westward bound, camped at the mouth of Lolo Creek September 9th, 10th, 1805. They had been traveling down the Bitter Root Valley and halted here to secure a supply of venison before crossing the mountains to the west via Lolo Pass. They named the spot Traveler's Rest, and it was at this camp that they first learned of the Indian road up Hell Gate leading to the buffalo country east of the main range of the Rockies.

Map Memories:

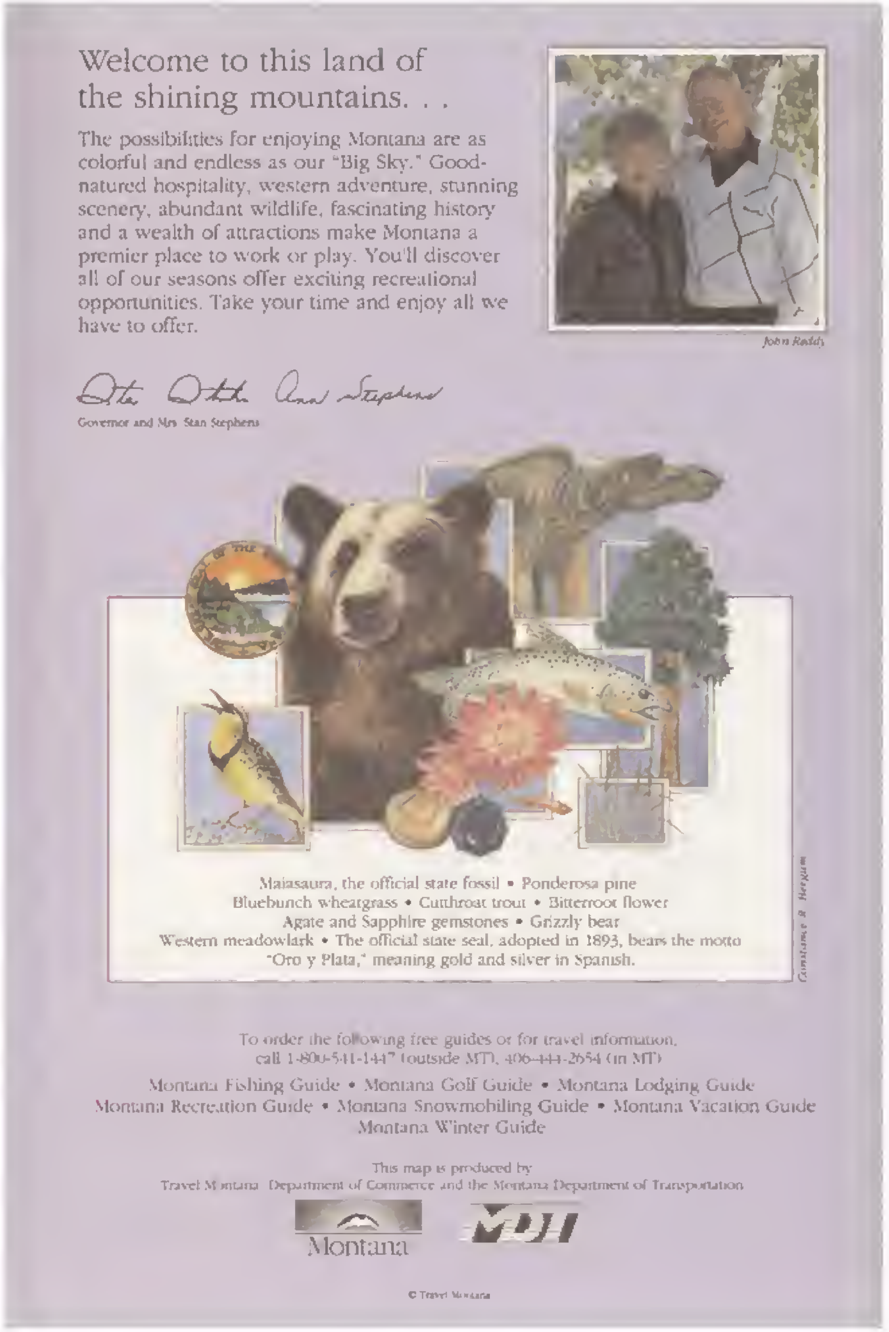
"Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument."

R. VALENTINE ATKINSON PHOTO

Returning from the coast they again camped here from June 30th, 1806, to July 3rd. When the party divided, Lewis took the Indian "Road to the Buffalo" and after exploring the Marias River descended the Missouri while Clark went via the Big Hole, Beaver Head, Jefferson and Gallatin Valleys and the Yellowstone River.

They reached their rendezvous near the mouth of the Yellowstone within 9 days of each other.

Considering distance and unexplored terrain, they were tolerably punctual.



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John Reddy

Governor and Mrs. Stan Stephens

Maiasaura, the official state fossil • Ponderosa pine
Bluebunch wheatgrass • Cutthroat trout • Bitterroot flower
Agate and Sapphire gemstones • Grizzly bear
Western meadowlark • The official state seal, adopted in 1893, bears the motto "Oro y Plata," meaning gold and silver in Spanish.

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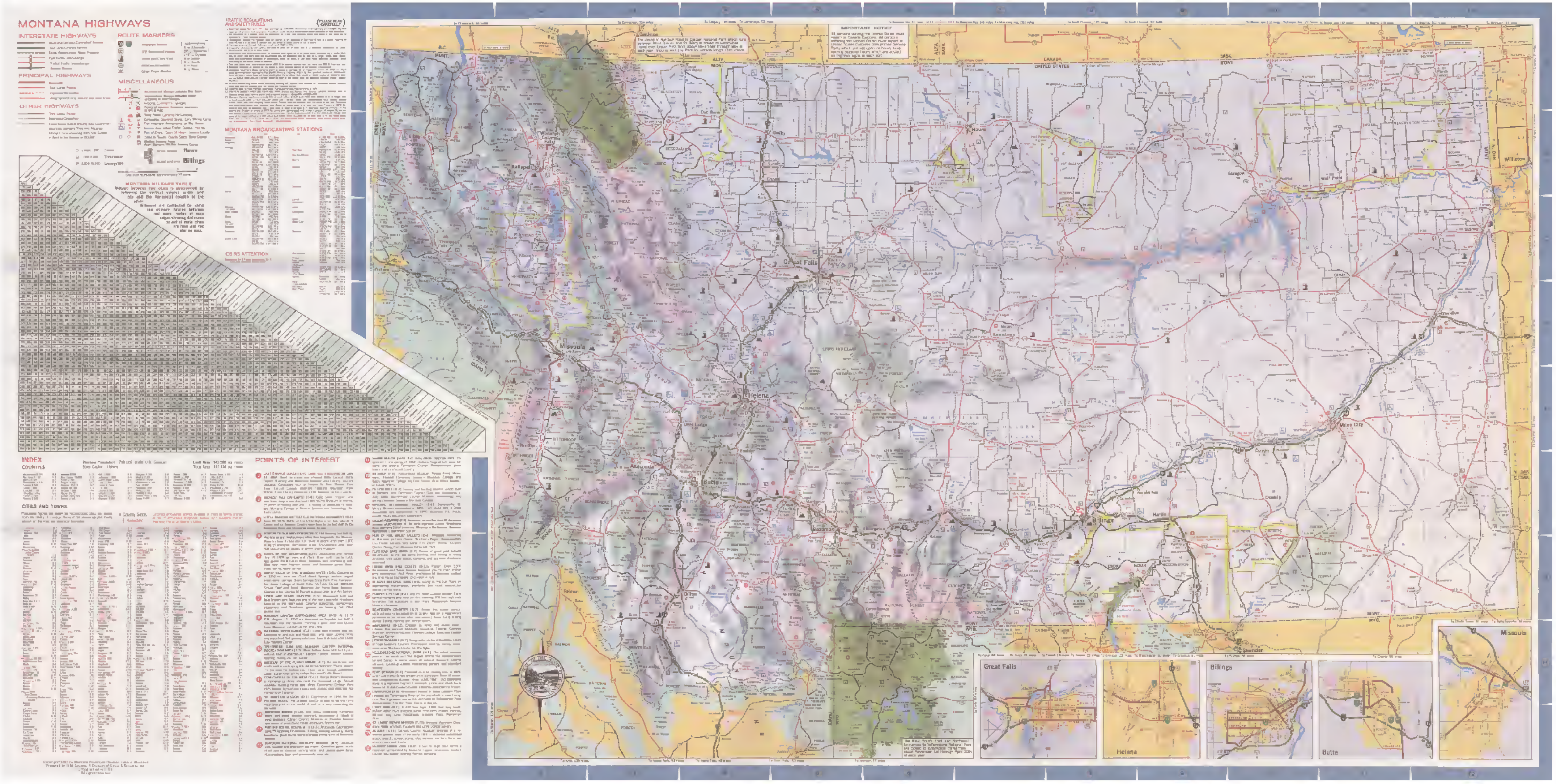
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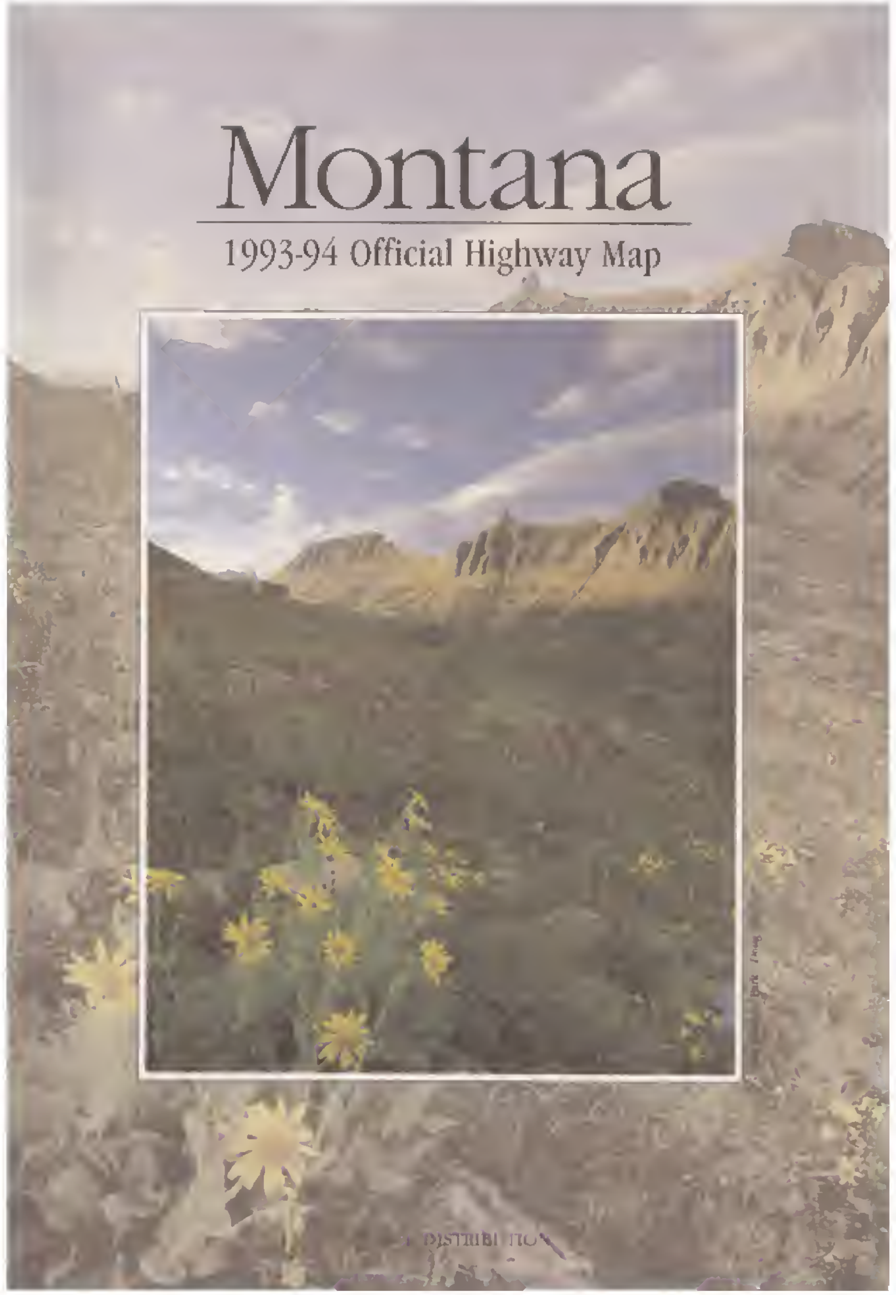

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1993-94 Official Highway Map

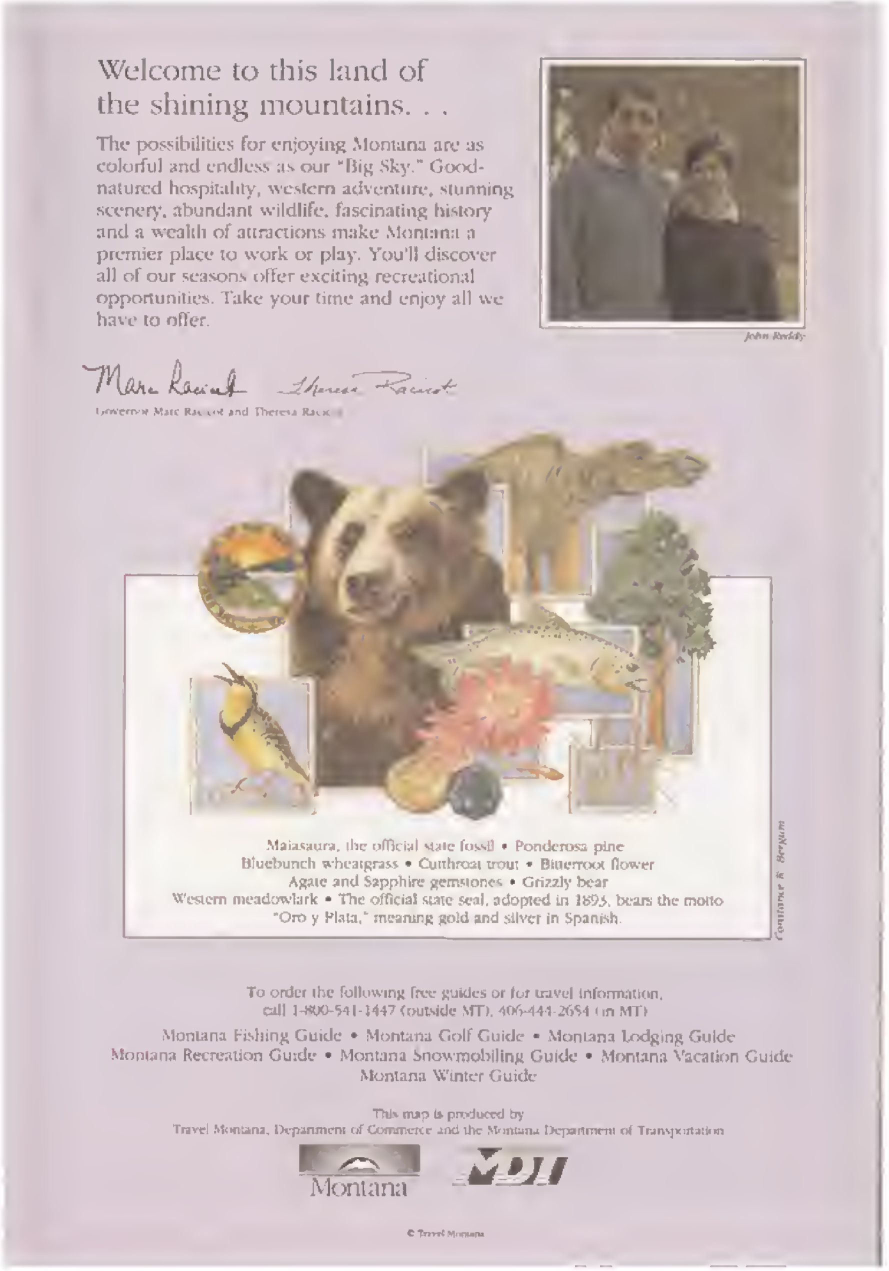
HISTORIC MARKER 40

Continental Divide – Elevation 6325

U.S. 12, MP 28, McDonald Pass, west of Helena

MacDonald Pass joins two other Continental Divide crossings as vital links between east and west in Montana. Both Mullan and Priest Passes, just north of this route, had roads as early as the 1850s. In 1870, E. M. "Lige" Dunphy built a toll road over this portion of the Divide making extensive use of log "corduroying" in muddy spots. He hired Alexander "Red" MacDonald to manage the toll gate with charges for all types of transportation except pedestrians and those traveling after dark. During the early 1880s a half dozen six-horse stages a day passed this way to and from Helena and western Montana.

In September of 1911, Cromwell Dixon earned a $10,000 prize when he became the first aviator in America to fly over the Continental Divide not too far from this spot. Today a four-lane highway and an air beacon replace buckboards and biplanes of earlier eras.



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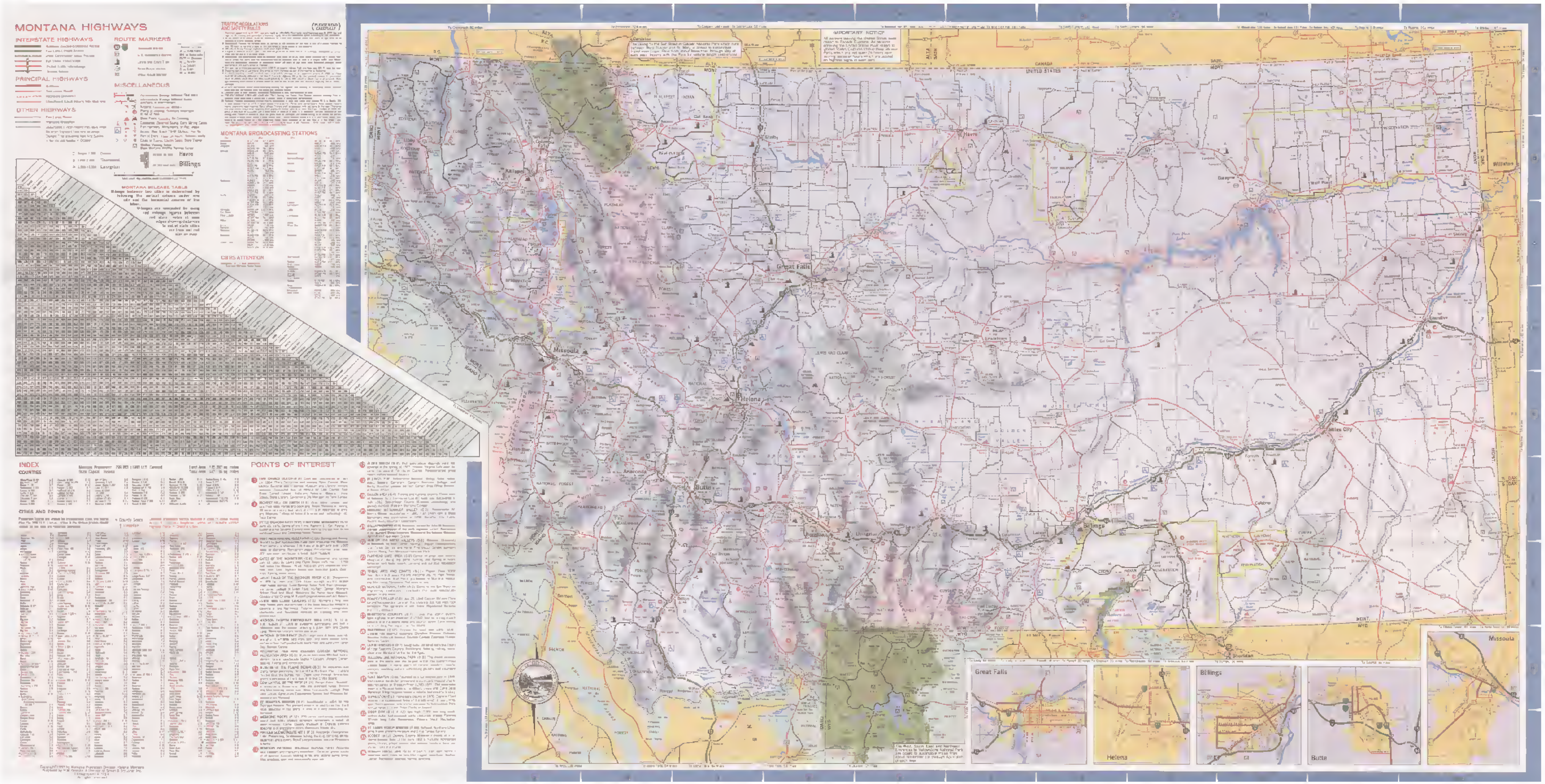
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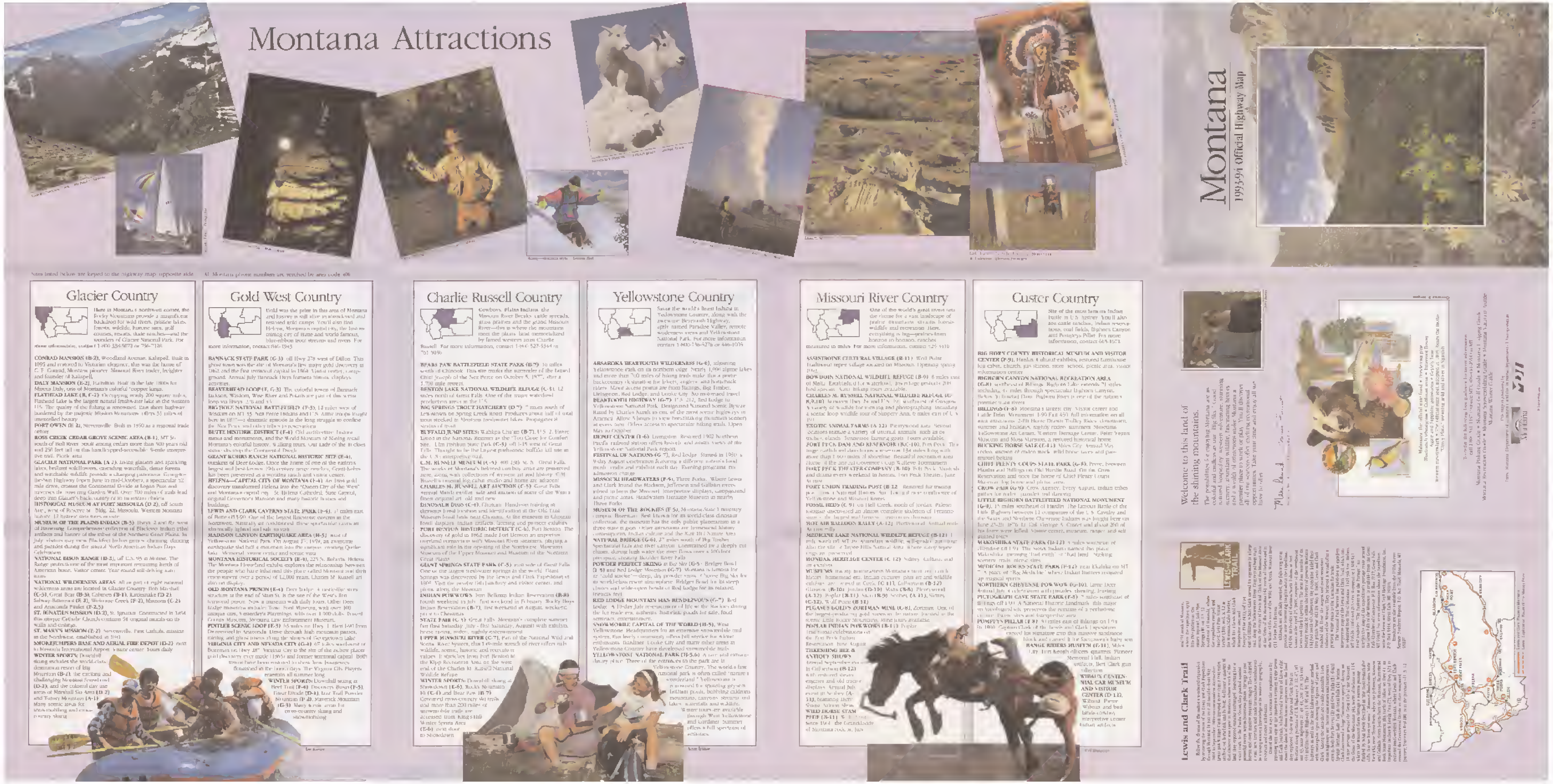

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Lewis and Clark Trail

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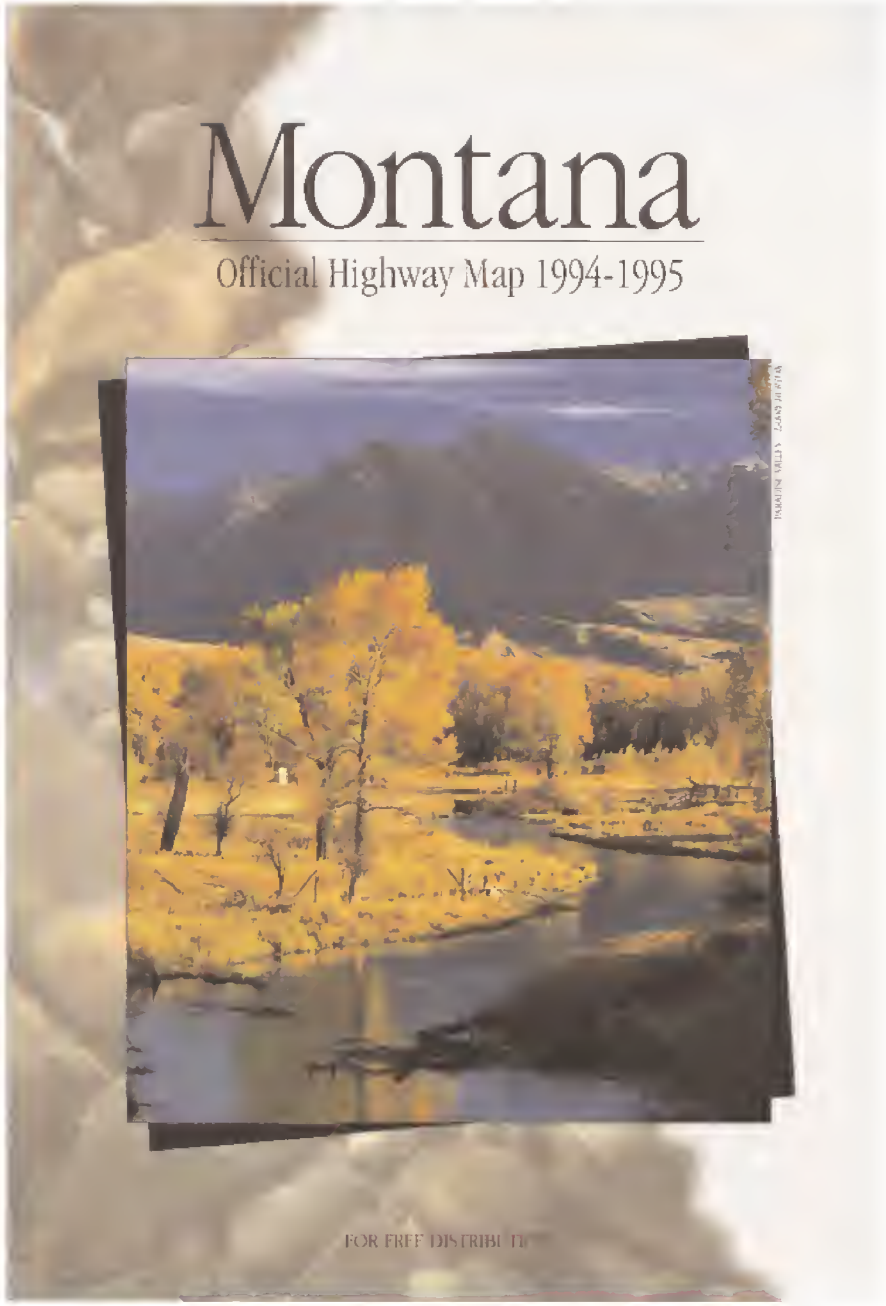

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Official Highway Map 1994-1995

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HISTORIC MARKER 39

The Mullan Road

U.S. 12, MP 23, McDonald Pass, west of Helena

From this point west to the Idaho line I-90 follows the route of a military road located and constructed during 1858-62 by Captain John Mullan, 2nd Artillery, U.S. Army. The road was 624 miles long and connected Fort Benton, Montana, with Fort Walla Walla, Washington. An average wagon outfit required a minimum of forty-seven days to travel it.

The Captain, aside from his engineering ability, was a man of considerable acumen as evidenced by the following excerpts from his final report. He prophesied ". . . the locomotive engine will make passage of the . . . wild interior at rates of speed which will startle human credulity."

Mullan himself might have been incredulous had he seen the freight train that crossed this divide in 1865. Seven camels, each laden with 600 pounds of flour, made the trek from Helena to the Deer Lodge mines. One of the less successful experiments in American transportation history, the dromedary carried tremendous loads, was sure footed, and had great stamina, but the horses, mules and oxen of the teamsters and mule train packers stampeded at the sight and smell of them. The camels were gone from Montana by 1867.

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Marc Racicot Theresa Racicot

Governor Marc Racicot and Theresa Racicot

Travis Smith

Ponderosa pine

Bluebunch wheatgrass • Cutthroat trout • Bitterroot flower

Agate and Sapphire gemstones • Grizzly bear

Western meadowlark • Maiasaura, the official state fossil • The official state seal, adopted in 1893, bears the motto "Oro y Plata," meaning gold and silver in Spanish

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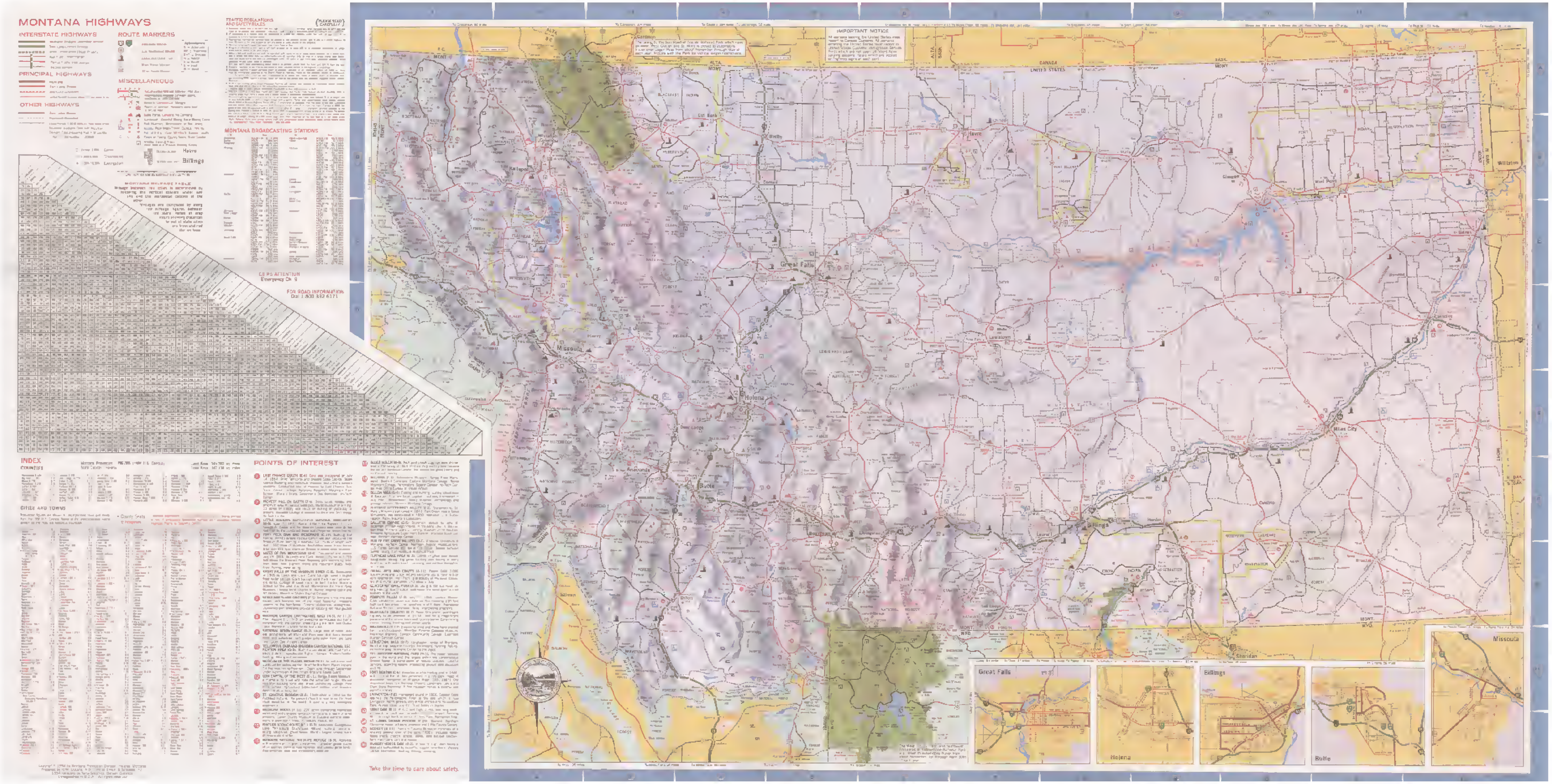
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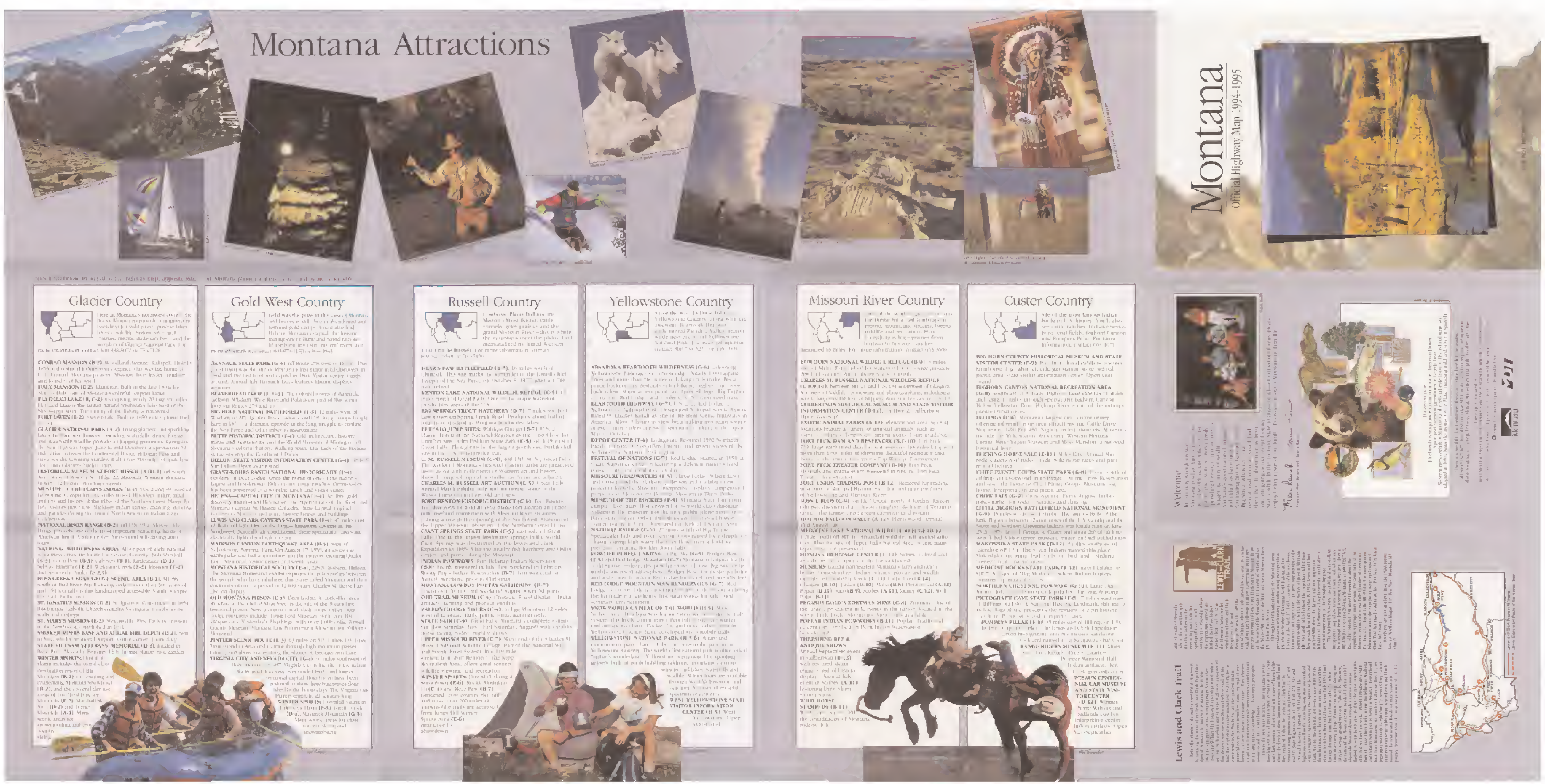

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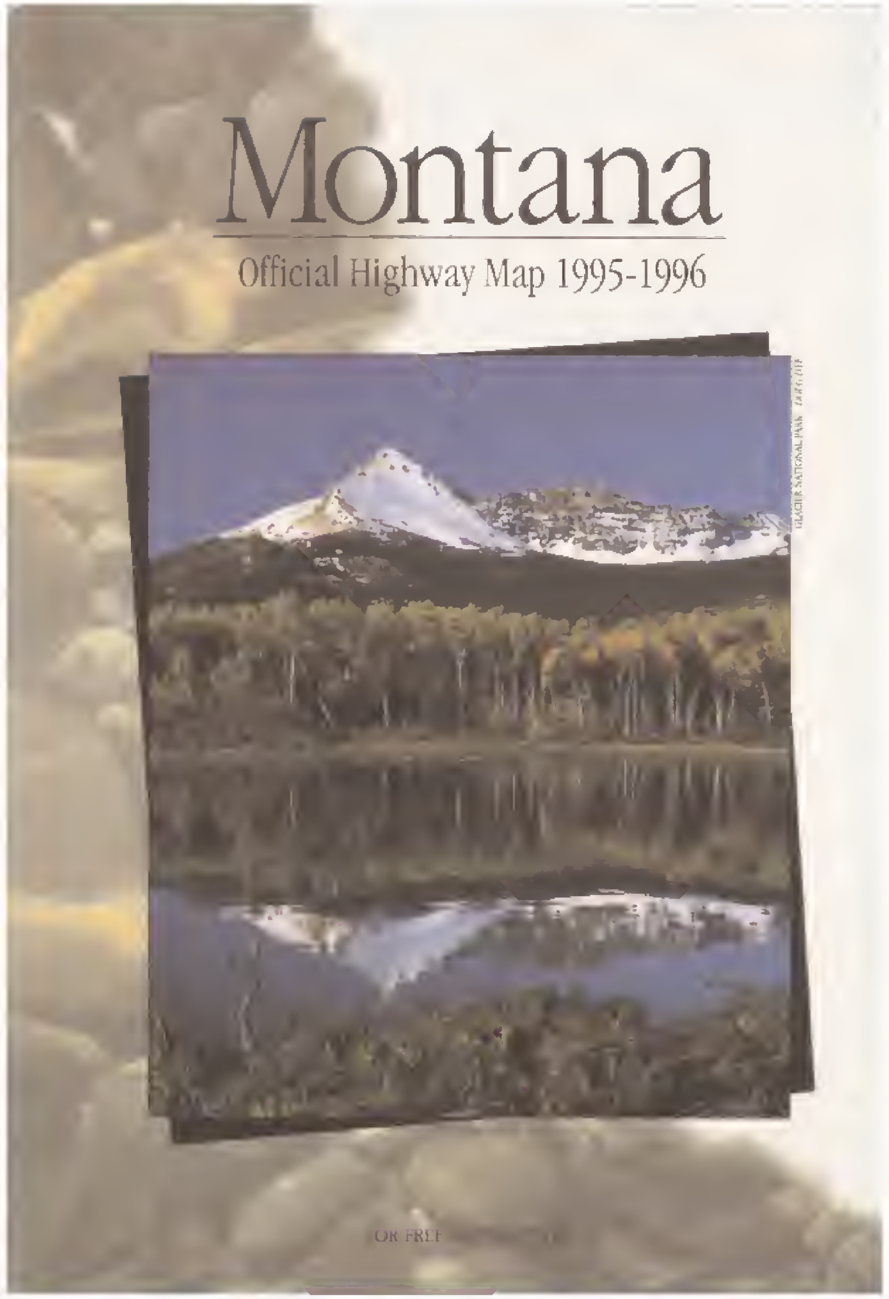

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HISTORIC MARKER 22

Junction of the Hell Gate and Big Blackfoot Rivers

Montana 200, MP 1, west of Milltown

An important Indian road came east through the Hell Gate and turned up the Big Blackfoot. It followed that river almost to its source, then crossed the Continental Divide to the plains country. The Indians called the river the Cokalahishkit, meaning "the river of the road to the buffalo."

Capt. Clark and Capt. Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, divided forces near the present site of Missoula on their return trip from the coast. Capt. Lewis and his party followed this Indian road and passed near here July 4th, 1806.

Capt. John Mullan, U.S.A., locator and builder of the Mullan Military Road from Fort Benton to Fort Walla Walla, maintained a construction camp here during the winter of 1861-62 which he named Cantonment Wright. He was the first engineer to bridge the Blackfoot.

Map Memories:

> "In so many wondrous ways, Montana is what America used to be... vast plains, pure waters, snowy peaks, sprawling forests, rich resources, a stagering array of wildlife."
>
> —Gov. Marc Racicot and Theresa Racicot

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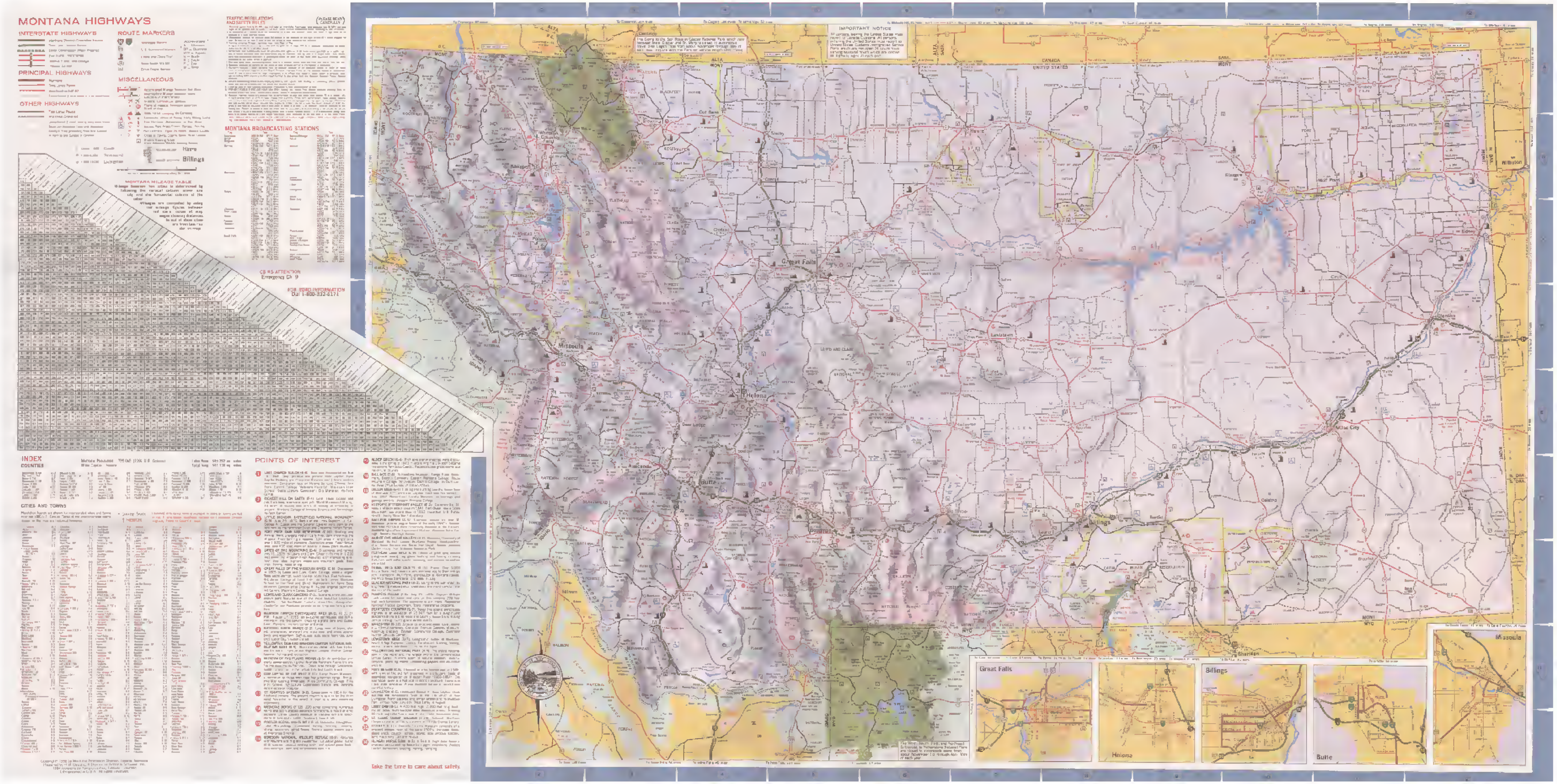

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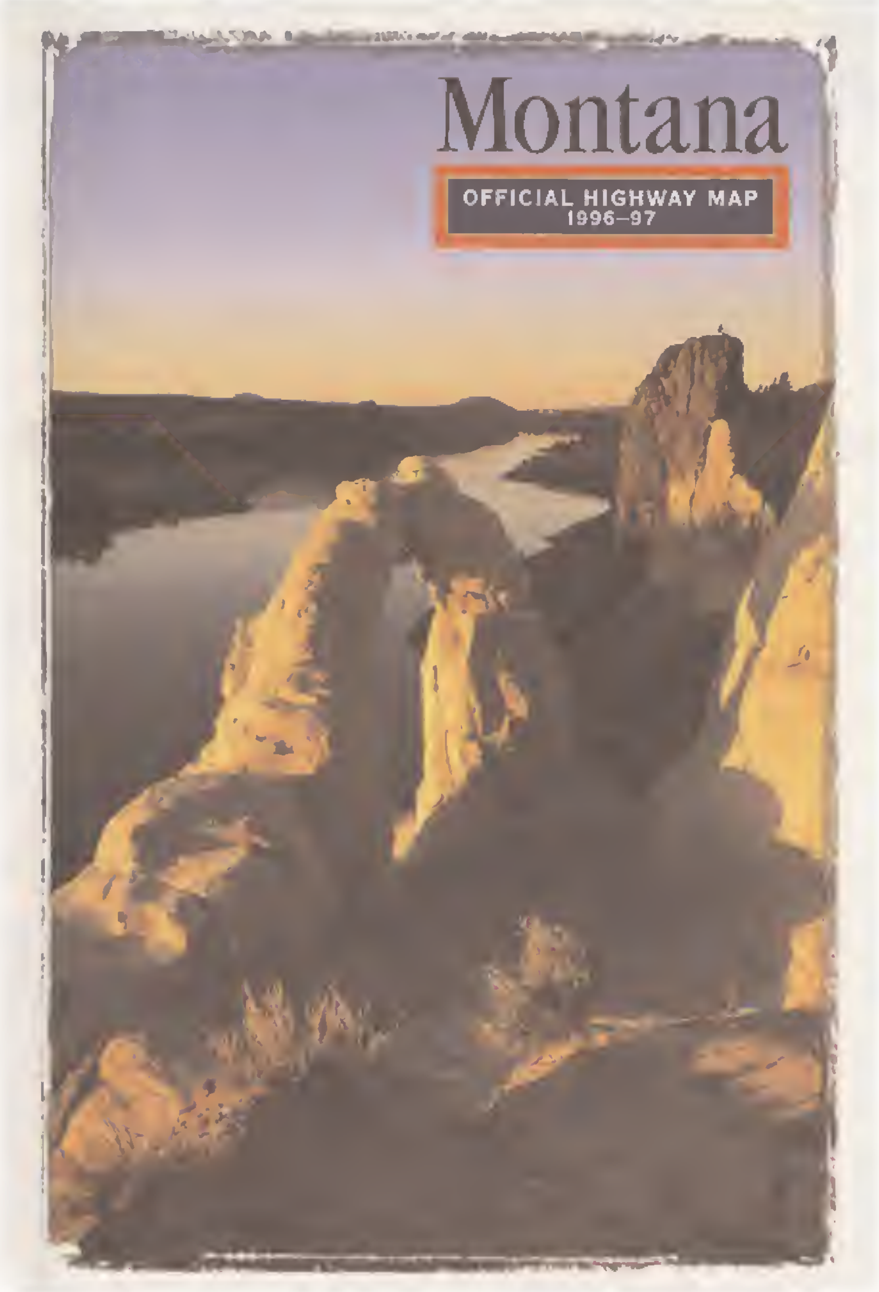


HISTORIC MARKER 47

Butte

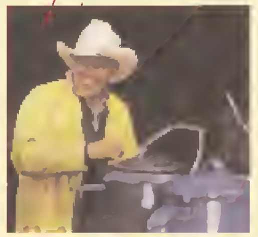
I-15, MP 130, overlook north of Butte

The "greatest mining camp on earth" built on "the richest hill in the world." That hill, which has produced over two billion dollars worth of gold, silver, copper and zinc, is literally honeycombed with drifts, winzes and stopes that extend beneath the city. There are over 3,000 miles of workings, and shafts reach a depth of 4,000 feet.

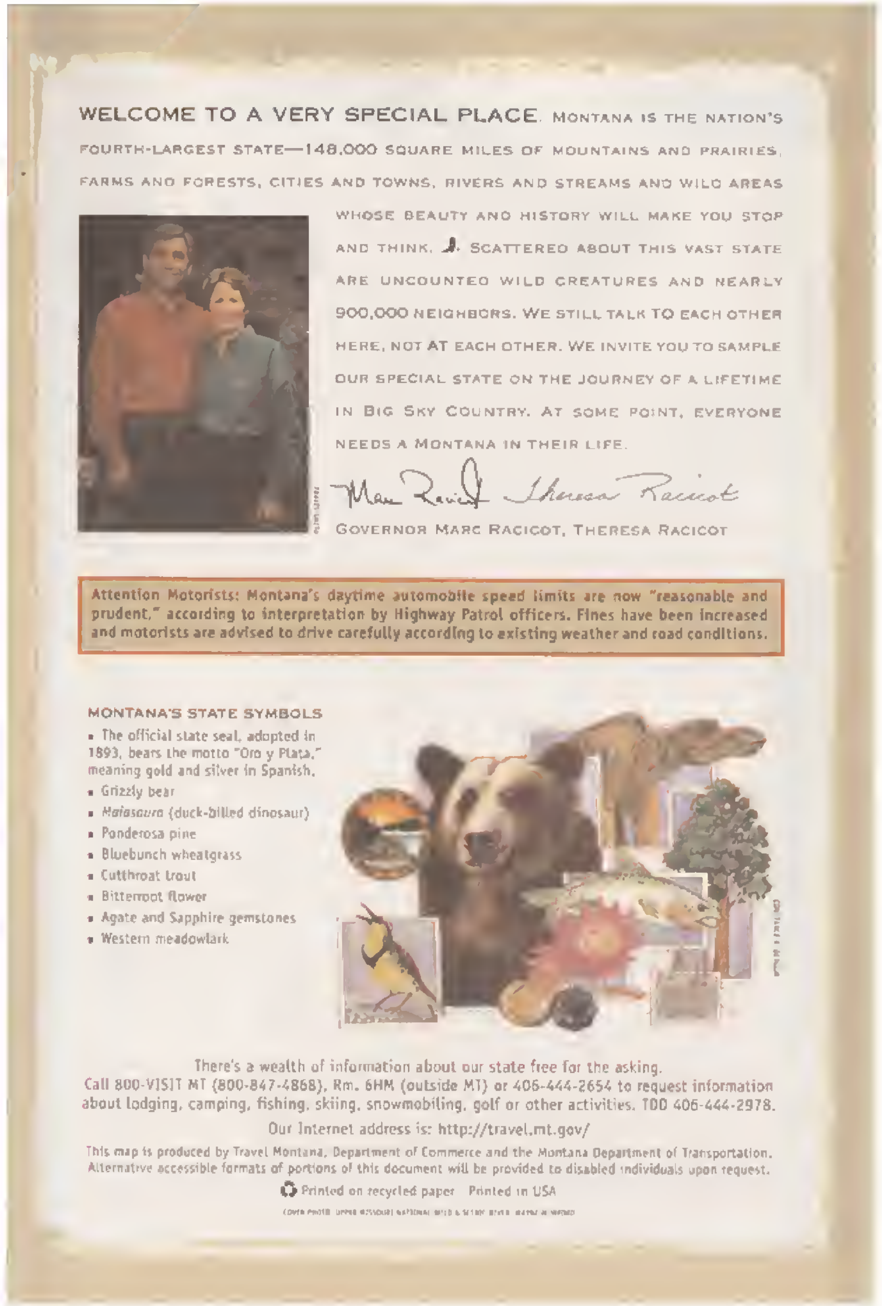
This immediate country was opened as a placer district in 1864. Later Butte became a quartz mining camp and successively opened silver, copper and zinc deposits.

Butte has a most cosmopolitan population derived from the four corners of the world. She was a bold, unashamed, rootin', tootin', hell-roarin' camp in days gone by and still drinks her liquor straight

Map Memories:



"Cowboy coffee."
DONNIE SEXTON PHOTO



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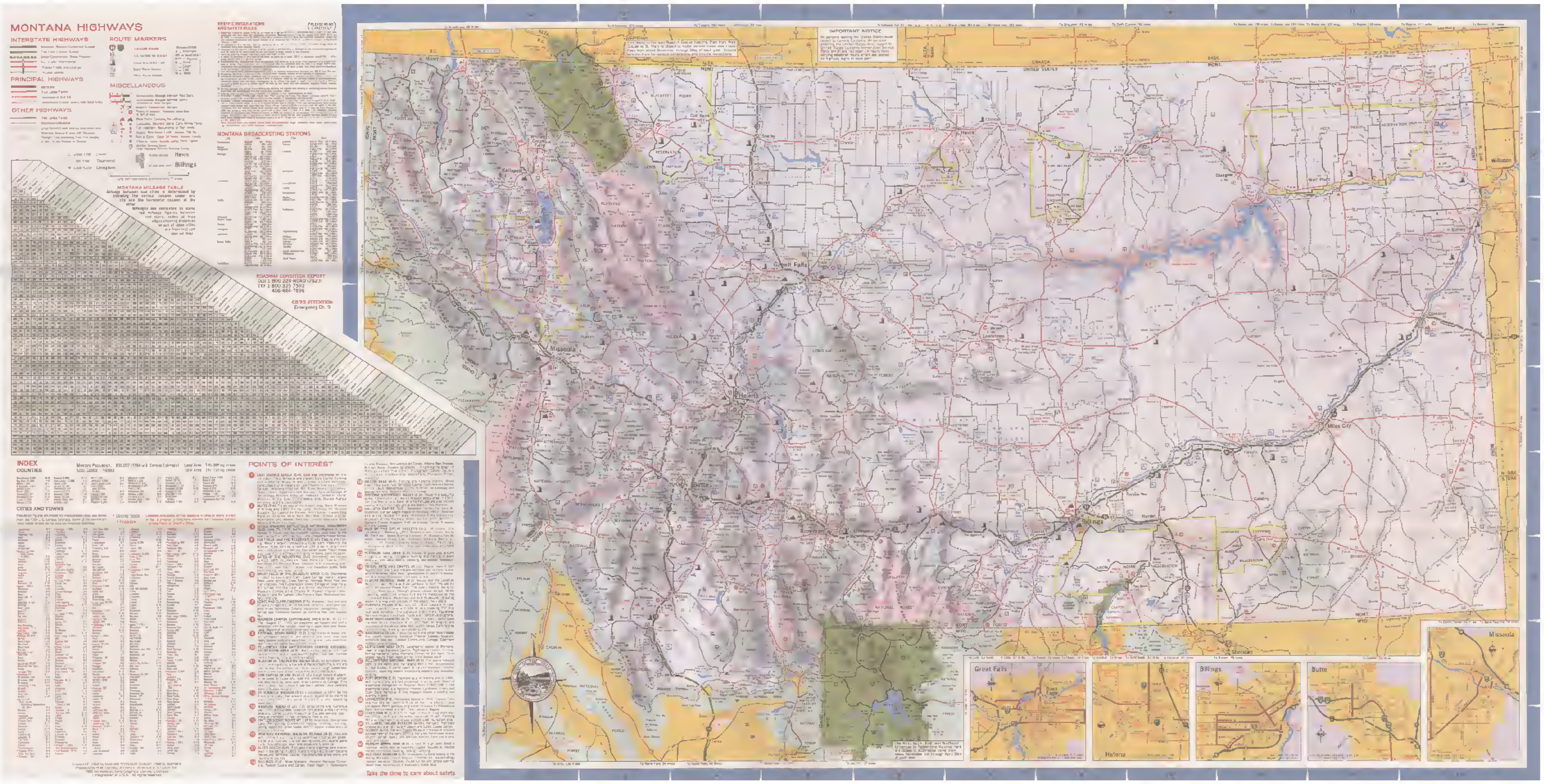
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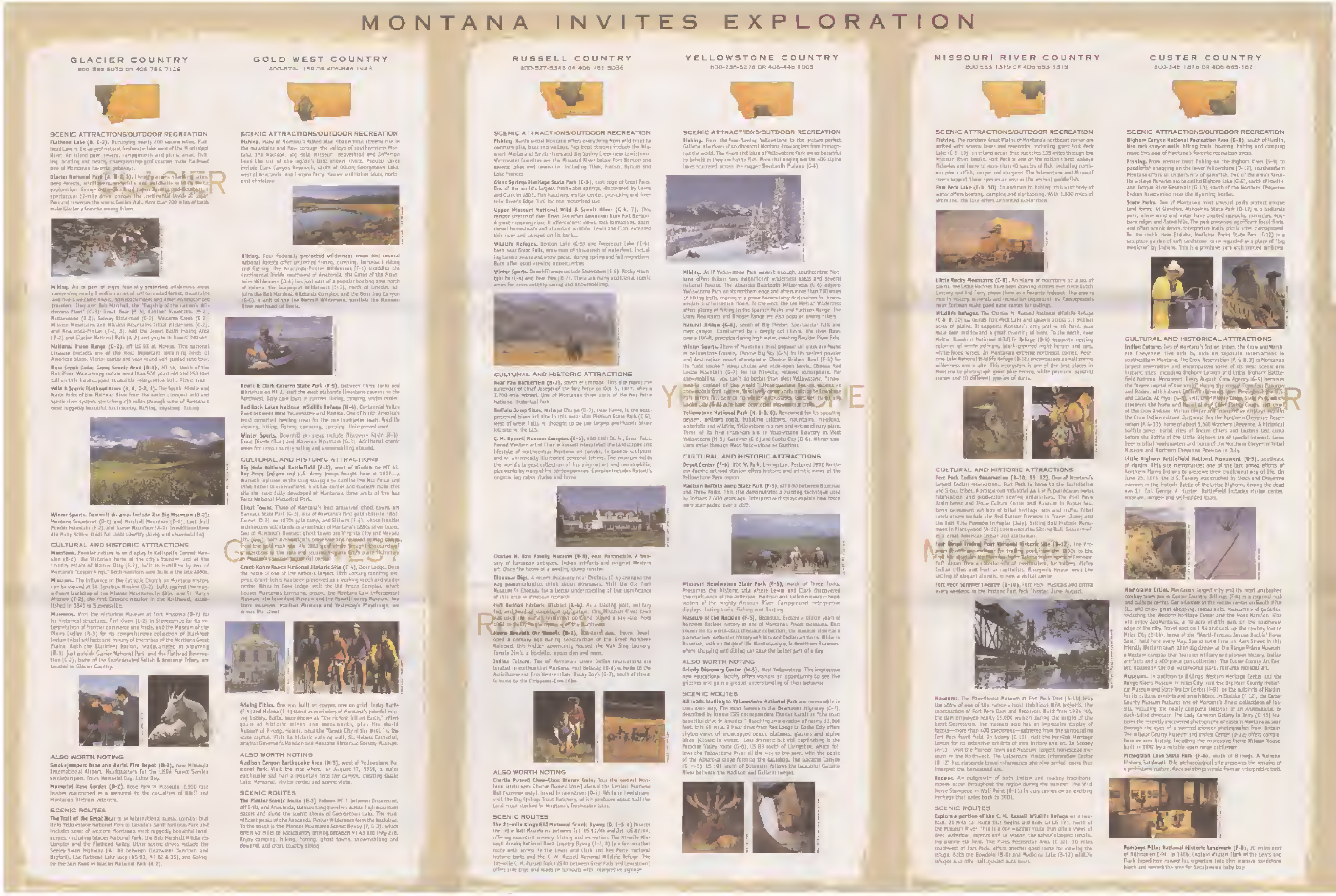
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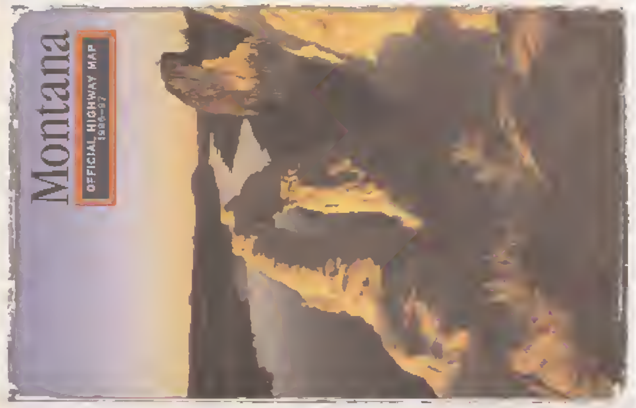
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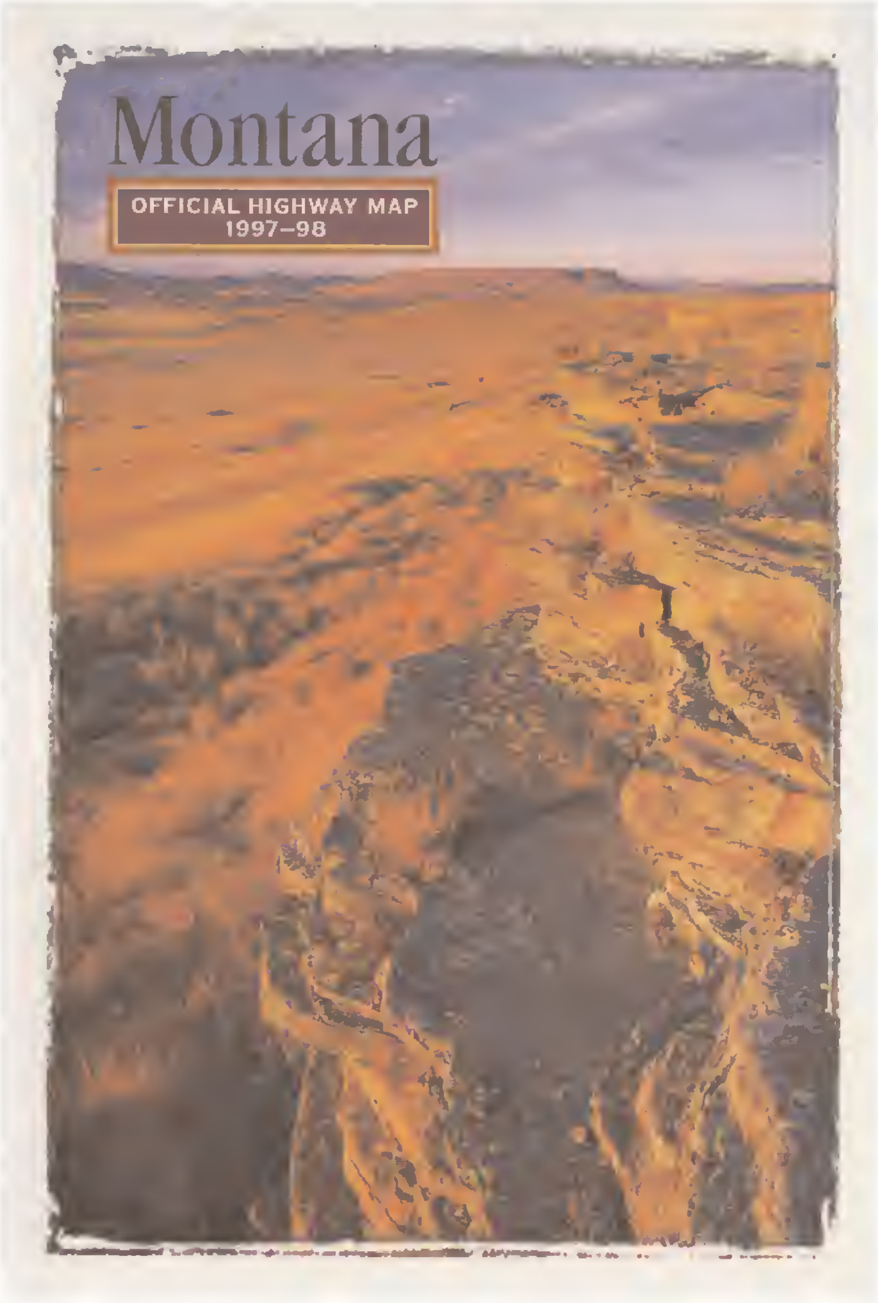
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL



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HISTORIC MARKER 25

Big Blackfoot Railroad

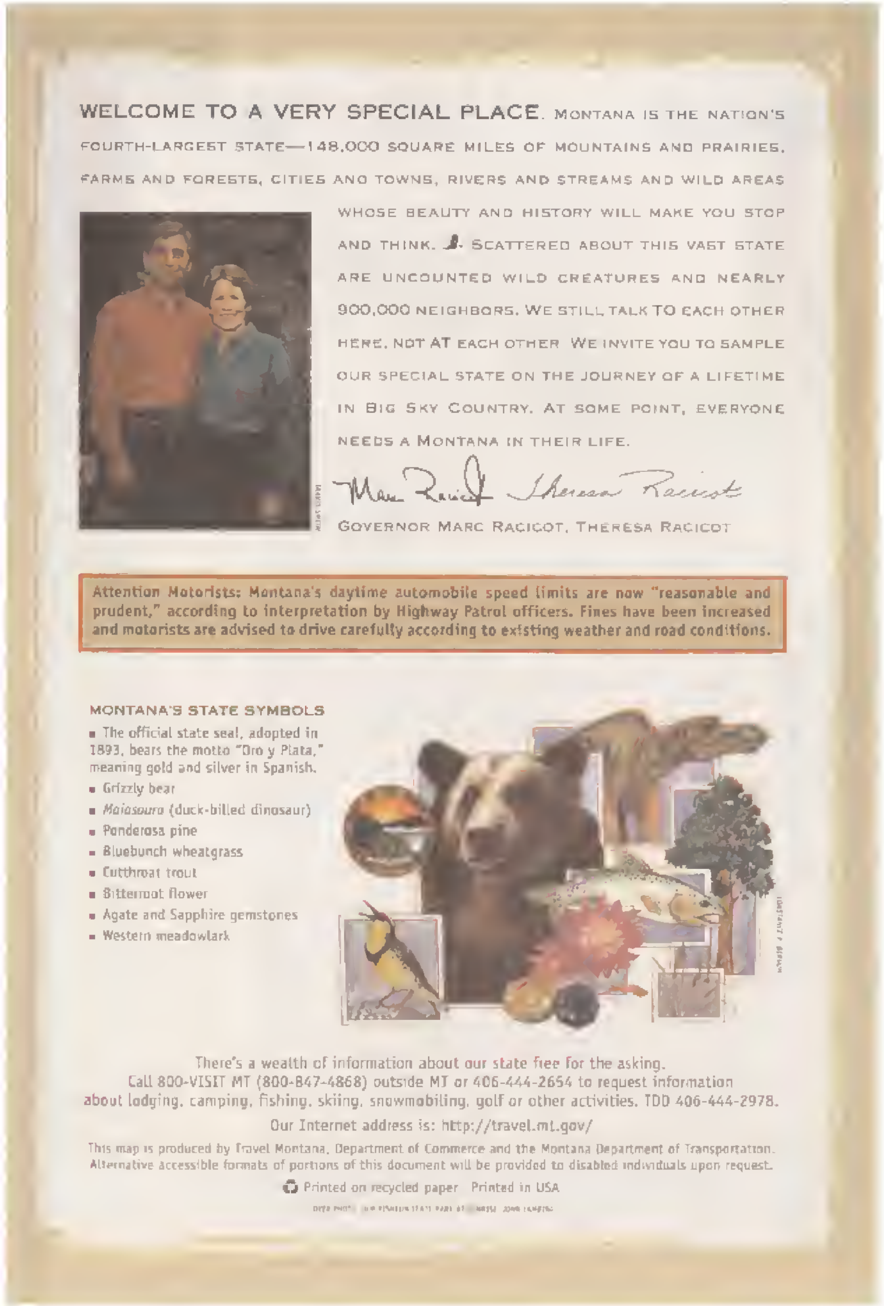
Montana 200, MP 32

Railroad logging was an important facet of the history of Montana's lumber industry. The Big Blackfoot Railroad was one of several logging railroads created to sustain the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's sawmill at Bonner. Built by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific (Milwaukee Road).

Railroad between 1911 and 1936, the line was used almost exclusively by the Anaconda Company. The company acquired 625,000 acres of timber in the Blackfoot River Valley in 1904 to provide lumber and cord wood for its mining and smelting operations in Butte and Anaconda. For twenty-eight years, the company harvested approximately 40 million board feet of lumber annually from its property in the valley – making the Anaconda Company the largest timber producer in Montana.

This section of railroad grade was constructed in 1934. By the early 1940s, however, economic depression, war and the increasing use of trucks to haul lumber caused a sharp decline in the logging industry in the valley.

Although the Anaconda Company ceased logging operations in the Blackfoot Valley in 1949, the line was not abandoned until 1978. Since the line was never intended to be permanent and was often relocated to take advantage of new timber stands, the track was frequently placed directly on the ground without the benefit of ballast or any significant grading. Portions of the old railroad can be seen adjacent to the highway on the south.



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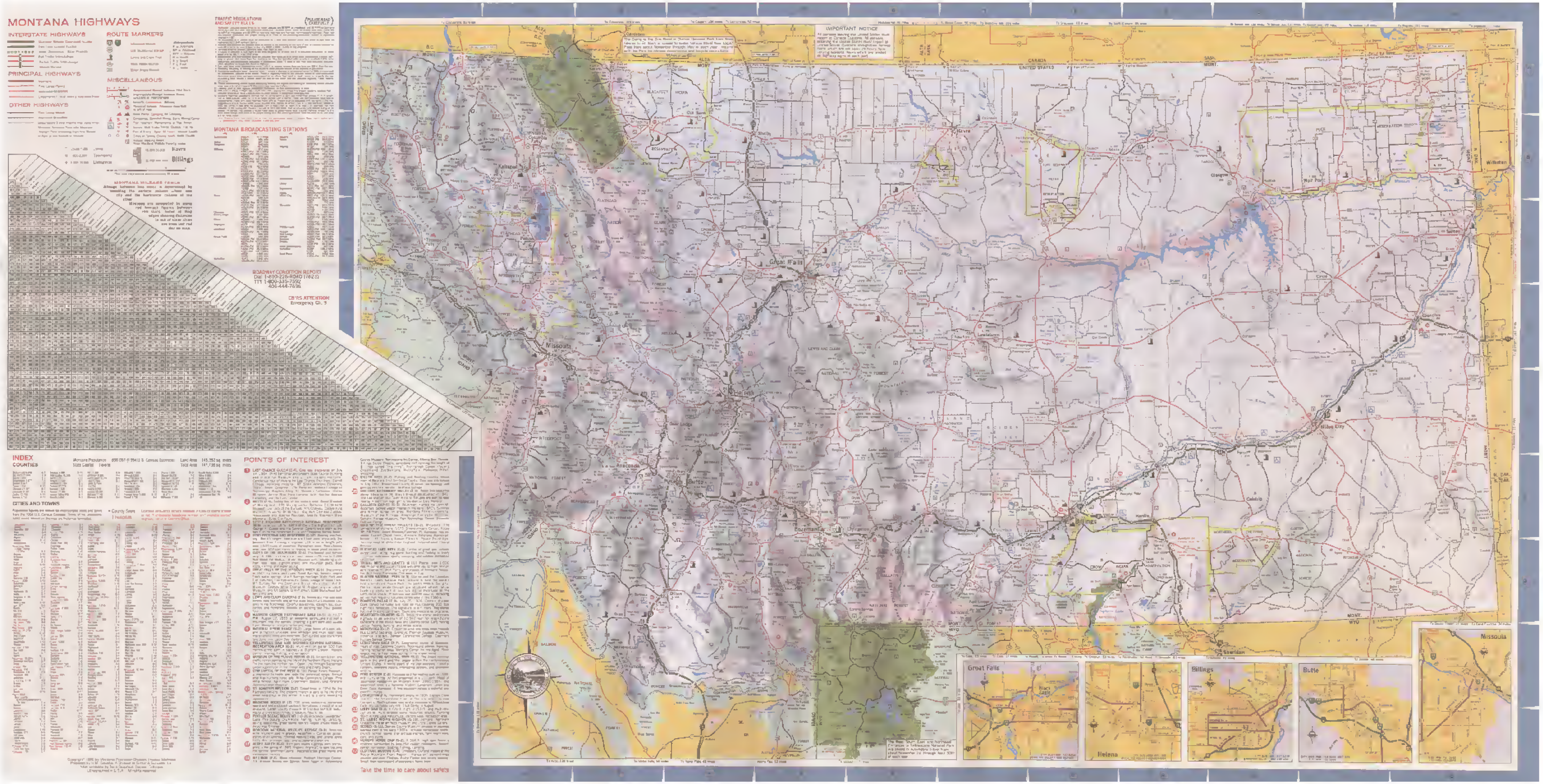
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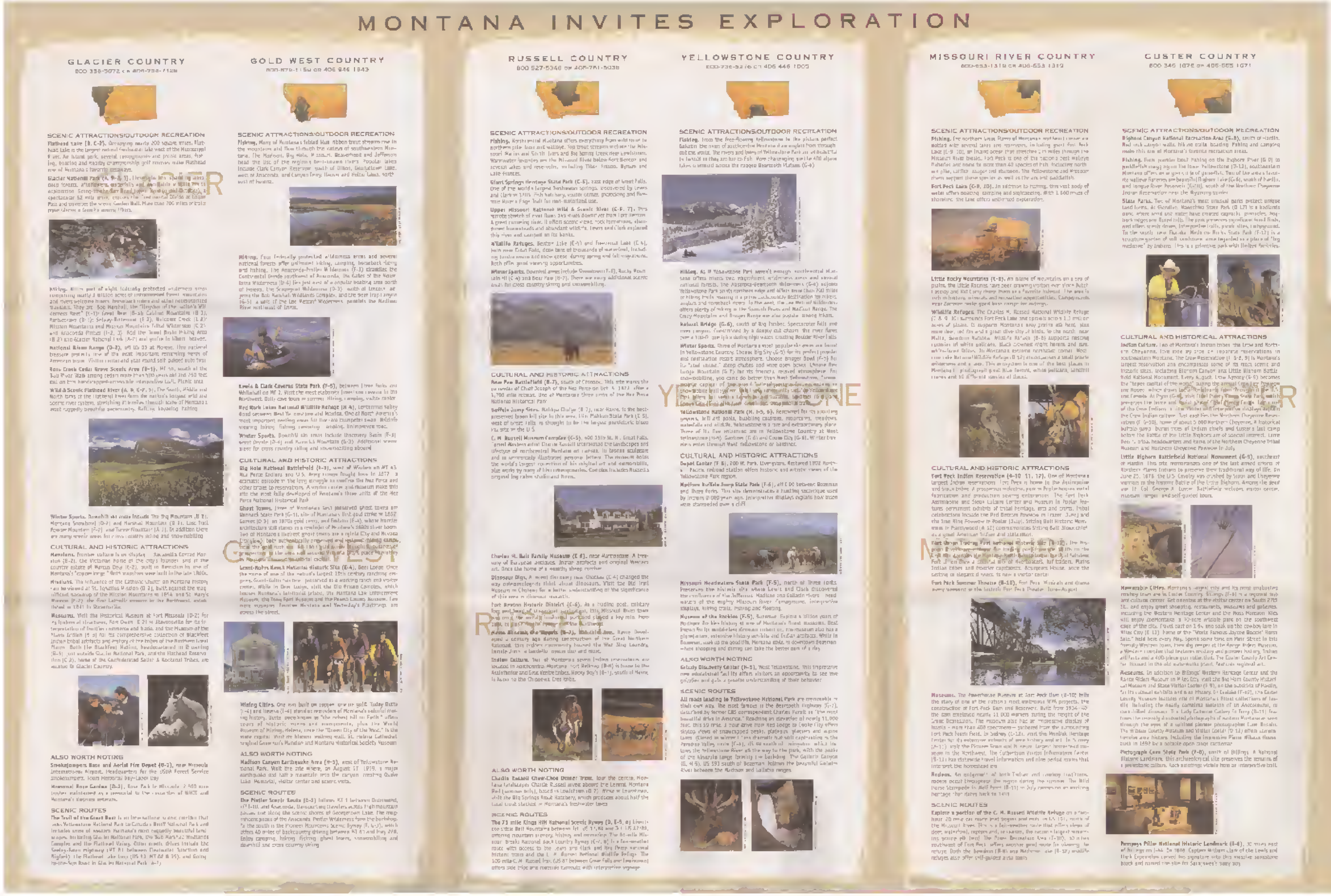
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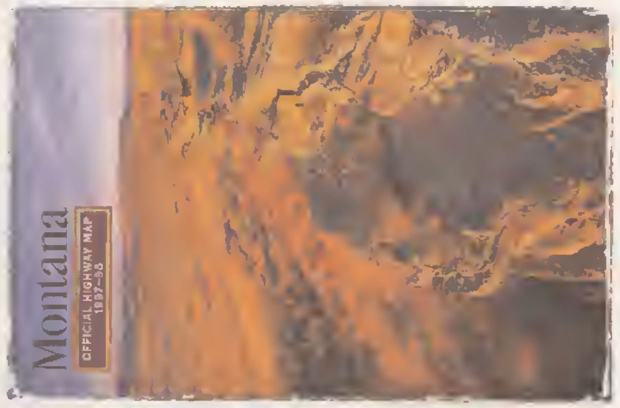
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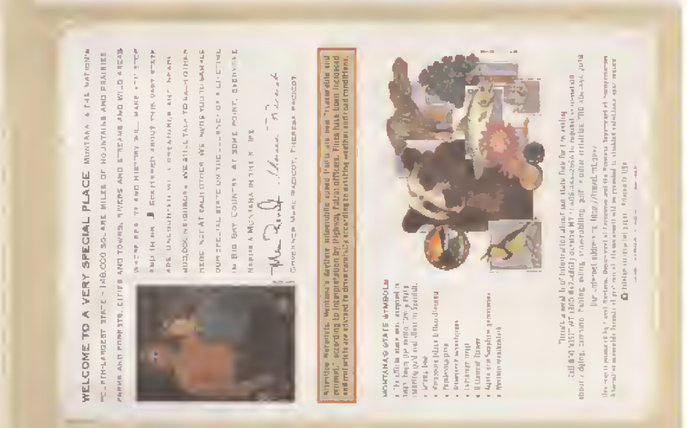

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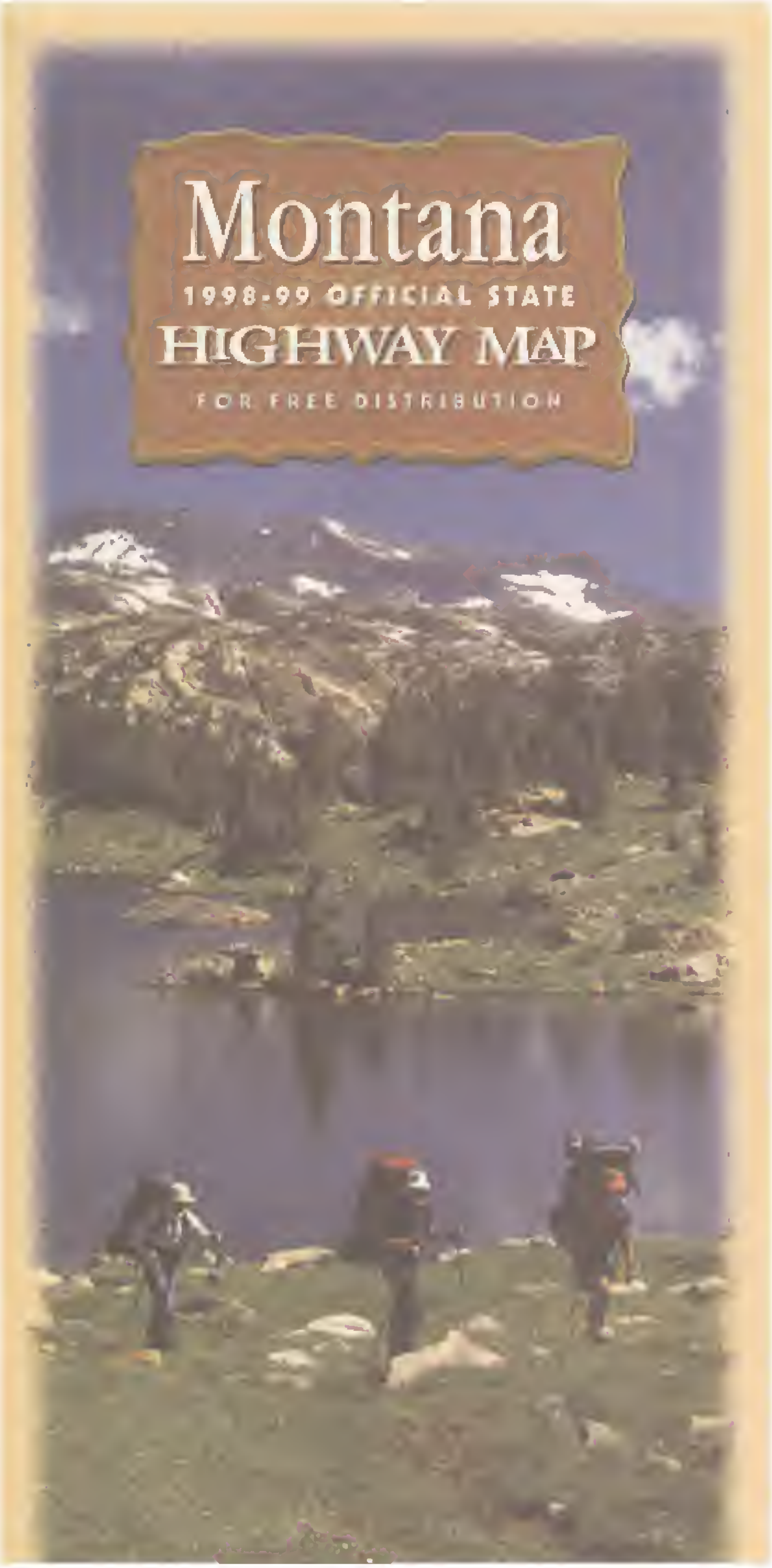

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HISTORIC MARKER 155

Buffalo Country

I-94, MP 42, Custer rest area

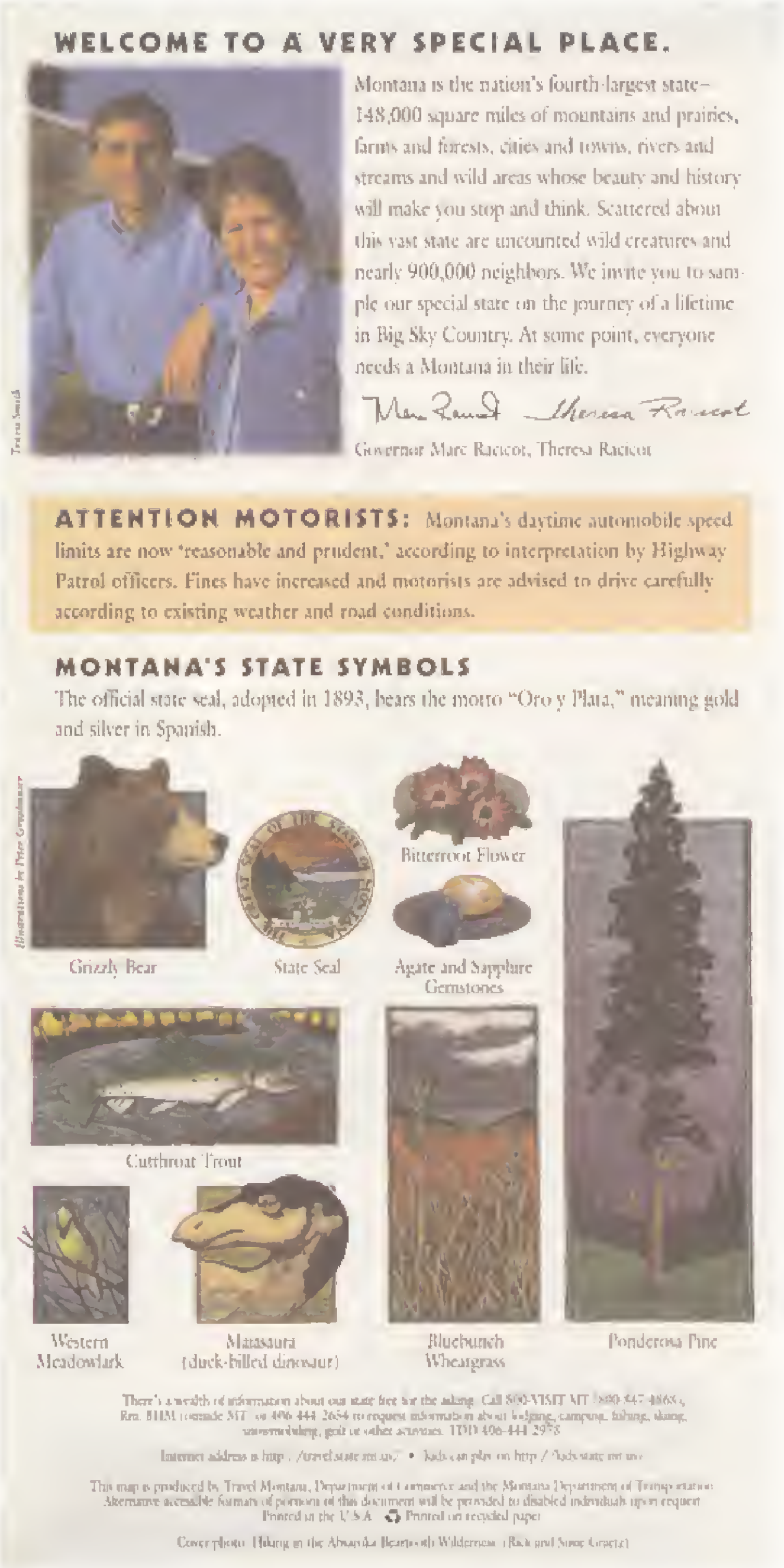
Buffalo meant life to the Plains Indians, and the mountain Indians used to slip down from the hills for their share, too. Some tribes would toll buffalo into a concealed corral and then down them; another system was to stampede a herd over a cliff; but the sporting way was to use bows and arrows and ride them down on a trained buffalo horse.

Fat cow was the choice meat. The Indians preserved their meat long before the whites ever had any embalmed beef scandals. They made pemmican by drying and pulverizing the meat, pouring marrow bone grease and oil over it, and packing it away in skin bags. It kept indefinitely, and in food value one pound was worth ten of fresh meat.

Tanned robes and rawhide were used for bedding, tepees, clothes, war shields, stretchers, travois, canoes, and bags. Horns and bones made tools and utensils. The buffalo played a prominent part in many of their religious rites and jealousy of hereditary hunting grounds brought on most of the intertribal wars.

Map Memories:

"Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center."



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Marc Racicot Theresa Racicot

Governor Marc Racicot, Theresa Racicot

Teresa Smith

ATTENTION MOTORISTS: Montana's daytime automobile speed limits are now 'reasonable and prudent,' according to interpretation by Highway Patrol officers. Fines have increased and motorists are advised to drive carefully according to existing weather and road conditions.

MONTANA'S STATE SYMBOLS

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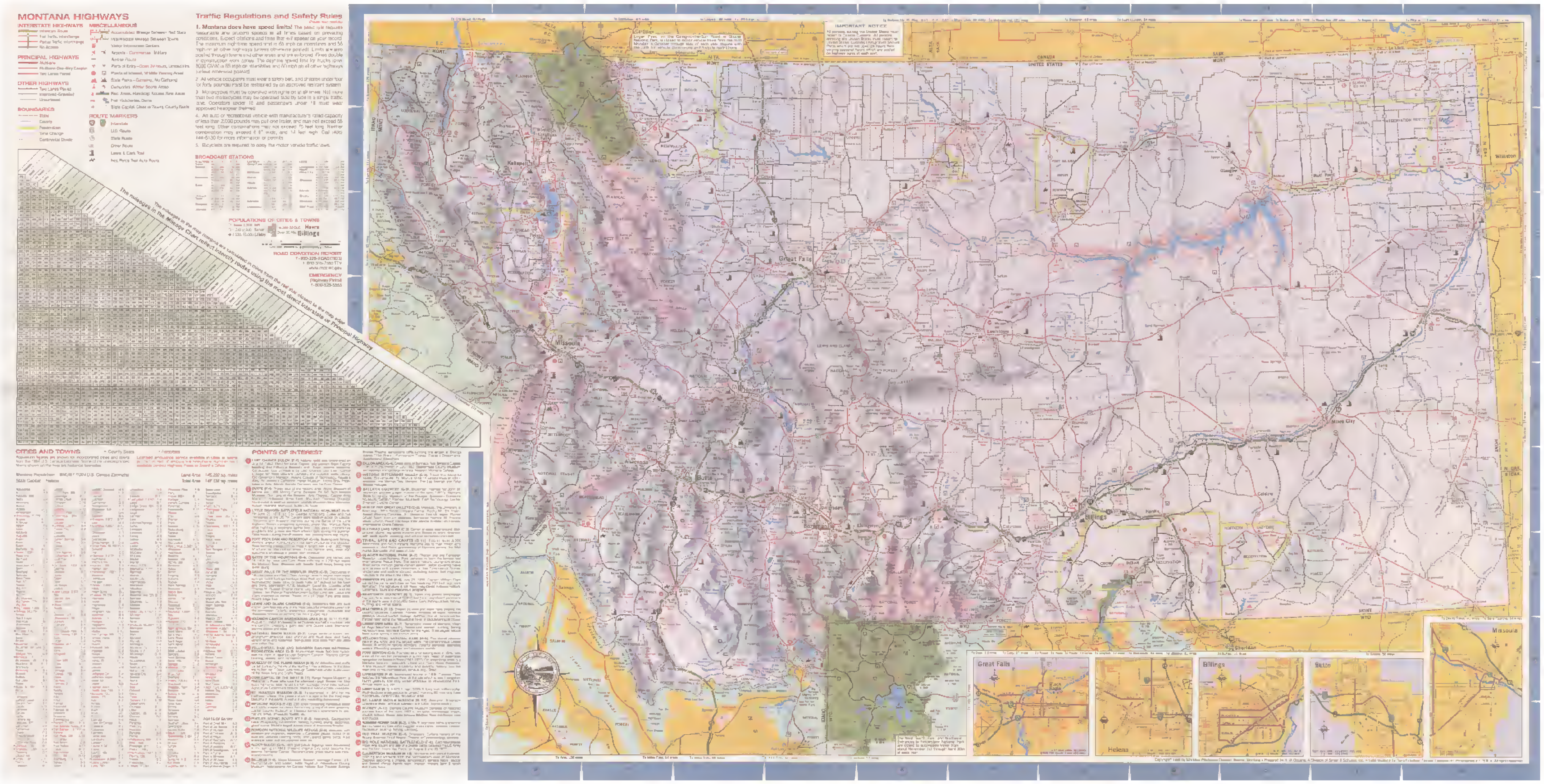
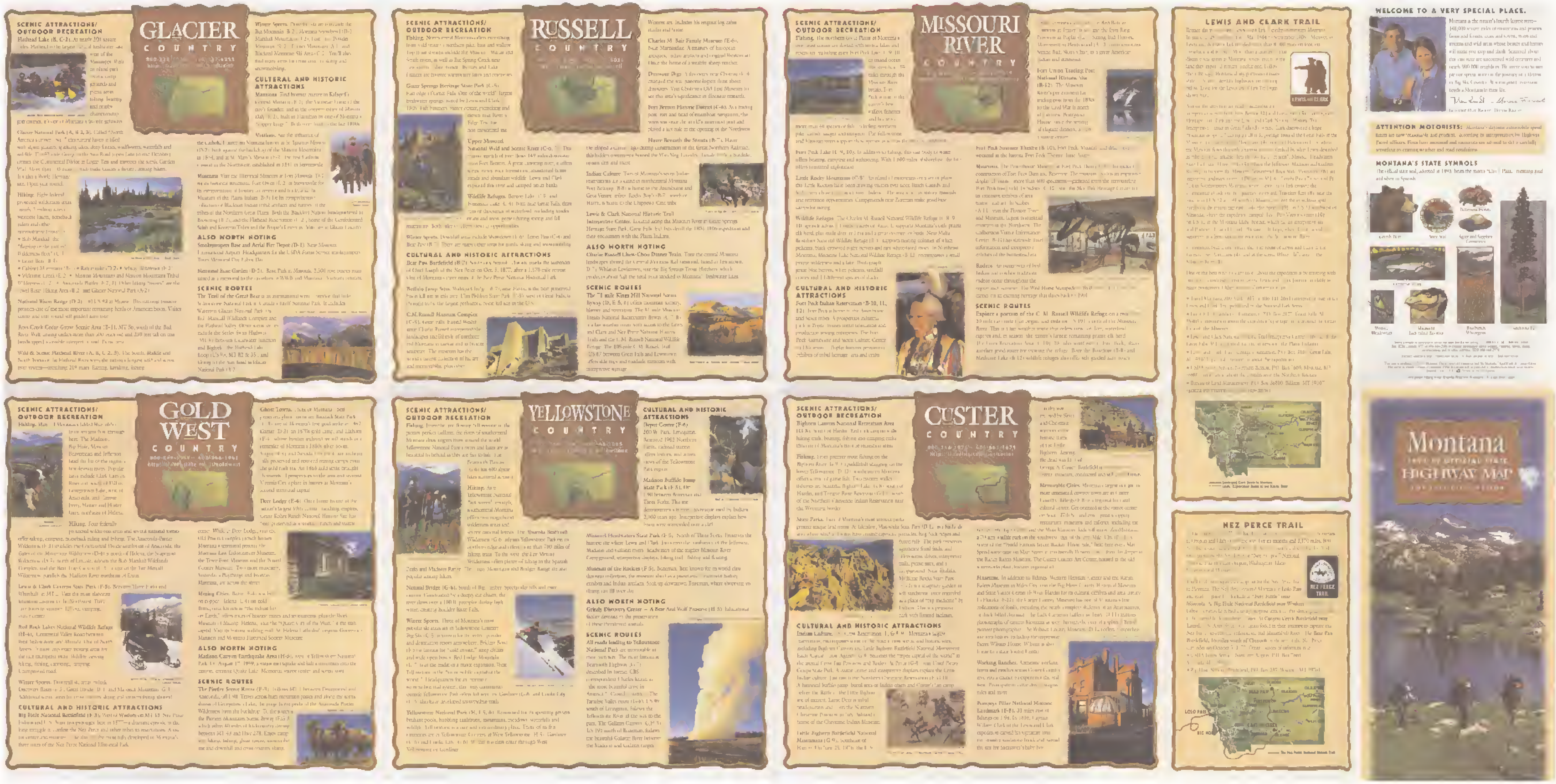
Cover photo: Hiking in the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness (Rick and Susie Graetz)

[1998-1999]


MONTANA HIGHWAYS
Traffic Regulations and Safety Rules
CITIES AND TOWNS
POINTS OF INTEREST
Great Falls
Missoula
Billings
Helena
Butte

[1998-1999]



GLACIER COUNTRY

RUSSELL COUNTRY

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

WELCOME TO A VERY SPECIAL PLACE.

ATTENTION MOTORISTS:

MONTANA'S STATE SYMBOLS

GOLD WEST COUNTRY

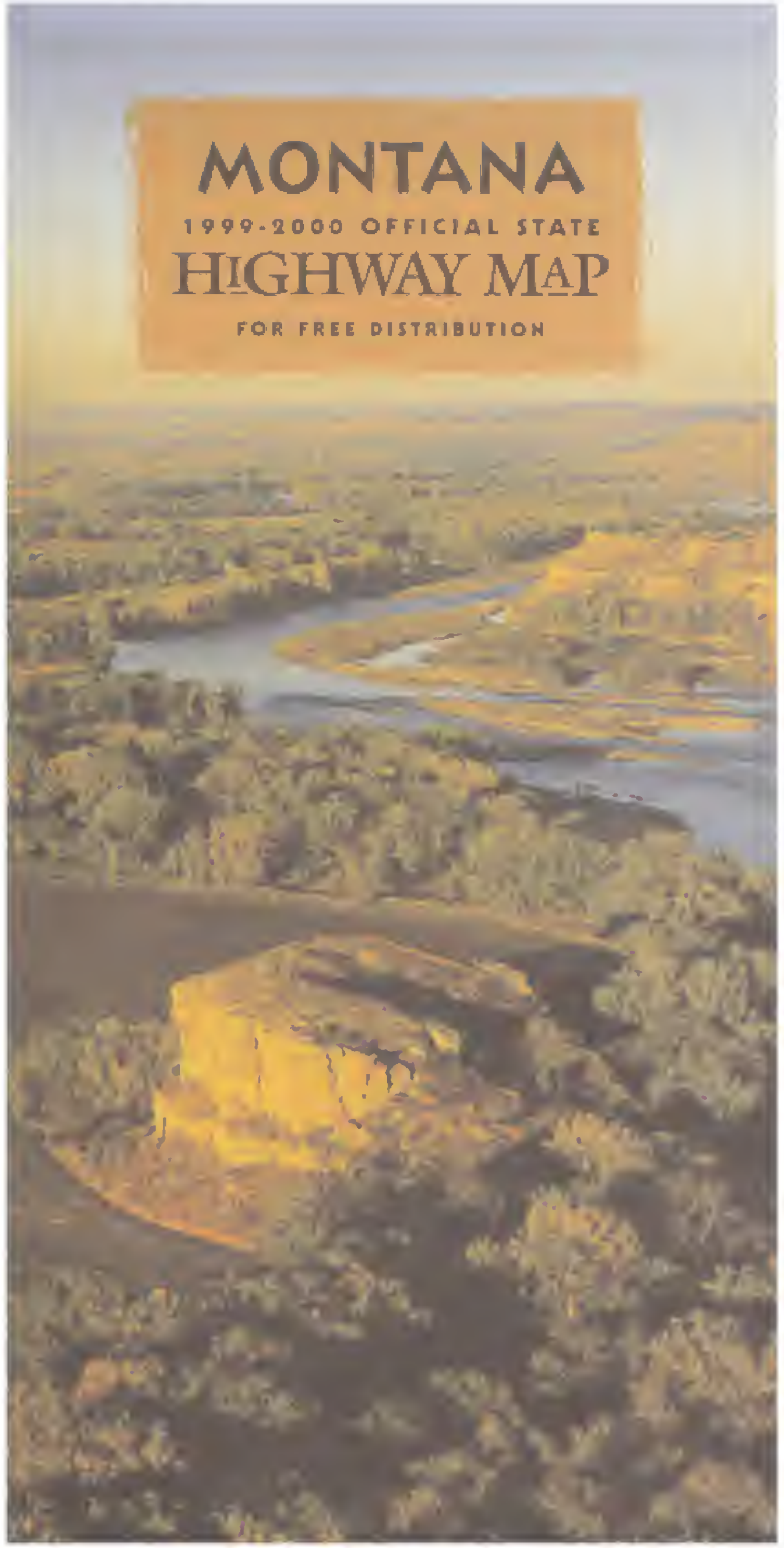
YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY

CUSTER COUNTRY

NEZ PERCE TRAIL

Montana

HIGHWAY MAP



MONTANA
1999-2000 OFFICIAL STATE
HIGHWAY MAP
FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

HISTORIC MARKER 43

The Montana Central Railroad

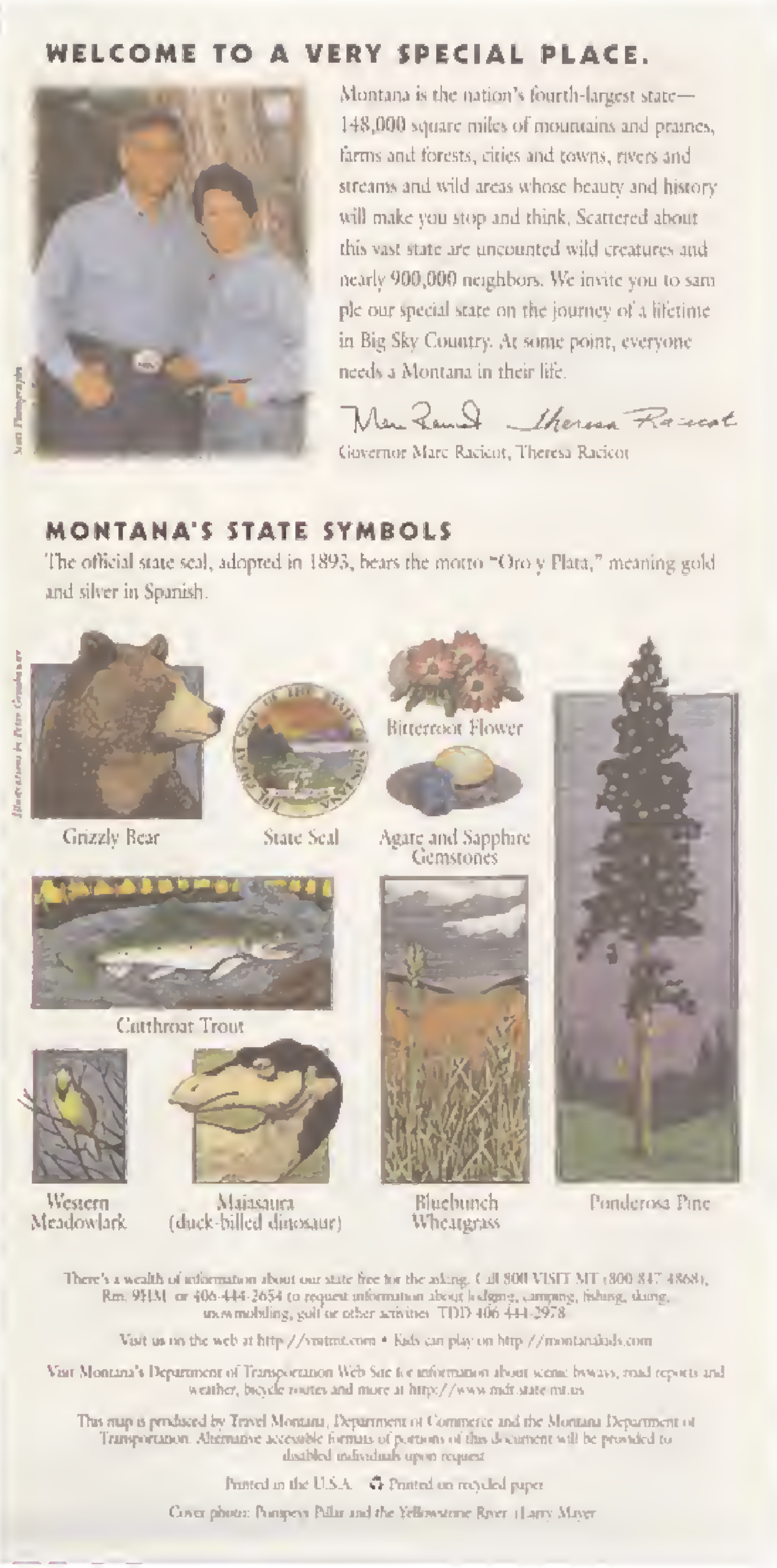
I-15, MP 239, Dearborn rest area

The Central Montana Railroad used to run on the tracks that follow Little Prickly Pear Creek and the highway. It was part of the railroad tycoon James J. Hill's plan to build a vast transcontinental transportation system. As the Helena Weekly Herald reported: "The Montana Central was a scheme inaugurated by Col. Broadwater [of Helena] and countenanced by James J. Hill of St. Paul, president of Manitoba Railroad. Its birth was coetaneous with the decision of Mr. Hill to begin the extension of the Manitoba to Montana and the West."

Hill and other railroad magnates took the first through train from St. Paul to Helena on Nov. 18, 1887. At the very hour that locals were dressing the city in flags and bunting to welcome Hill and party, the Northern Pacific Railroad attempted to keep the Montana Central track-laying crew from building across its line. The blockage attracted much attention and a hot exchange of words, but was settled quickly; and without further incident, the track was completed. The Nov. 21 celebration was held as scheduled.

Helenans had rejoiced five years earlier when the Northern Pacific came to town because it meant competition for the stage companies and bull-team freighters. In turn, arrival of the Montana Central broke the NP's monopoly.

The Manitoba Railway became the Great Northern in 1890 and Montana Central sold out to them in 1907. Burlington Northern now owns these lines as well as most of the others in Montana.



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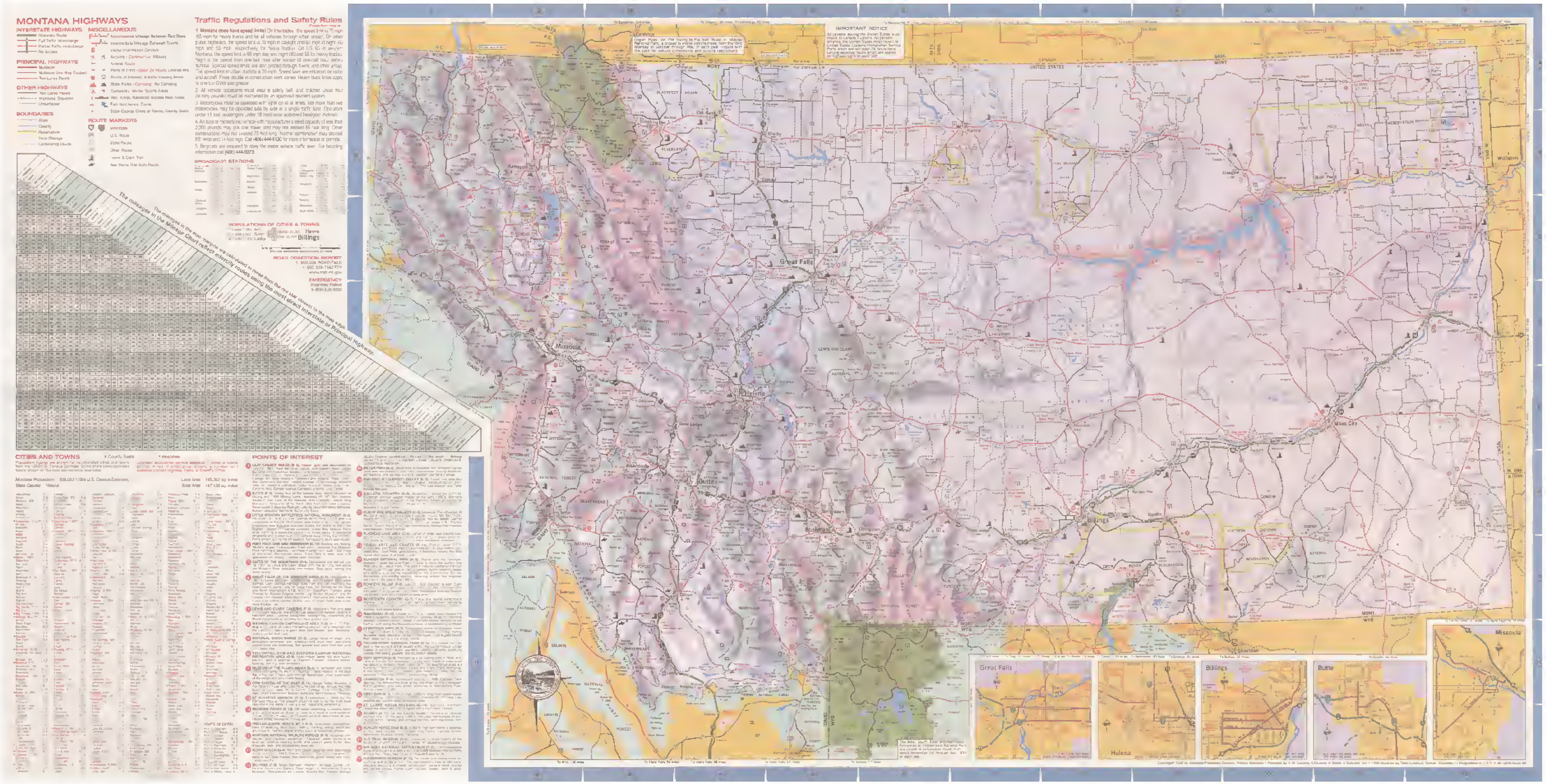
Cover photo: Pompeys Pillar and the Yellowstone River (Larry Mayer

[1999-2000]


MONTANA HIGHWAYS
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Great Falls
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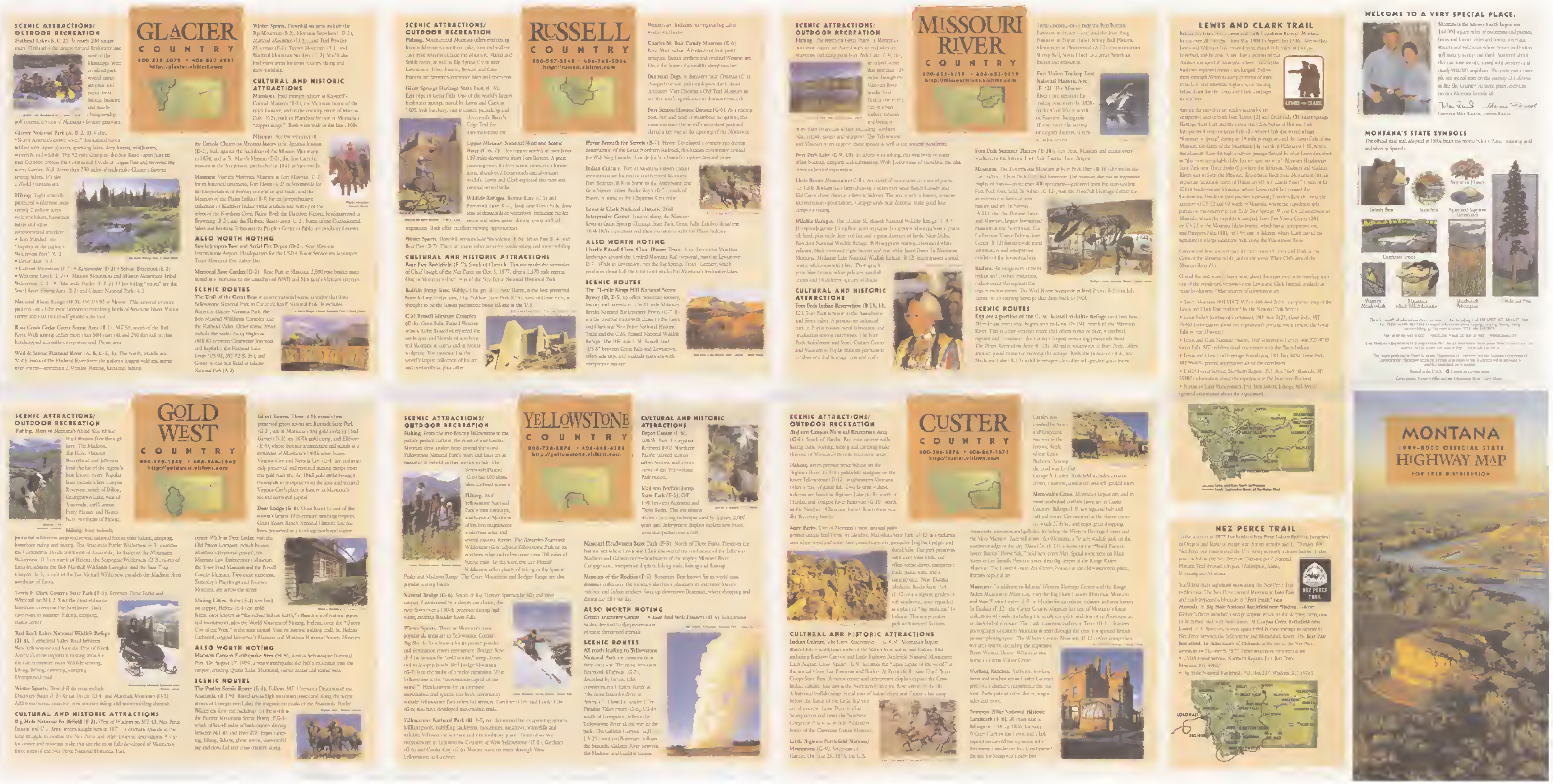
Billings
Miles City
Great Falls
Helena
Billings
Butte
Missoula

[1999-2000]


GLACIER COUNTRY
RUSSELL COUNTRY
MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
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MONTANA'S STATE SYMBOLS
GOLD WEST COUNTRY
YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY
CUSTER COUNTRY
NEZ PERCE TRAIL
MONTANA
1999-2000 OFFICIAL STATE
HIGHWAY MAP
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Montana
2001-2002
Highway Map
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HISTORIC MARKER 19

Mullan Road

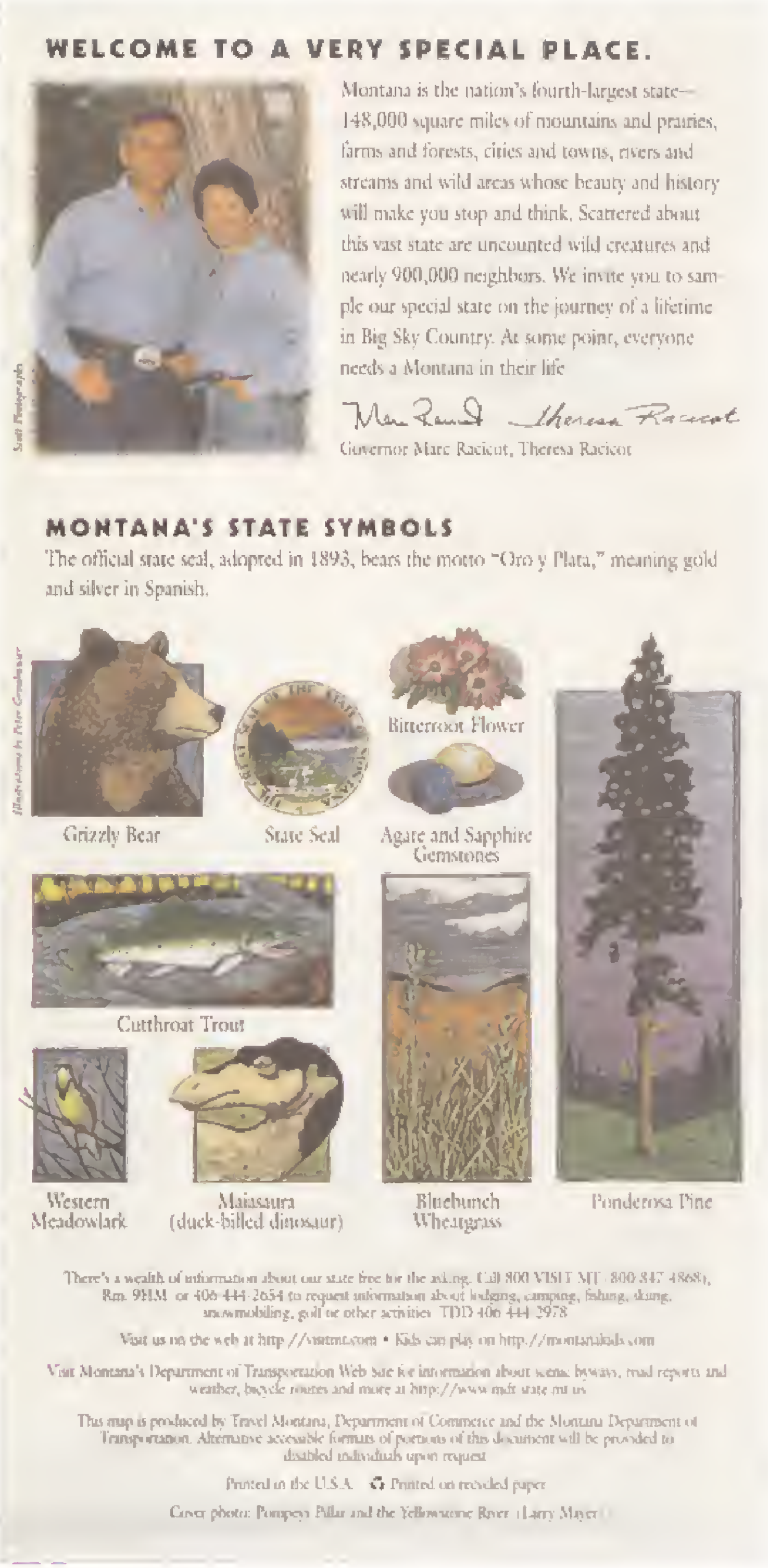
I-90, MP 4, Dena Mora rest area

During the years 1855-62 Captain John Mullan, 2nd Artillery, U.S.A., located and built what was known as the Mullan Road. Congress authorized the construction of the road under the supervision of the War Department to connect Ft. Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri, with Ft. Walla Walla, the head of navigation on the Columbia.

In the winter of 1859-60, Capt. Mullan established a winter camp at this point which he called Cantonment Jordan. The Captain had selected this route in preference to the Clark's Fork route because he thought it would have a climatic advantage since it was farther south. However, he later expressed regret for making this choice because investigation showed that the more northerly route was highly favored with chinook winds and the snowfall in consequence was much lighter. The Captain also predicted that both of these routes might eventually be used by transcontinental railroads. His prophecy was correct.

Map Memories:

"Pow wow dancer."
DONNIE SEXTON PHOTO



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Grizzly Bear
State Seal
Bitterroot Flower
Agate and Sapphire Gemstones
Cutthroat Trout
Western Meadowlark
Maiasaura (duck-billed dinosaur)
Bluebunch Wheatgrass
Ponderosa Pine

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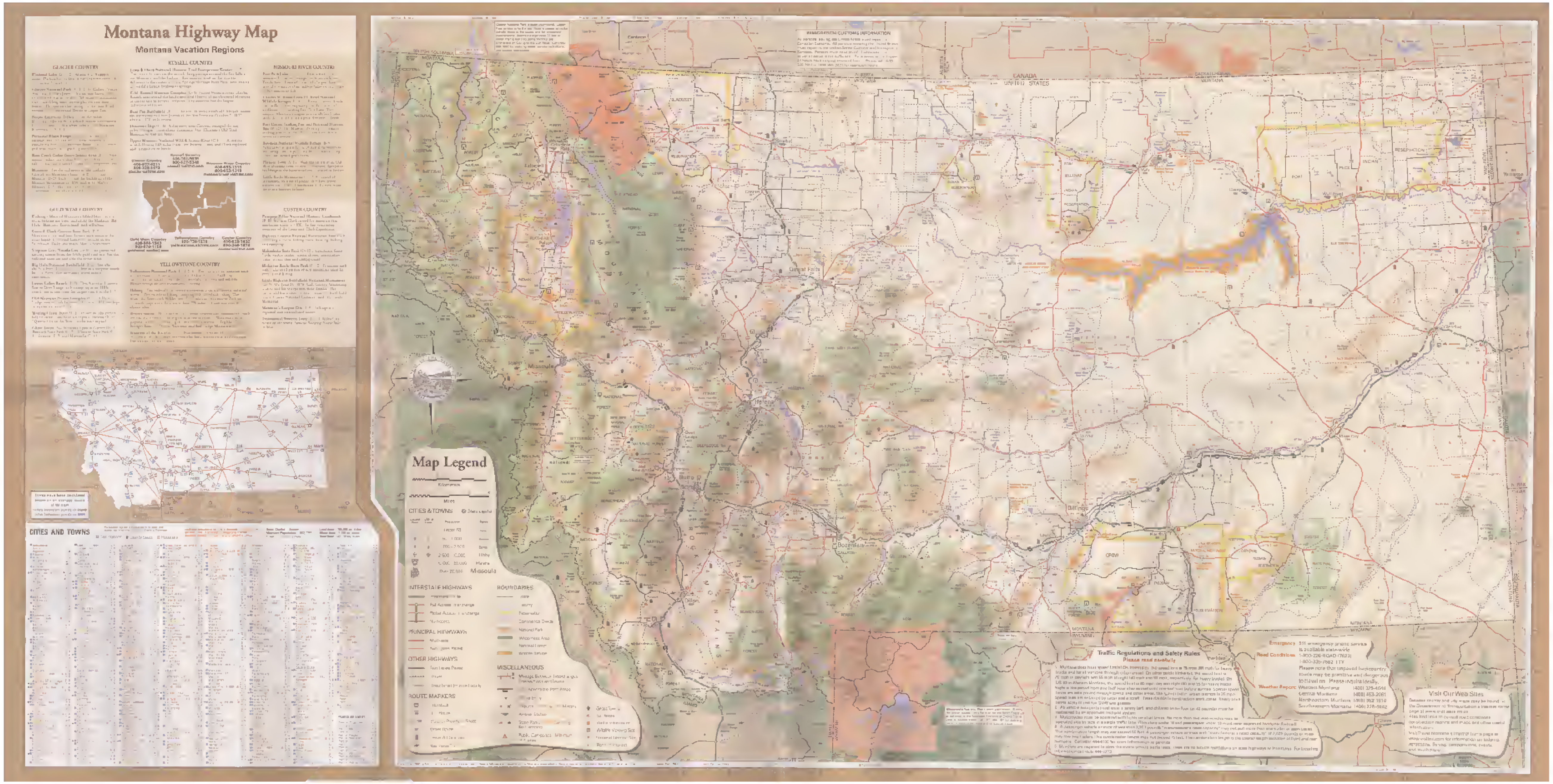
Cover photo: Pompeys Pillar and the Yellowstone River (Larry Mayer)

[2001-2002]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CITIES AND TOWNS
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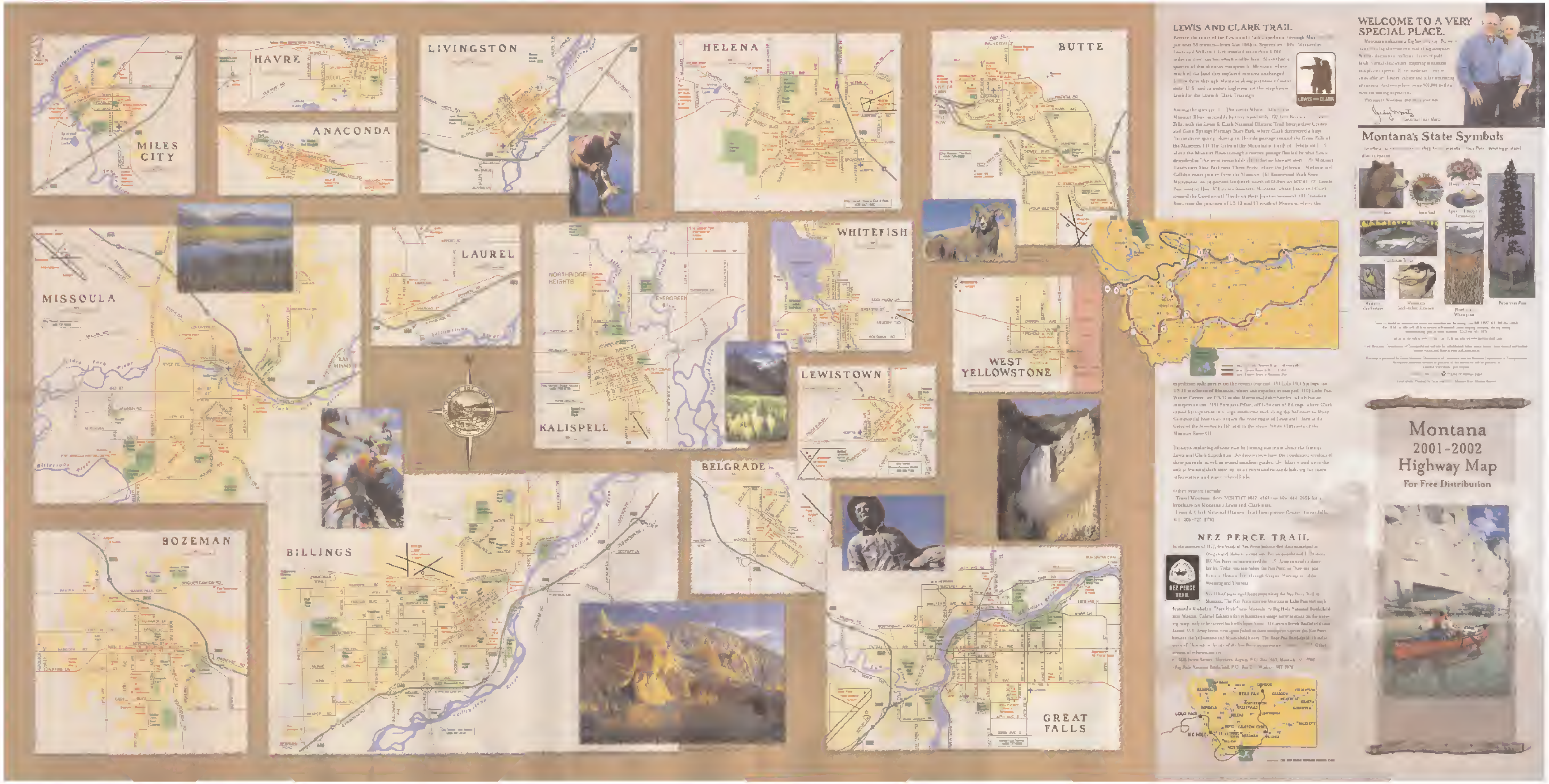
[2001-2002]


MILES CITY
HAVRE
ANACONDA
LIVINGSTON
HELENA
BUTTE
MISSOULA
LAUREL
KALISPELL
WHITEFISH
WEST YELLOWSTONE
LEWISTOWN
BOZEMAN
BILLINGS
BELGRADE
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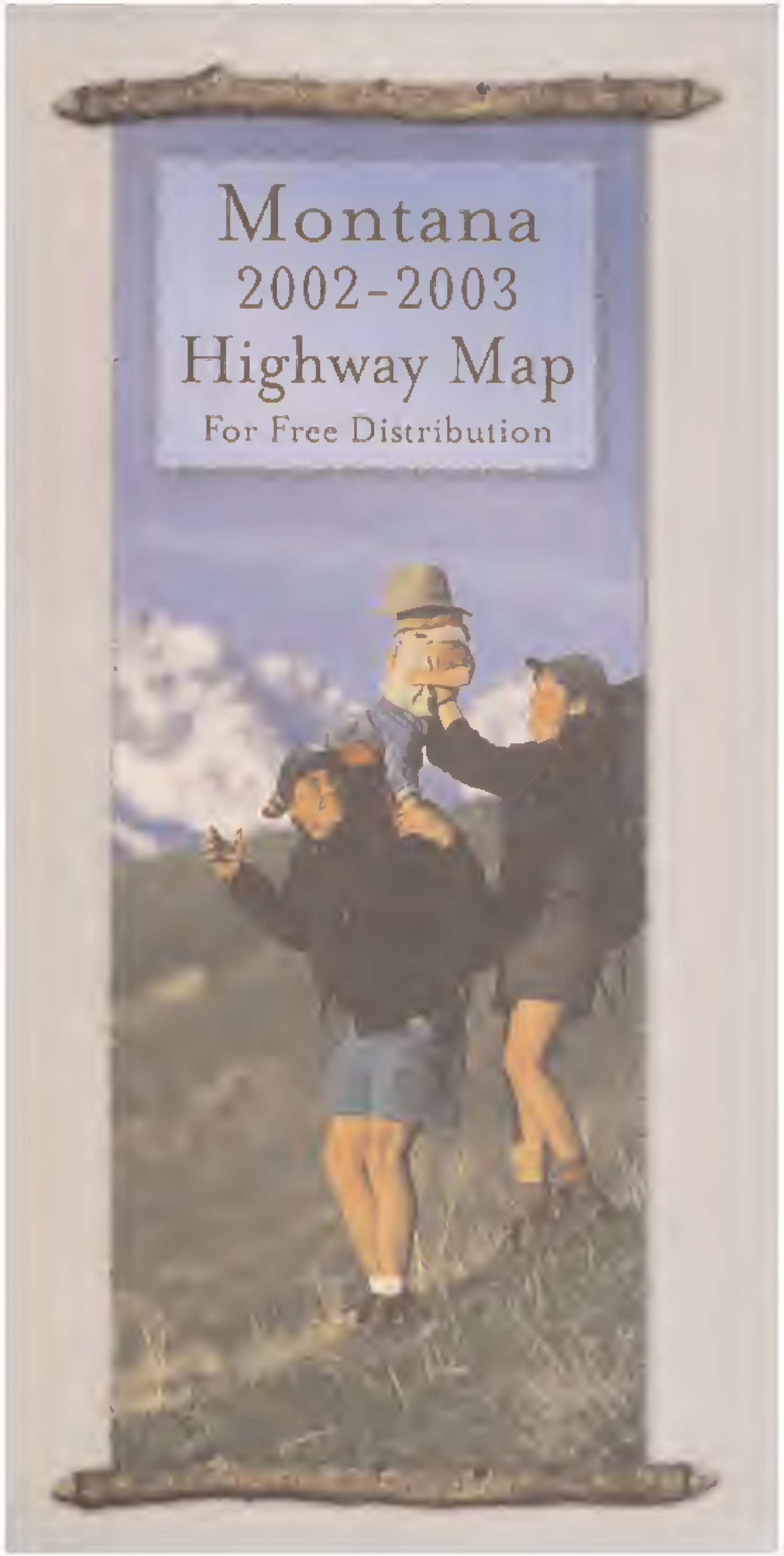

Montana
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HISTORIC MARKER 29

Rocky Mountain Laboratory

U.S. 93, MP 48 at Hamilton

In earlier days, Rocky Mountain spotted fever was a dreaded malady in the West. The first case of spotted fever was recorded in the Bitterroot Valley in 1873. Neither cause nor cure was known and mortality was high.

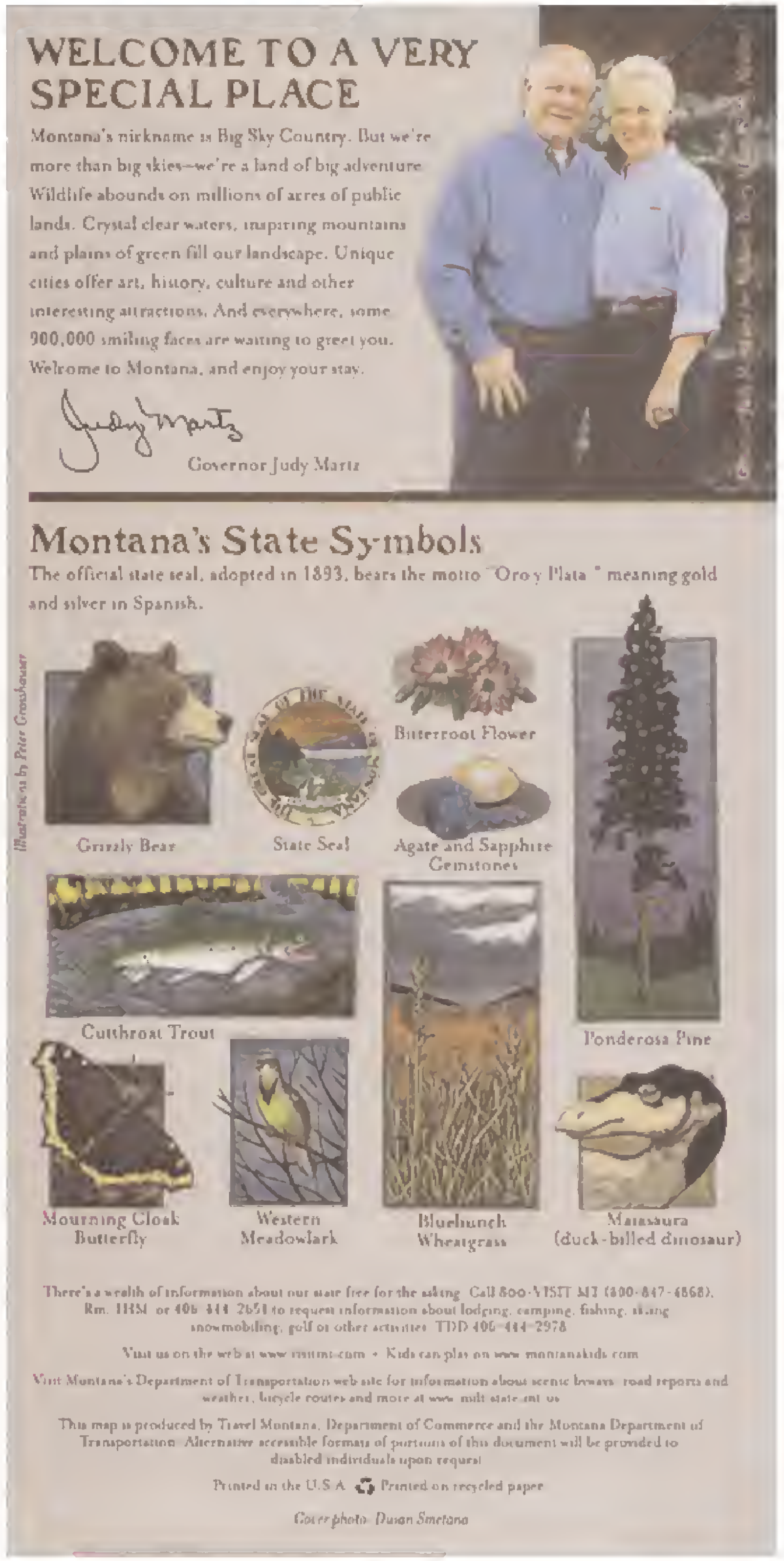
Through efforts of the Montana State Board of Health and Entomology, scientists were brought in to solve the mystery. By 1906 they had proved that the bite of a wood tick was the cause of the disease, which was found later to exist throughout the United States. A preventive vaccine was finally developed in this remote laboratory. Yearly vaccination of those who may become exposed to tick bite and effectual treatment methods have solved the problem.

Map Memories:

"Montana 's nickname is Big Sky Country. But we're more than big skys — we're a land of big adventure."

—Gov. Judy Martz

A modern laboratory, now operated by the U.S. Public Health Service, has replaced the tents, log cabins, wood-sheds and abandoned schoolhouses that served the first handful of workers. Research has been expanded to include many infectious diseases that are problems in the West



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Judy Martz
Governor Judy Martz

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Cover photo: Duzan Smetana

[2002-2003]

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HAVRE
ANACONDA
LIVINGSTON
HELENA
BUTTE
MISSOULA
LAUREL
KALISPELL
WHITEFISH
WEST YELLOWSTONE
LEWISTOWN
BOZEMAN
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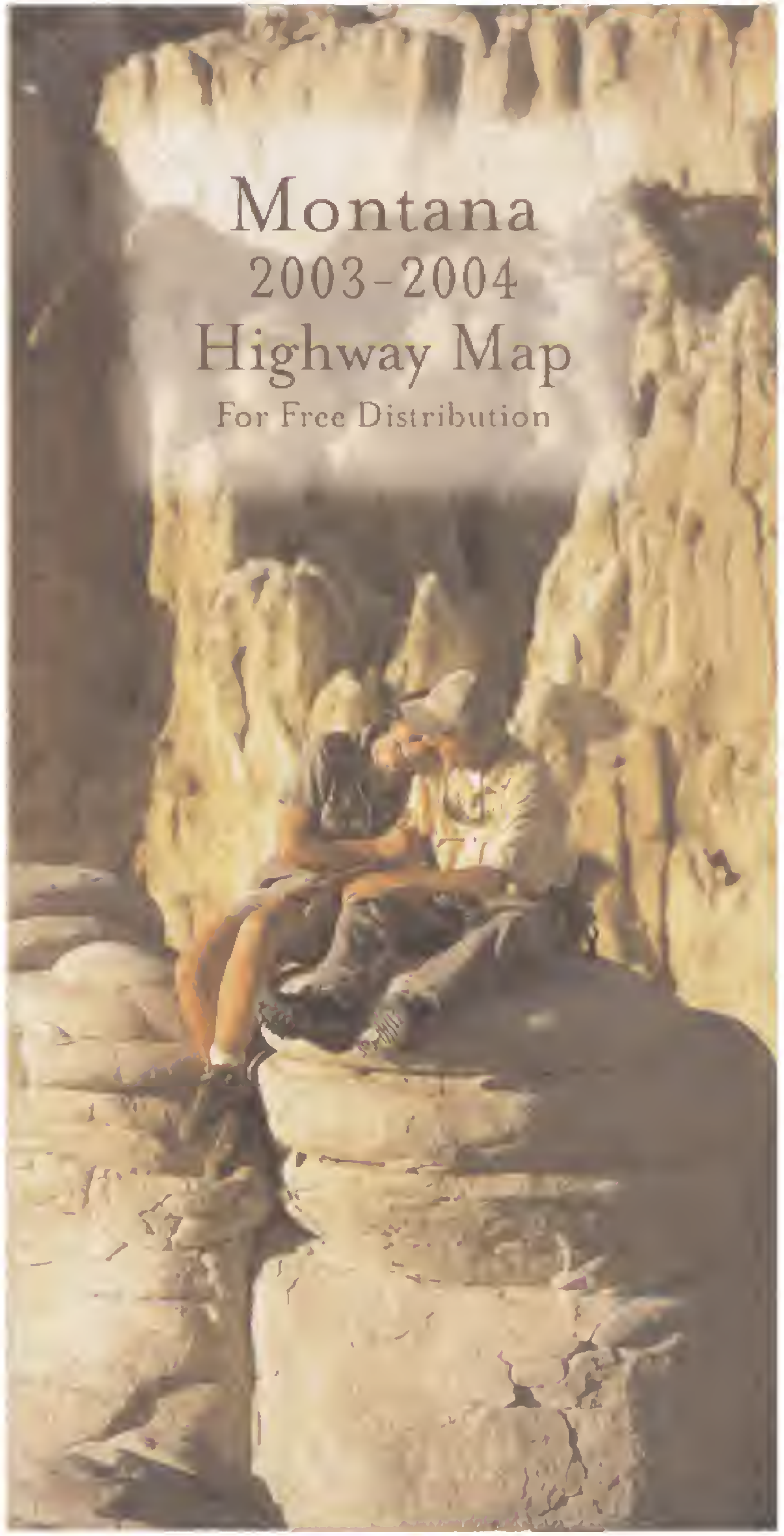
[2003-2004]

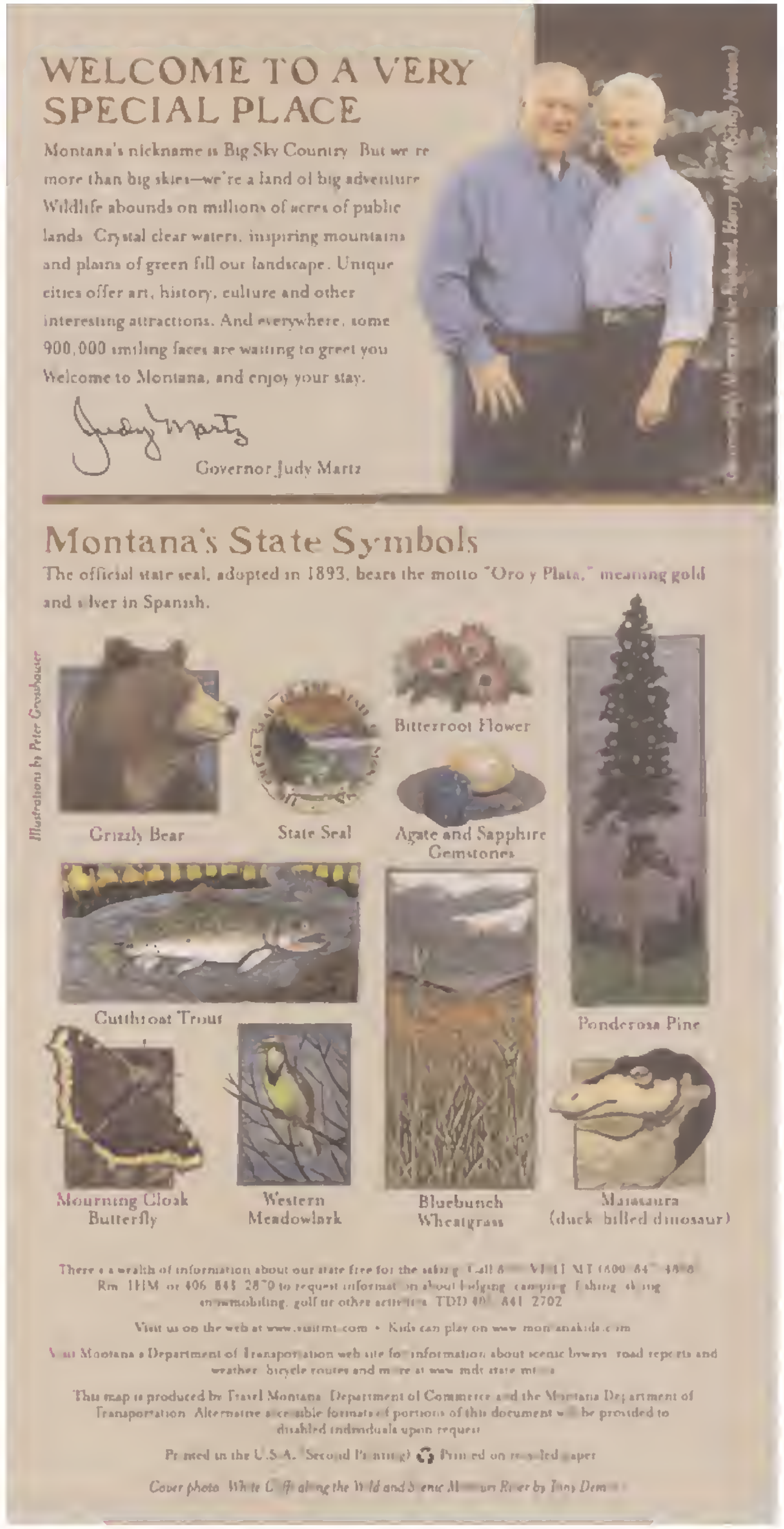


HISTORIC MARKER 58

The Montana-Utah Road

I-15, MP 37, Red Rocks rest area, north of Lima

Interstate 15 is the latest in a series of roads that have traversed this area since prehistory. Although used for generations by Native Americans, the first recorded use of this route was by the Lewis and Clark Expedition on August 10, 1805. They named cliffs to the north of here after the scores of rattlesnakes they encountered their trip upriver. With the discovery of gold at nearby Grasshopper Creek and Alder Gulch in the early 1860s, thousands of people came to southwest Montana to mine gold and to "mine the miners." The road originated in Corinne, Utah and traversed a series of high plateaus and narrow canyons on its way north to southwestern Montana. The road was the best route into the territory for the freighters who supplied the mining camps. Drawn by teams of mules or oxen, each wagon carried up to 12,000 pounds of freight. The trip from Utah typically took three weeks and a freighting outfit could usually make three or four round trips each year. Just south of here near Dell, the Montana-Utah Road branched into three separate trails that led to Bannack/ Deer Lodge, Virginia City and Helena. This section of the road terminated at Helena. With the arrival of the Utah & Northern Railroad in 1880, the Montana-Utah Road became obsolete. In the 1920s, however, it again became an important travel corridor first as the Vigilante Trail/Great White Way, then as U.S. Highway 91 and, finally, as Interstate 15.



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Governor Judy Martz

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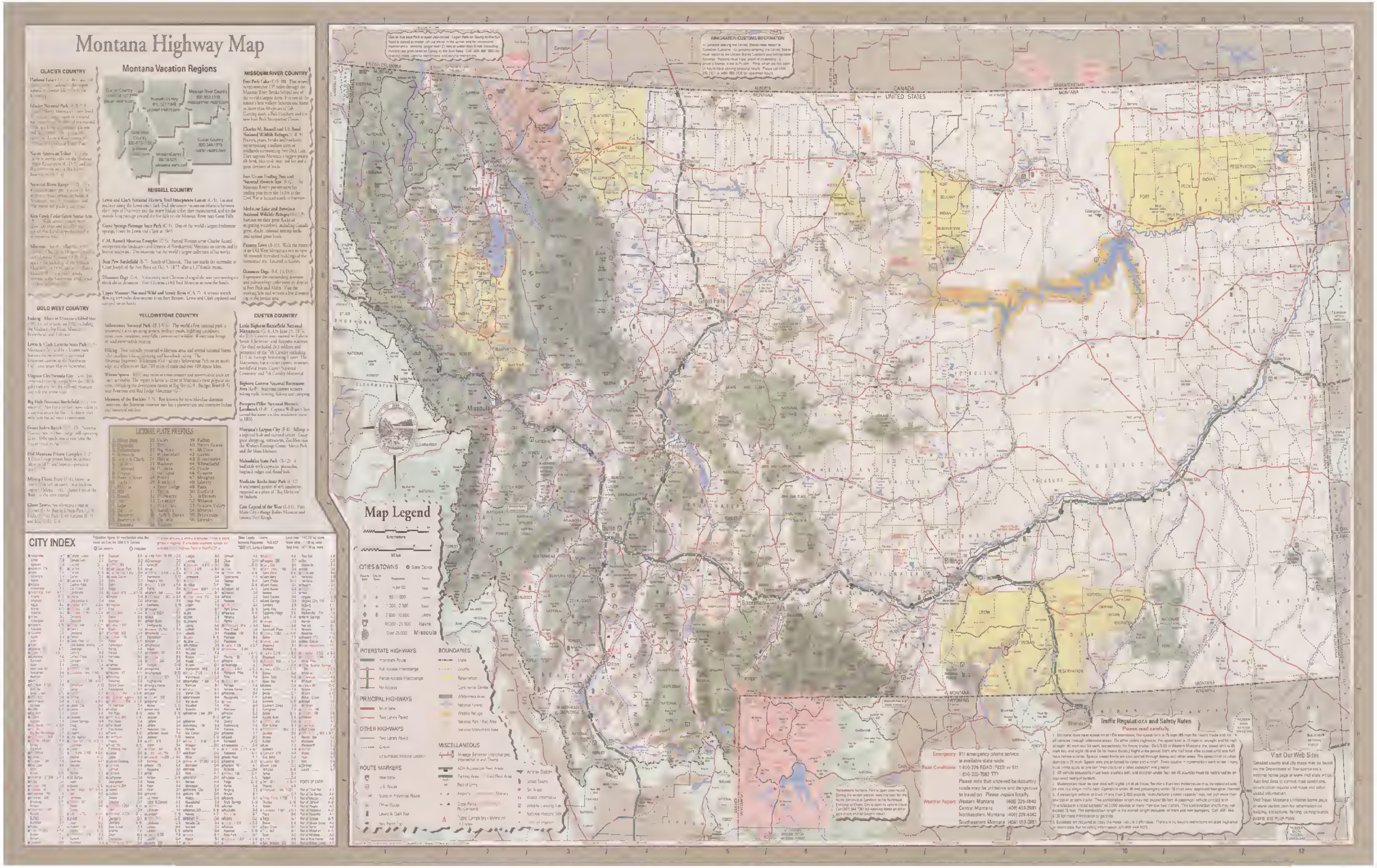
[2003-2004]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LEWISTOWN
WEST YELLOWSTONE
GREAT FALLS
BELGRADE
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